ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.
Fair, rising temperature, winds southeasterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,227. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Before the French Court of Cassation yesterday the Public Prosecutor joined the Reporter, M. Bard, in urging a revision of the Dreyfus case. M. Dupuy has informed President Faure that he will accept the task of forming a new Cabinet. There is no ground for the report that Great Britain will declare a protectorate over Egypt, but it has been decided that Major Marchand's expedition must evacuate Fashoda, and that afterward the questions raised by France regarding access to the Nile may become the subject of negotiations. Major Marchand has arrived at Khartoum on his way to Cairo as the personal bearer of the final portion of his report to the French Government, but his expedition remains at Fashoda.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Prof. B. C. Crocker of Andover, who was to have been married this week, became insane and has been taken to a sanitarium.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago, whose speculations in wheat resulted disastrously a few months ago, is reported to have purchased the Rhode Island Locomotive Works at Providence.

A freight train crashed into a stationary troop train at Hummelstown, Penn., yesterday. Six soldiers were injured, two seriously.

Admiral Dewey has sent a rabbit's foot he carried to a New Brunswick man who sent him a coat of arms made out of postage stamps.

The Acme Wrecking Company of San Francisco has made a request on the Navy Department for authority to raise the battleship Maine.

From the bench of the Court of Common Pleas at Cleveland, Ohio, Judge Dellenbaugh yesterday accused Judge Lamson and a member of the bar of circulating a lie about him.

A burglar at St. Louis replaced articles he had taken from a soldier's pockets on Thursday night, with a note explaining that he "could not rob any one who defended his country."

The rumor of the wreck of the steamer L. R. Doty in Lake Michigan has been confirmed. Her crew consisted of sixteen persons, all of whom are believed to have been drowned.

Page 2.

Judge Van Wyck will make several up-State addresses next week.

A statement issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the exportation of wire nails from the United States has grown from 1,547,078 pounds in 1888 to 22,894,099 in the present year.

A trolley car political parade was held up and down Eighth Avenue, from Fourteenth to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, last night. It was arranged by the Seventh Assembly District Tammany organization, and about twenty-five cars participated.

A ratification meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighth Assembly District was held last night at New Prospect Hall, in Orchard Street. The hall was crowded to the doors, and the speakers took occasion to reply to the attack made by ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss Thursday night.

The Tammany Hall Law Committee met yesterday to consider Superintendent McCullagh's action in getting warrants for men who have registered. The committee is to contend that the execution of the warrants must not be withheld until election day.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt, after spending another day of campaigning and traveling through three counties, made two speeches at Utica last night.

Superintendent Aldridge returned to Albany yesterday, after failing to secure the consent of Senator Platt and Chairman Odell to publish his canal statement as campaign literature.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday decided in the case of James Norton, Democratic nominee for Senator in Queens, that a candidate may file nomination papers up to midnight of the last legal day for filing.

Chairman Blumenthal of the Tammany Campaign Committee predicted yesterday that the Democratic ticket would be successful in this city by 35,000 plurality. Chairman Odell expressed confidence of Republican success, but gave no figures. Other Republicans claim a victory by from 30,000 to 50,000 plurality in the State.

Page 4.

A woman was shot and killed in Long Branch yesterday by a friend, who declares the affair was an accident.

The Right Rev. Edmund M. Obrecht, O. C. R., was consecrated Abbot of Gethsemane by the Bishop of Louisville yesterday.

The members of the war investigating commission yesterday began their personal inspection of the site of Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga Park.

An insane farmer killed a passenger on a street car in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday and wounded a Police Captain and an ex-policeman who arrested him.

A military board has been appointed to make recommendations to the President for brevet promotions and the award of medals of honor and certificates of merit for distinguished war service.

Page 5.

The convention of the Women's State Federation closed at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday.

The civic parade, the last of the three peace jubilee pageants at Philadelphia, took place yesterday. More than twenty thousand men, ten bands of music and 150 floats took part in it. Some of the floats were very elaborate.

Page 6.

Calixto Garcia has been chosen permanent Chairman of the Cuban Assembly. The Cespedes faction expects Gomez to court-martial Garcia.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago Province, arrived at Manzanillo last evening on the gunboat Hist and inspected the public buildings. Crowds gathered to see him and Lieut. Young, the commander of the Hist, whose prowess in the fight with the Spanish gunboat flotilla there on July 1 is remembered with awe by the inhabitants of the town.

Page 7.

Katie Boose, eleven years old, of Linoleumville, Richmond Borough, was arrested yesterday, charged with having robbed the Post Office at that place.

Col. Waring's condition yesterday changed a little for the better, but his physicians were still unable to say whether or not he will survive the yellow fever. He is in his apartments in Second Avenue, and the health authorities say there is no danger to others.

Page 9.

Charles A. Schieren, Alexander R. Smith, and Benjamin L. Fairchild of the New York State Commerce Commission appeared before the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday to make inquiries, with a view to determining the causes of the decline of shipping at this port.

Page 10.

Dress reform was discussed by the Women's National Council at Omaha yesterday.

The moon shone brightly last evening during the last race at Aqueduct. The winners of the various races were Sister Fox, Warrenton, Kinnikinic, Estaca, Tyrshena, and Wordsworth.

Walter B. Smith and John Reid, Jr., both of Yale, will meet in the final round today on the Ardsley links to decide the individual college championship for the coming year. The women of the Morris County Golf Club held their semi-annual championship event, the result ending in a tie between Miss Helen Shelton and Mrs. William Shippen. The golfers at the Richmond County Club, Staten Island, continued their open tournament, the consolation cup being won by R. M. Littlejohn.

Page 12.

Sea bass are being caught in considerable numbers from the Battery sea wall.

Magistrate Kudlich will report at the meeting of Magistrates on Monday the refusal of the Gerry society to take a girl committed to its care.

A runaway horse, which dashed over the north roadway of the bridge yesterday afternoon from Brooklyn to Manhattan caused much excitement.

Three-year-old George Reardon, who lived at 226 East One Hundredth Street, was killed by a trolley car yesterday at One Hundredth Street and Second Avenue.

The trial was begun yesterday before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, of Ella Mae Watson's suit for $50,000 damages for the loss of her husband. Mrs. Page, the defendant, fled from the courtroom when called to testify.

In accordance with his offer made at the meeting of the New York Yacht Club Thursday, J. Pierpont Morgan bought yesterday and presented to the club the property 37 to 41 West Forty-fourth Street, on which a new clubhouse will be erected.

The death of George Stanfield in a room of the Fulton Chess Club, 112 Fulton Street, has started the report that the place is a poolroom. The police state that they have been notified heretofore that it was a poolroom, but have never been able to secure evidence to prove the assertion.

Robert Graham, a merchant of this city, has just returned from a trip to Puerto Rico. He went there for the purpose of investigating the conditions, with a view of ascertaining how far they would allow American products to be placed successfully in the Puerto Rican market. He makes a statement, giving his views on the subject.

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LEITER'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

Young Chicago Speculator Said to Have Purchased the Rhode Island Locomotive Works at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 28.—It was stated this afternoon, on authority which appears to be unquestioned, that Joseph Leiter, son of the Chicago millionaire, who during the last year was much talked about owing to his extensive wheat dealings, has purchased the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, and that it is his purpose to begin the manufacture of locomotives under the patents the concern holds and also manufacture the Wheelock stationary engine under patents owned by a Chicago firm.

The price paid for the property cannot be learned, but it is thought to be near a million dollars. Mr. Leiter is understood to represent a syndicate of rich iron and steel men, who are bent upon monopolizing all the big plants like the Rhode Island Locomotive Works.

He has been in this city during the past two weeks on three different occasions, and each time he stopped at the exclusive Hope Club. This was probably in pursuance of the policy of the people interested to keep all information regarding the deal from the public.

Eugene Mason, who bid the property in at the last sale, said as far as he knew no definite plans were under way. Herbert J. Wells, President of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, which is Trustee for the Locomotive Works, was seen at the bank, and while he did not say there were no plans for a sale of the property under consideration, he did say they had not reached a point where he cared to do any talking about them.

He seemed somewhat surprised that any information of the deal had become public, and declined to state with whom the deal was being effected, either in behalf of the owners of the property or the prospective buyers.

At one time the Rhode Island Locomotive Works formed one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the State. The plant was originally built for the manufacture of the Burnside rifles, and during the civil war many thousands of arms were made. Then locomotives were made here and sent all over the world, but trouble came and the concern failed. Since that time it has been practically idle.

The sale of the property last Spring one of the bidders was Frederick Sayles of Pawtucket, who wanted the property to turn it into a cotton manufacturing plant. But evidently the price was too high, and Mr. Mason, representing the bondholders, bid it in.

The capacity of the factory is large. When running on full time it gave employment to 1,000 hands.

VACCINATION IN CHICAGO.

Liberty League Claims that the Law Does Not Require Inoculation of School Children.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Letters were received by the Board of Education and the Board of Health this morning from J. H. Randall, Secretary of the People's Liberty League, asking by what authority the officials of these departments act in the matter of compulsory vaccination of school children.

The letters assert that some one is continually leading the Superintendents and teachers of the schools and the children and their parents astray by the frequently reiterated assertion that the children must be vaccinated before they can enter the public schools. The letter adds that this information is imparted, and the impression conveyed to the minds of those affected by it, that the law is plain in the matter, when, the officers of the Liberty League assert, they know there is no law on the statute books requiring anything of the kind.

Superintendent Andrews says that the vaccination is required by the rules of the board, and that if there is no ordinance compelling it, as is asserted, it may have to be abandoned.

HOUND DEFEATS A WOLF.

Dog Saves a Cow Herd Attacked at Prospect Lake, Col.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 28.—A cowherd, Mike Sullivan, was attacked by a large gray wolf at Prospect Lake to-day while attending his cattle. He flourished his club, but the beast snarled and refused to retreat.

Matters were getting serious for the man when a Russian wolfhound appeared and a fierce fight followed. The hound was shaken off and the wolf escaped into the lake, but returned to shore soon, as the water was quite cold.

The fight between the wolf and hound was renewed. This time the latter fastened on to his antagonist's neck, and held it until a few well-directed blows from a club ended the struggle.

STARVING LABORERS RESCUED.

Chicago Workmen Imprisoned in a Water Tunnel for 48 Hours.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Nineteen workmen who had been imprisoned forty-eight hours without food or fuel in the northwest water tunnel crib, three miles out in the lake, were rescued by tugs early this morning.

The workmen usually are brought ashore every night by the company's tugs. Last Tuesday night the tug Tacoma went to the crib in the storm, but the waves were running so high that it was found impossible to make a landing. The tug tried several times to get close enough to the big crib to take the men on board, but every effort resulted in failure. Late Tuesday night the tug was compelled to turn back without having accomplished the object of its mission.

The laborers on the crib suffered intensely from cold and hunger and were compelled to huddle together near the boilers to keep from freezing. Wednesday the tug Tacoma made another futile effort to reach the crib. Supplies were carried on the boat in the hope that the tug could get near enough to throw them on to the crib. The sea was running too high, however, and the wind was blowing a hurricane. After rolling on the heavy waves the tug was forced to return.

Early this morning the tug made another trip to the crib and this time effected a landing and took the cold and hungry laborers aboard.

BRITISH AFRICAN POLICY

No Ground for the Report that a Protectorate Over Egypt Will Be Declared.

MARCHAND MUST QUIT FASHODA

Afterward the Questions Raised by France Regarding Access to the Nile May Become the Subject of Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There does not seem to be the slightest ground for the report that the British Cabinet has decided to declare the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt. It was based solely on a London dispatch to The Paris Soir. The papers do not comment upon the statement made, and The St. James Gazette alone alludes to the subject, urging the Government to adopt such a course.

The Pall Mall Gazette summarizes the result of the meeting of the British Cabinet yesterday as follows:

"1. Marchand must be withdrawn unconditionally, and no undertaking or promise can be given to discuss the questions raised by France in regard to access to the Nile and such like.

"2. When Marchand is withdrawn it will be determined whether the questions raised admit of discussion and under what conditions the discussion can be proceeded with.

"3. Every possible facility will be afforded to assist in Marchand's withdrawal by whichever route selected.

"4. If Marchand is not withdrawn there will be no interference with his remaining at Fashoda, nor date fixed for his withdrawal. Necessarily, reinforcements will not be permitted to reach him. He will be treated courteously, as a foreign visitor, and will be regarded in no other light.

"5. Therefore, it is left to France to adopt any active measures to precipitate a conflict."

The Pall Mall Gazette adds that it has good reason to believe that while Russia has counseled France to tide over the difficulty and avoid war, she has promised to throw her weight in the scale on no distant date, for the purpose of bringing the whole Egyptian question and the British occupation of Egypt to the front for settlement.

The first Cabinet Minister to speak publicly since the Cabinet Council yesterday was Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, who, when addressing a meeting this evening at Galashiels, Scotland, declared that it was the settled policy of the Government that the Valley of the Nile must be Egyptian territory.

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Rosebery's Government, in a strong speech at Northampton to-night, indorsed Lord Salisbury's attitude toward the Egyptian question and referred with the greatest satisfaction to the "prospect of an Anglo-Saxon entente."

Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, had another long interview at the Foreign Office to-day with Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MAJOR MARCHAND AT KHARTOUM.

On His Way to Cairo to Report to the French Government.

CAIRO, Oct. 28.—A boat recently dispatched to Fashoda has reached Khartoum on its return journey with Major Marchand on board. The Major deemed it necessary personally to bring to Cairo the unfinished portion of his report of his explorations. Capt. Germain was left in command of the French mission at Fashoda.

Major Marchand left Fashoda on Sunday and arrived at Khartoum this morning. He will start for Cairo to-morrow. As the other Frenchmen remain at Fashoda, Major Marchand's departure from there is not regarded as a settlement of the question as to the possession of that place.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The morning newspaper editorials regard Major Marchand's movement from Fashoda to Khartoum as indicative of a yielding on the specific question in controversy, although the position is officially unaltered. It is assumed that he will push on to Cairo, in order to be in direct communication with the French Government, and that on reaching there he will represent to Paris the impossibility of remaining at Fashoda under existing conditions, and will ask authority to withdraw his entire force.

The Times says: "The desire ascribed to France to raise a general discussion ought to be in itself sufficient answer to the ridiculous rumor circulated in ill-informed quarters yesterday (Friday) that we intended to play into her hands by declaring a protectorate over Egypt. Nothing could be more unlikely at the present moment."

The Daily News takes it for granted that Major Marchand will come to Paris.

The Paris correspondent of The Standard says: "I have excellent authority for the assertion that Major Marchand left Fashoda on his own initiative but that he will demand permission to withdraw the mission, since his men are dying of hunger and disease."

The special correspondent of The Daily News at Omdurman telegraphs: "I have reason to believe that Major Marchand is waiting for instructions to withdraw the French mission from Fashoda."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"If France directs Major Marchand to retire from Fashoda she will refuse to enter any ulterior negotiations, preferring to leave the question quite open and awaiting a more favorable opportunity to reopen it."

Honors to Gen. Kitchener.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Gen. Kitchener, whose elevation to the peerage was announced on Sept. 26, takes the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspall, in the County of Suffolk. It is said that a letter of welcome and congratulation from the Queen, in her Majesty's handwriting, was handed to Gen. Kitchener on his arrival at Dover. Twice to-day he visited the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, at the second interview having a long talk with the Prince.

DEWEY CARRIED RABBIT'S FOOT.

The Admiral Sends It to a New Brunswick Man.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 28.—T. Harvey Beam, a young man employed as clerk in a store in this city, recently sent to Admiral George Dewey at Manila a copy of the coat of arms of the United States surmounted by crossed flags, the whole being very ingeniously made of fragments of postage stamps. With the picture he sent a request that the Admiral give him as a souvenir the pair of shoes he wore during the battle of May 1. Last night he received a letter from Admiral Dewey, acknowledging the receipt of the picture and request. The letter says in part:

"I am sorry I cannot send you what you request, for I have a great many pairs of shoes and never wear the same pair two days in succession. Consequently I have not the least idea which pair I wore on May 1. I send you a souvenir, however, of that memorable day. It is a rabbit's foot I have had for some time and which brought me luck. May it bring you as much. Very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

A PROFESSOR BECOMES INSANE.

ANDOVER, Mass., Oct. 28.—The wedding of Prof. Benjamin C. Crocker of Phillips Academy to Miss Anna M. Hills of Boston, which was to have taken place this week, has been prevented by a sad event that has caused deep regret in this community.

Prof. Crocker, who for several years has been one of Andover's leading Professors, was stricken with nervous prostration while reading a paper before his class two weeks ago, and has just been removed to a sanitarium, bereft of his reason. The physicians say he is hopelessly insane.

Prof. Crocker was to have been married to Miss Hills in the Old South Church in Boston. The invitations had been issued, the bridesmaids and best man chosen, and everything arranged for the ceremony.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Reports from Paris Encourage the Administration to Hope for an Early Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President was enabled to lay before the Cabinet today very encouraging reports from Paris regarding the progress of the peace negotiations. The Administration now fully believes that the negotiations will be concluded much sooner than was expected from the outlook a few days ago.

It can be stated authoritatively that the Commissioners have not yet begun the discussion of the Philippines question, and that it will not be taken up until next week. Since the Spaniards have found that the American Commissioners mean exactly what they say, and that their presentation of the case of the United States is in reality an ultimatum, the uselessness of prolonged debate, it is said, has become apparent to the Spaniards, and it is now believed that the Philippine discussion will be less protracted than was expected some days ago. The recent action of the United States Government in intimating that the negotiations were proceeding much too slowly has had its effect upon the Spanish Commissioners, and they are not likely to debate the remaining propositions to the length that they did the settlement of the Cuban debt.

The United States has not assumed or guaranteed the so-called municipal debt of Cuba or Cuban municipalities, but it is expected that such debts will be paid by the municipalities incurring them, for by no reasoning could they be charged upon Spain. Our Government, it is said in official circles, would look upon any attempt at evading the payment of such debts as repudiation and dishonest, and whatever Government is established in Cuba will be expected to see that these obligations are carried out in good faith. Moreover, some of the bonds of Cuban municipalities are held by citizens of the United States, and the United States might insist that the investments of her citizens in such securities be made good. The State Department has no information as to the amount of these municipal liabilities.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

Our Commissioners Will Submit a Memorandum to the Spaniards.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The American Peace Commissioners at their session to-day drew up a memorandum on the subject of the Philippine Islands, which, it is expected, they will place before the Spanish Commissioners at the joint session which is to take place next Monday.

This formulation is based on the crystallized judgment of the five American Commissioners, gained each for himself from the conditions presented in a careful examination of many persons and papers acquainted with and bearing upon the Philippines. Whether or not there be divergent views among the American Commissioners, they will stand as a unit before the Spaniards. Whether differences of view may have existed or shall in future exist, the entire commission will array itself firmly behind and in support of the preponderating opinion therein. This statement may be accepted as disposing of any rumor that resignation might follow any member's variance of opinion from that of his American colleagues.

Each member of the American Commission has separately formulated his views regarding the Philippines in his own terms, and all have been forwarded to Washington. The transmission has been by mail and cable, and this individual expression of views on the Philippines has thus been forwarded in order that President McKinley might have the advantage not only of the conclusions of each Commissioner, but the added advantage of each Commissioner's diction and personality in the determination of the ultimate instructions or advice to the commission. The Americans are expected to present an expression of their expectations as to the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines at next Monday's joint session, and they will look for final counsel from Washington on the subject tomorrow.

A report from Madrid, via a New York newspaper, reached here to-night to the effect that the Spanish Peace Commissioners will retire, protesting, from Paris, because the Americans disregard the Spanish propositions. The correspondent of The Associated Press submitted the report promptly to a member of the Spanish Commission, who declared it "stuff," and authorized a denial.

The new paper La Volente this morning discussed the Philippines question, saying: "The Americans could well make concessions to compensate for their rigor on the Cuban question." Quoting the Philippines article of the protocol, the paper remarked: "The wording is vague and forecasts the Spanish contention relative to the meaning of the words 'control' and 'disposition.'" In conclusion, La Volente said: "Spain is minus money and a fleet to re-establish order, and it would be more prudent to allow the Americans to do so, Spain claiming a money indemnity in exchange for her sovereignty over the archipelago, which it would be difficult for the Americans to refuse."

The Gaulois takes the view that the Cuban question was not settled by itself, and that by counter-concessions on the Philippines question an arrangement mutually satisfactory will be reached. The Gaulois then remarks: "But, in the meanwhile, no decision is possible before the elections, which is according to the desire of the American Commission."

"A BURGLAR, BUT A PATRIOT."

St. Louis Robber Replaces Articles in a Soldier's Pockets with an Explanatory Note.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—"I am a burglar, but a patriot. I may be wicked, but I would not rob any one who defended my country."

This inscription was found on a piece of brown paper in the trouser's pocket of Eugene P. Walton, a furloughed member of the First Mississippi Volunteers, when he awoke this morning at his boarding house, 1,508 Washington Avenue.

The burglar had gone through Walton's pockets, but finding papers which showed him to be a soldier, replaced the articles and wrote the foregoing note.

LOSS OF THE L. R. DOTY.

Rumor of the Wreck in Lake Michigan Confirmed—Sixteen Men Reported Drowned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The loss of the steamer L. R. Doty, with her entire crew, during the gale of Tuesday is now confirmed. Wreckage brought here has been fully identified by Capt. Ellison of the steamer George Williams, which belongs to the same line, as having come from the Doty.

The Olive Jeanette, which the Doty had in tow, was towed into Chicago to-day. Her crew confirmed the loss of the steamer.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The steamer L. R. Doty was owned by the Cuyahoga Transit Company of this city.

The principal officers of the vessel were: Christopher Smith, Captain; Henry Sharp, first mate, and W. J. Hossie, second mate.

The Doty was a wooden steamer and was built at West Bay City, Mich., in 1893. Her capacity was 1,700 net tons. She was 291 feet long and 41 feet beam. Her insurance valuation was $190,000.

A Chicago Man Probably Murdered.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The body of a man supposed to be William J. Manning of Chicago was found near a lonely road seven miles from Peoria, Ill., last night. Circumstances surrounding the finding of the body indicate that murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. William J. Manning, proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel, is missing from his home.

The fastest train from New York to Washington is the "ROYAL LIMITED" via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Its time is Five Hours.—Adv.

MORE HELP FOR DREYFUS

The Public Prosecutor in Paris Joins M. Bard in Urging a Revision of the Case.

ESTERHAZY MIGHT TESTIFY

Though Acquitted of Writing the Bordereau, He Has Since Confessed to Its Authorship — Gen. Gonze Denies Picquart's Charges.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—At to-day's session of the Court of Cassation, in the Palace of Justice, M. Bard, the reporter, concluded his report of the Dreyfus case. He said that the Court should make every investigation necessary to enlighten its members and place the whole truth in evidence. It was for the court, M. Bard added, to decide what remained to be done. The task was a delicate one, but that was no motive to avoid it. He concluded by remarking: "You have a great duty to fulfill. Do what your consciences dictate."

M. Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, followed. He urged that an investigation be ordered concerning the divergency of the testimony of the experts who examined the bordereau in 1894 and 1897, and also to ascertain whether secret documents were communicated to the members of the court-martial.

The Public Prosecutor, M. Manau, followed M. Mornard. Addressing the Judges, he said:

"Nobody can now take the Dreyfus affair out of your hands. Nor can you relinquish it without dereliction of duty. Your decision must constitute for everybody the very expression of truth and justice. Revise the trial, then, gentlemen, or at least prepare the road for its revision."

M. Manau declared that the court could not annul the sentence imposed upon Dreyfus without a retrial of the prisoner. He added: "You must fix the responsibility. If Dreyfus is innocent, the culprit must not go unpunished."

The Public Prosecutor, continuing, proceeded to argue on the same lines as M. Bard, urging a revision of the trial, and dwelling upon the fallibility of the handwriting experts. He also suggested that Major Esterhazy should testify on the subject of the bordereau, saying:

"He can admit its authorship with impunity, since a court-martial has acquitted him of being the author of it. But what a service he has rendered to the country in confessing that he is its author, and what a service he will render to unhappy Dreyfus."

M. Manau concluded by denouncing "the villainous attacks on the partisans of revision," and made a strong plea that the court be not influenced by outside pressure, but that it decide in favor of a revision of the case and the immediate provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

At this stage of the proceedings M. Bard read a letter from Gen. Gonze to the President of the Court of Cassation, in which the General said:

"I have just heard of a memorandum introduced in court yesterday, in which Picquart accused me of a dishonorable action. I have never previously heard of this memorandum, and I wish to deny most formally Picquart's allegations. I think my word is of greater value than that of a man imprisoned on the suspicion of forgery."

The reading of the last statement called forth loud protests in court. M. Bard said that as Col. Picquart's memorandum was publicly read, it was only justice to read Gen. Gonze's denial. The President of the court ordered that the General's letter be added to the documents in the case, and the court adjourned.

The proceedings of the court to-day were devoid of sensation. A significant point was the revelation of the fact that Gen. de Boisdeffre gave orders, after the Dreyfus case was supposed closed, for the dossier containing the bordereau to be burned, and expressed surprise afterward to find that his orders had not been executed.

Thus far the War Office has not been represented in the present proceedings, and there is still but little hope of the secret dossier being produced, especially if M. Dupuy succeeds in forming a Cabinet, which, however, looks somewhat doubtful. He was Premier during the Dreyfus trial; and his appointment delights the anti-Dreyfusites, who see in it an indication that President Faure has a greater sympathy for the army than for the discovery of the truth.

It is asserted that the father-in-law of Dreyfus has received a letter from the prisoner in his own handwriting. Formerly only copies of his letters were transmitted, and the new departure is regarded as a favorable sign.

Judge Day and Senator Gray of the United States Peace Commission, visited the Court of Cassation to-day, while M. Manau, the Procurator General, was reviewing the Dreyfus case. Provided with a letter from Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, to the Presiding Judge, the two Americans, with the Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, proceeded to the Department of Justice, where, after much formality and to the subsequent surprise of Gen. Porter, an order was secured from the presiding Judge to admit the Commissioners.

Upon their entrance into the courtroom the fifteen Judges constituting the court bowed in dignified greeting without verbal welcome. The visitors were shown to seats on the bench, and witnessed the proceedings for an hour with deep interest. Mme. Dreyfus was present in the courtroom.

The newspapers here are sharply divided into two camps, one of them highly praising M. Bard's report to the Court of Cassation as clearly setting forth the truth and proving the innocence of Dreyfus, and the other insisting that the report was merely a pleading in favor of the prisoner.

FRENCH MODERATES SHOCKED.

Hesitation to Believe that Dreyfus Was Punished Unjustly.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—In moderate circles, according to the Paris correspondent of The Times, where a serious effort is being made to discover the truth in the Dreyfus affair, the impression left by the report of M. Bard, official reporter to the Court of Cassation, and by the petition of M. Manau, the Procurator General, is "profound, painful, and discouraging." The correspondent of The Times continues:

"The thought which weighs like a pall on the country seems to be a reluctance to believe in the complete innocence of Dreyfus, because such a belief would involve such terrible censure of those responsible, knowingly or unknowingly, for his condemnation."

M. Dupuy to Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. Dupuy has formally informed President Faure that he will accept the task of forming a new Cabinet.

THE GOLD "FIND" IN OHIO.

Evidence that the Precious Metal Exists in Paying Quantities.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The gold excitement at Malvern is still spreading, and there now seems to be sufficient evidence to indicate that gold really exists in paying quantities. The details so far from the field have been meagre because of its out of the way location, and the infrequency of travel from that district to this point.

Jacob Gepfert, whose home is in Malvern, arrived here to-day. In speaking of the new Eldorado, he said:

"It is difficult to find out just what there is in it for Alfred Warmon, a newcomer, who has purchased a $4,000 mining outfit. Some of the reports have been shown to me and they are more promising than the one made by Wartmon, which shows about $23 of pure gold to the ton of quartz. There is one assay, made at the instance of a Malvern man whose name I am not privileged to mention, which shows between $50 and $60 of gold to the ton.

"If it is all a scheme to raise the price of real estate on the part of Wartmon and other farmers, they should begin selling pretty soon. Many of them have now been offered more than twice the value of their land, but they are still holding on and say they will not sell at any price."

The big quartz crusher will be in operation within a day or two.

WANTS TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Acme Wrecking Company's Request for Authority to Undertake the Task May Be Granted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Acme Wrecking Company of San Francisco has made a request on the Navy Department for authority to raise the battleship Maine. The company has had experience in raising vessels on the Pacific Coast, and representations have been made to the department as to its ability to accomplish the task in Havana Harbor.

It proposes to blow the mud from under the wreck by means of streams of water, and then to pass chains under and attach them to framework connected with a system of steel barrels. These barrels will also be placed in the wreck and utilized wherever they can be made available.

The company simply asks authority to raise the Maine and bring her to this country. If the Government wants the ship after she reaches the United States, the company will want to be paid salvage money through condemnation proceedings. In case the Government did not want the ship, the company would exhibit her in different large seacoast cities of the United States. No money is demanded from the Government by the company.

It is stated at the department unofficially that in case the company is found reliable the authority asked will no doubt be given.

LIE PASSES BETWEEN JUDGES.

Sensational Statement Made from the Bench of the Cleveland Court of Common Pleas.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—As a result of a story which has been circulated during the past two or three days to the effect that Judge F. A. Dellenbaugh of the Common Pleas Court had received half of an attorney's fees in a big divorce case tried before him, the Judge to-day made a sensational statement from the bench. At the opening of court the Judge arose and said:

"I wish to beg the pardon of attorneys and litigants for being a little tardy this morning. I have been delayed by reason of certain stories—lies—which have been circulated against me. Attorney Vernon Burke is the instigator of these stories and Judge Lamson of this court has been the conduit through which they were given publicity. I will only say now that a bar meeting will determine which of these men, Burke or Lamson, is the most malicious liar."

Burke is a State Senator and a well-known attorney. He was the leader in the opposition to the election of M. A. Hanna for United States Senator in the State Legislature last Winter. Judge Lamson is one of the Common Pleas Judges. Judge Dellenbaugh is a very intimate friend of Senator Hanna.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR OBJECTS.

Policemen Must Not Solicit Contributions in a Church Voting Contest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mayor Harrison issued an order to-day warning members of the Police Department to refrain from using their official positions to solicit contributions to assist superior officers in voting contests for diamond stars and similar emblems.

For over a month a voting contest for the most popular policeman has been in progress at All Saints' Catholic Church. The prize offered is a diamond-studded star, and the two principal contestants, it is said, are Lieut. Matthew Power of the Third Precinct, and Lieut. Clancy of the Nineteenth Precinct. The patrolmen in these stations, it is alleged, have been making a canvass.

"I will not allow that kind of thing," said the Mayor. "It looks bad and it must be stopped. The duty of the police should solicit contributions for its the Policemen's Benevolent Association."

TROOP TRAIN IN COLLISION.

Six Soldiers Injured, Two Seriously, at Hummelstown, Penn.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 28.—An accident occurred to a train on which the Ninth Ohio colored troops were coming to Camp Meade from Philadelphia to-day. The train had reached Hummelstown over the Reading Road, and was waiting to be switched on to the branch road that goes to Middletown, when a freight train from Harrisburg came along on the same track, and before it could be flagged crashed into the troop train, smashing the rear car and injuring six men.

The severely injured are Floyd Stewart, whose leg will have to be amputated, and Hugh Travers. Both were taken to private hospitals in Hummelstown. The slightly injured are Emanuel Mack, Benjamin Brings, Luther Whittier, and Benjamin Williams.

Minister Out Fishing Sees a Whale.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 28.—Rev. Edgar Page Stites and Stilwell Hand, a prominent merchant, were out fishing in an open boat to-day, and when about five miles off the coast they saw a whale. The whale was moving slowly up the coast, and not desiring to be in his immediate neighborhood the fishermen started for home.

Trolley Hits Wagon; Man Will Die.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 28.—Henry Roll, thirty-eight years old, of Waverly, while driving along Newark Avenue tonight was fatally injured by a trolley car colliding with his wagon. Mr. Roll was thrown from his wagon and rolled under the car wheels. Both his legs were crushed and broken and his skull was fractured. He was taken to the hospital.

Shoshone Indians Quiet.

CARSON, Nev., Oct. 28.—A special courier from Nye County, the scene of the recent Indian scare, reports that all dread of an uprising among the Shoshones is past.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The barometer is low over the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region, and is high in the Northwest and over the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Light rains are reported in the Missouri Valley and the west lake region, and snow was falling last evening at Cheyenne. Rain is also reported along the South Atlantic Coast. The temperature has risen over the Eastern half of the country, and has fallen in the Northern Rocky Mountain region and the Upper Missouri Valley. The indications are that cloudy weather and showers will prevail to-day in the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley and the western lake region, and that rain will fall in the Atlantic Coast districts from Southern Virginia to Florida. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic Coast States, and will fall in the States of the Lower Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	53	38	41
6 A. M.	52	38	40
9 A. M.	58	44	45
12 M.	67	50	48
4 P. M.	65	51	50
6 P. M.	59	47	50
9 P. M.	57	47	48
12 P. M.	57	50	48

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46¼
Weather Bureau	45⅝
Corresponding date 1897	56⅜
Corresponding date for last twenty years	50

The maximum temperature yesterday was 55 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 38 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 67 per cent.

Heavy Shipments of Poland are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

SOUND-MONEY MEN MEET.

Six Hundred People Attend a Business Men's Mass Meeting.

S. V. WHITE AMUSES AUDITORS

John Claflin Presides, and Gen. Woodford, ex-Mayor Strong, and Others Also Speak in Carnegie Hall.

What the tickets of admission described as a "Business Men's Grand Mass Meeting" was held last evening in Carnegie Hall, under

you what that paper said in regard to it. 'False and foolish. Be fair, good people; be decent, and, above all, don't be silly.'

A WORD TO THE TIMES.

"That is a fair demonstration to my mind that while there was not enough honesty in the Syracuse convention to make a deletion of the free silver plank, there were enough of them in force to make a deletion of a delegate who dared to speak the truth in regard to what they all knew to be the truth. [Applause.] Come now, Brother TIMES, let us be fair, be decent and above all, don't be silly.

"That is what I have got to say now to you in regard to this part of the proposition. Now, let us see where the falsehood is. I have a friend who is of an investigating turn of mind, who wrote immediately down to the National Congressional Democratic Committee at the headquarters, in Washington, for some literature, and they sent him back the Democratic Campaign Book, Congressional Elections, 1898. It had Stephen N. White, Senator from California, as Chairman of the committee, (Stephen seems to be a family name with the Whites.)

"It had my friend Osborne from Dakota as Secretary, and a list of thirty or forty free silver men. It says it is prepared by the authority of the Democratic Congressional Committee for the Congressional campaign of 1898. It is a volume of 271 pages, and the first item in it is the Chicago platform of 1896, printed in full. No deletion with them. [Laughter.] On page 18 the second article begins, which is on the money equestion, and is so headed, and the first sentence is:

"'The batteries of the money reformers must not be silenced, nor domestic issues lost sight of because we have been engaged in a foreign war. The battle of the standards must go on. The free coinage of silver must remain the dominant issue in the coming campaign.'

"Be fair, Brother TIMES, and quote that to-morrow, won't you?

"Page 19 says: 'That is the important question, (the free coinage of silver,) far more important to the American people at this time than it has been in the past, and must not be lost sight of in the present war. The battle of the standards must go on, and while we are overthrowing tyranny in Cuba we must not forget to give a stinging blow to gold plutocracy at home.'

"It has occurred to me why that has not been printed, and may not be printed to-morrow. THE TIMES gives you 'All the News That's Fit to Print' for a cent, but just before a Congressional election in a great commercial city, where the interest of every man is against the free coinage of silver, it may not be fit to print what the Democratic Party is really doing. [Applause.]

CALLS DEMOCRATS COWARDS.

"There is an old saying that 'All the world loves a lover, and all the world hates a coward.' I arraign the managers of the Democratic Party in the State of New York in this campaign as being cowards, knowing that they care not present this issue in this campaign, [applause,] and if they did do it, it would tear down the whole fabric, Tammany Hall, Dick Croker, and the whole outfit. [Applause.]

"It would be an interesting question, if you could only get at it, to know how much money was paid by certain high dignitaries and high priests in the temple of Democracy in the State of New York to that convention to keep the word 'silver' out. I am not able to tell you how much it was; but being something of a speculator sometimes, I would like to give a twenty-five thousand-dollar check for the money, and I should not feel any doubt that I would get more than two dollars for one." [Applause.]

Mr. White then went on to arraign the candidates for Congress on the Democratic ticket for their failure to come out boldly on the issues.

"I urge you not to forget," he said in conclusion, "to notify your neighbors when they are going to the polls that secretly, stealthily, sneakingly, cowardly, in the State of New York, bravely in other States, where they have been thirty-one conventions out of about forty-two that have been held that declared, the Democratic Party is seeking to debase your currency. Do not let an accident of that kind follow your votes, but see to it that your neighbors vote early and often [laughter]—I mean, to make every one of your neighbors vote to keep the money sound, and give to us the prosperity which we deserve."

GEN. WOODFORD APPLAUDED.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was then introduced, and he received hearty applause. He said that State issues were to be his theme. The Democrats, he said, had harped on State issues, and Judge Van Wyck had spoken on nothing but the canals and the National Guard.

"I fell to my lot," said Gen. Woodford, "to be the Chairman of the Committee upon Platform at the recent Republican State Convention, and I personally drew the plank in the Republican platform which touches the canal question. I confess that I was not then and am not now familiar with all the details of this canal matter.

"During all last Winter I was engaged in duties at Madrid, and that did not permit me to walk very carefully the berme bank of the Erie Canal. [Applause.] But I did know of the charges that were made during the Winter and early in the Spring against the management of the canals.

"And I know that the Governor of our State asked and obtained the authority to appoint a commission which examined into the condition of the canals; I did know, and I do know, that every ground of specific accusation against the canal matter has been obtained from and through the report of a commission, whose majority were Republicans, appointed by a Republican Governor, and that the Republican Party of the State of New York has no use for Republican thieves and no use for Democratic thieves, and so we drew this plank of the Republican platform [applause] and pledged the candidates whom we nominated at Saratoga, to continue the investigation which Gov. Black had fearlessly begun.

"We pledged these candidates if wrongdoing be ascertained to punish the wrongdoers without fear or favor. [Applause.] Our Democratic friends impugn our interest because we prefix that word "if" and say that it is the duty of Theodore Roosevelt to pronounce guilty now without investigating further.

"Now, Col. Theodore Roosevelt all last Winter was engaged at Washington in fitting out certain vessels, in provisioning certain vessels, in arranging for certain operations, and in selecting the men who, when the test came, sank the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay and hoisted our flag. [Applause.]

"I do not suppose that at Washington Theodore Roosevelt, while engaged in that duty, did have the opportunity to thoroughly investigate canal scandals at that time, nor have I learned that my esteemed friend, Augustus Van Wyck, in the leisure of his judicial occupation at Brooklyn, ever dreamed or said one word about canals." [Laughter and applause.]

Gen. Woodford then told at length how in 1891 a deadlock was caused in the Senate of the State by Democrats unwilling to have their own frauds in canal management investigated.

"When error is charged," Gen. Woodford went on, "with Republican Senate, Republican Assembly, and Republican Governor the Governor asks the authority to investigate, the Republican Legislature votes the authority to investigate, the Governor appoints the commission, and every cartridge that my friend Van Wyck or my eloquent friend Croker has for use in this campaign was made by the honest investigation of Republican officials.

"Now, we meet the issue fairly; we make no disguise. The Republican Party has pledged Theodore Roosevelt to go to the bottom of this thing, and Theodore Roosevelt has pledged himself to the people that he will; and if you want a rigid, fearless, effective investigation make Theodore Roosevelt Governor, [applause,] and do not let a Democratic State Government investigate the Democratic contractors who did more than one-half of the work on the canals. [Applause.]

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"Then my judicial friend the Democratic candidate for Governor waxed very pathetic over the National Guard. I am an old soldier (applause) and an old National Guardsman (applause.) My friend Roosevelt is a young soldier, (applause,) and he was for three years a National Guardsman. (Applause.) Theodore Roosevelt has pledged himself to the young men of the State of New York that if he is elected Governor he will put the National Guard upon the highest plane of possible efficiency, and the Theodore Roosevelt will do it. (Applause.)

"And then my eloquent friend, the Big Indian of Tammany Hall [laughter]—I see he has taken to making speeches lately and so I call him eloquent—and my judicial friend, the candidate for Governor, attacked the excise law. That law is not perfect. There are things in it which ought to be changed. It is very difficult to make a law reaching over this entire State that will not bear hard somewhere. But that excise law does one thing. It turns into the State and the county treasuries $12,000,000 that are levied upon the appetite of our people. [Applause.] If no man wants to pay the tax he can evade it by leaving the beverage alone." [Applause.]

Gen. Woodford then went on to say that behind every candidate on the Democratic ticket was the face of Richard Croker, and behind every convention was the influence of Richard Croker, "and the fight to-day is between Richard Croker on the one side and Theodore Roosevelt on the other." [Applause and cheers.]

COL. STRONG'S REMARKS.

Judge F. W. Collins of Nebraska made an address on National issues, and as he finished the crowd began to file out. Suddenly some one called out Mayor Strong's name and the crowd stopped and took up the shouting. The Mayor wagged his head negatively, but he was finally persuaded to say a few words.

"You're the best Mayor New York ever had," shouted a man in the audience. The Mayor smiled. "That expression is getting rather stale," he said.

"But it's true," yelled the irrepressible auditor.

"It's a little late to speak now, after all this eloquence," said Mr. Strong, "but I want to say that, in my opinion, no man was ever better fitted by God for the work of rooting out evil than Theodore Roosevelt. He's worse than a rat terrier when it comes to that. [Laughter and applause.] Every one knows that with Col. Roosevelt in the Governor's chair, there will be no little schemes that he won't puncture.

"It seems to me that the Democrats have ignored every issue but the canal scandal. Why, in my opinion, it would have been better for us to have lost the whole nine millions than to let free silver rule New York, and it would be cheap at that.

"I believe that we should indorse the President's policy in this last war, and in no uncertain tones let the country know how the Empire City and State stand on the silver question."

ASSURANCES TO CAPT. CHANLER.

Independent Support Promised in Letter to Quigg's Opponent.

William Astor Chanler, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, has received the following letter:

Dear Sir: I have read your several speeches, as I have followed your campaign with much interest. Your remarks to the German element (so to speak) meet with my hearty approval, and if my individual vote counts for anything you will certainly have it. By the way, I know of a great many other "independents" who are going to vote and work for your election and help you make good your pledge "to investigate army contracts."

Not being an "influential citizen," my name will be of no use to you. So will sign myself as an "INDEPENDENT."

New York, Oct. 27, 1898.

ELECTION DEPUTY ARRESTED.

One of McCullagh's Men Accused of Registering Illegally.

Enrico Alfanna, a real estate dealer of 210 Mulberry Street, one of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies, was arrested at his residence last night on a warrant procured by Capt. Thompson of the Mulberry Street Police Station from Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Court, charging him with illegally registering.

Alfanna registered in the Tenth Election District of the Sixth Assembly District on Oct. 15. It is said that he has not lived in the election district long enough to be entitled to register. When arrested, Alfanna wore his shield and carried his club and pistol. He was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station, but was soon bailed out.

GUARDING THEIR CLUBHOUSE.

O'Donnell's Friends Expel Alleged Tammany Men from Among Them.

The recent attempt to deprive Joseph F. A. O'Donnell of the Independent Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Thirtieth District by stealing his nomination certificate on the last day when it could be filed has resulted in a quarrel in the Independent Democratic Club of the district. Dr. S. J. O'Neil and Owen Gray, who had charge of the papers and certificates at the time of their disappearance, were last night, at a meeting of the club, expelled from its membership. The members charge that these men were in the scheme to defeat O'Donnell in his endeavor to obtain the independent nomination—that in fact they sold out to Tammany. This charge both men emphatically deny.

As a result of the trouble O'Neil, who had in times past paid the rent for the club and had the receipts made out in his name, has, in anticipation of last night's action, been endeavoring to dispossess the members. To this they took decided objection. They purchased a dozen or more cots and now that number of men sleep in the club quarters each night. The members say they will do this until the first of the month, when they will pay the rent themselves.

O'Donnell, whose friends at the last moment obtained new certificates and signatures and thus assured his nomination, is making a vigorous canvass.

No Odds in Election Bets.

A. de Cordova of the Stock Exchange bet $2,500 even yesterday on the election of Theodore Roosevelt with E. B. Talcott of Bell & Co. Washington Seligman bet even on Roosevelt with several persons to the amount of $1,400.

Gov. Black to Speak Monday Night.

In addition to the speakers already announced for the mass meeting under the auspices of the Plaza Republican Club at Lenox Lyceum Monday night, Gov. Black has accepted an invitation to deliver an address.

UNCLE SHOOTS HIS NIECE.

Murderer at Leonora, Kan., Then Attempts to Commit Suicide.

LEONORA, Kan., Oct. 28.—William Elliott followed Miss Fannie Lashell and her sister home from a dance and, shooting over the head of the sister, who tried to save her, killed the first named in the street. He then fired three shots into his own body, and may die.

Elliott came here from Chicago three weeks ago. Notwithstanding he is the girl's uncle, he had persisted in paying her attentions. The shooting was the result of her refusal to marry him.

THREE RUN DOWN TOGETHER.

Men's Bodies Picked Up on Railway Tracks Near Mamaroneck.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Three men were cut to pieces by a train on the New Haven Railroad, between Larchmont and Mamaroneck, last night. Their mangled bodies were found this morning. The bodies were picked up and taken to Mamaroneck. It is thought that the men were walking toward New York, and that they were together, all being run down and killed by one train.

Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon this afternoon made an investigation and came to the conclusion that the three victims were laborers. They were each about thirty years old. In a pocketbook found on one of the men were pieces of paper with the names, John Lindstorm, Berlin, Conn., and Ernest Helborg, Hartford, Conn., written on them. On another body was a piece of paper, bearing the name Charles Linderwall, 506 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York. There was nothing found in the pockets of the third man. The three victims had very little money. The bodies are at Colter's morgue awaiting identification.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Part of the Regiment Reaches Boston from Puerto Rico.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—Into the harbor this afternoon came the hospital ship Bay State, with 113 of the sick and convalescent soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers from Puerto Rico. Besides the boys of the Sixth, twenty members of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers and one member of the Fifth United States Artillery were on the ship.

Two men of the Sixth died on the passage from Arecibo. They were Sergt. William E. Walter, Company E, Framingham, and Paul T. French, Company C, Milford. French died of typhoid fever on Oct. 24, two days out from Arecibo. His body was buried at sea. Sergt. Walter succumbed to a spinal disease on Wednesday, and his body was inclosed in a casket and brought to this port.

The Bay State left San Juan Friday of last week and Arecibo the next day. There are still twenty-one men of the Sixth Regiment in Puerto Rico. They are in the hospital at Utuado. The regiment has been furloughed.

Martines Campos Goes to Paris.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—Marshal Martinez Campos, after an audience with the Queen Regent and a prolonged conference with the Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, left this evening for Paris with important papers for the Spanish Peace Commissioners.

Sales Agent Marshall to Retire.

Thomas H. Marshall, general sales agent for the American Sugar Refining Company, will retire on Monday on account of ill health. In a couple of weeks he will go South for several months.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Men's Colored Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, Winter weight, regularly sold at $2.00 each, to-day—Saturday, at $1.45

SAYS UNION TOOK AWAY JOB.

Edward Lauer Brings Suit for $5,000 Damages Against a Brewers' Union.

Edward Lauer, a journeyman brewer, has, through his counsel, August P. Wagener, brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Journeyman Brewers' Union, No. 1, of New York, for $5,000 for having compelled the Bechtel Brewing Company of Staten Island to discharge him from its employ and take another union man in his place. Lauer says in his complaint that he worked at the Bechtel brewery for three years, and that that brewery and several other breweries had made an agreement to employ only union men, members of that union, whenever they were in need of help.

The plaintiff claims that he was a member of the union in good standing and not in arrears for dues. On June 11 last, he alleges, the union passed a resolution to the effect that any member of the union employed in a brewery for a certain length of time was to be taken from his employment and his name placed at the end of a waiting list of unemployed members, and the man at the head of the list was to take his place. The man thus deprived of work was to remain out of work until his name on the list was reached in rotation.

Some time ago the walking delegate and other officers of the union, the complaint alleges, notified the Bechtel Brewing Company verbally and in writing that Lauer could no longer work there, and threatened to order a strike in the brewery if he was not discharged. The company, Lauer goes on to say, was willing and anxious to retain him, but told him that it had to discharge him in consequence of threats made by the union.

The plaintiff goes on to say that it is impossible for him to find work at his trade, as the union controls all that are known as union breweries, and will not allow him to work in any of them until his name is reached on the waiting list in rotation. This, he says, would take about two years. He was earning $18 a week. He has a wife and two children to support, and is compelled to work at whatever jobs he can get out of his trade at much lower wages.

Secretary Pommer of the union said last evening that Lauer would have a hard job proving by such resolutions as he alleges had been passed by the union. Four of the Bechtel Company's journeymen were sick, he said, and Lauer, who had been working in another brewery at $15 a week, went and worked in the place of one of them without applying through the union to do so.

TROUBLE AT CAMP HAMILTON.

Soldiers Resent Steps Taken to Keep Them from Causing Disturbances in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 28.—On account of the shooting affrays that have marked the presence in Lexington of the troops from Camp Hamilton, and of the general disorderly conduct of the men, Gen. Sanger, division commander, a few weeks ago issued an order allowing but two passes issued from one company at a time, and compelling all soldiers to be back in camp by dark. This stringency has affected the line officers as well.

In the Third Kentucky, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and Twelfth New York there is open mutiny. Last night the members of these regiments secretly agreed to rebel against doing any camp service until the order was modified concerning the issuing of passes. The plan, as detailed by one of the men of these regiments, was that when the battalions went on dress parade yesterday afternoon the men were to stack arms and refuse to further drill until a change was made in the order of issuing passes.

The officers got wind of the matter and at the last moment an order was issued suspending dress parade for the present.

A modification of the order will probably be made, but if it is not, serious trouble is threatened.

EXPORTATION OF WIRE NAILS.

Has Increased from 1,547,078 to 22,894,099 Pounds in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Representative Dingley can no longer hope to derive any revenue from nails. He evidently expected to do so in July, 1897, when he put a duty of $12 a ton on cut nails and of ½ to 1 cent a pound on wire nails. At the very time he advocated these duties the prices of nails were falling and the exports advancing, the prices having persisted in dropping in spite of our tariffs.

Since then the price per pound of nails has fallen so far that the duty imposed to keep down foreign competition is out of all proportion to the value of the goods, which British manufacturers are admitting they cannot produce at such low rates.

Like some other recent statements issued from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, one issued to-day on cut and wire nails is chiefly interesting and valuable as showing how needless and unprofitable is any duty whatever on nails of any description.

This statement sets forth that the exportation of wire nails from the United States has grown from 1,547,078 pounds in the fiscal year 1888 to 22,894,099 pounds in the fiscal year 1898. It appears that our wire nails go to every grand division of the globe and to practically every country.

Wire nails began to make their appearance in 1882. The following table, giving the production in the United States of cut and wire nails from 1892 to 1897 shows the gain in popular favor which wire nails are making:

	Cut Nails. (Pounds.)	Wire Nails. (Pounds.)
1892	450,781,900	471,952,400
1893	304,893,300	509,594,350
1894	242,506,000	508,180,100
1895	212,989,400	584,140,300
1896	161,587,000	471,886,600
1897	270,679,900	890,724,500

Notwithstanding the evident gain in popularity shown by these figures, the prices of wire nails have steadily fallen during this period.

NEW ENTERTAINMENT LEAGUE.

Religious Organizations of Young People Club Together.

The Committee on Organization of the People's Entertainment League met at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last evening, to perfect the details of organization. The bodies represented in the committee are the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, the Baptist City Young People's Union, the St. Mark's Boys' Club, the Educational Alliance, the Loyal Temperance Legion, the Patriotic League, and several Christian Endeavor societies.

The aim of the league is "to bring together the agencies directly interested in the intellectual and moral growth of life, for systematic co-operation in supplementing the existing public education with wholesome amusements and enjoyments in ways that will work toward the completion of the human educational system. S. V. Tsanoff, the Secretary of the league, said that the movement had been approved by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, and other leading churchmen.

Steamer Narrowly Escapes Aerolite.

Capt. Fisher of the Belgian steamship Galileo, which arrived last night from Brazil, reported that on Oct. 20, during a heavy thunderstorm a large aerolite fell into the sea, close to the vessel, with a report like a cannon, and splashing so high that the water fell on the decks. Almost at the same instant lightning struck and split the planks of the main deck.

Man Killed at Newburg Shipyard.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 28.—John Youngberg, an ironworker on J. Pierpont Morgan's new yacht Corsair, in the shipyard here, was instantly killed this morning by falling from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet.

VAN WYCK TROLLEY PARTY

Demonstration of Seventh Assembly District Tammany Men.

EIGHTH AVENUE THE COURSE

Twenty-five Cars Carry Red Fire, Sparks, and Yells Up and Down the Line—Speeches at the Finish.

Residents along Eighth Avenue and passers who crossed or congregated upon that thoroughfare last night saw a curious spectacle. A long line of trolley cars, bunched as near one another as safety permitted, swirled by, to the accompaniment of wild yells, the sputtering of fireworks, and the baleful gleam of red fire. Owing to the congestion of cars, the current was weak and the lights gleamed but dimly, leaving the interiors of the cars in semi-gloom, in which shadowy forms tossed and gesticulated, shouting with might and main. Timid mammas who had not been warned and little children watched the strange procession with awe.

It was what the promoters claimed to be the first underground trolley political parade ever held, and this unprecedented event was engineered by the Seventh Assembly District Tammany organization, which has headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue. It was also nominally a sort of public opening of the Eighth Avenue underground trolley road as far as it has been completed, but the demonstration was political, and those who heard the ejaculations and words of good cheer issuing from the interiors of the cars did not mistake it for anything else.

Under the impression that it was a sort of an excursion of residents and business men of the avenue, as evinced in his invitation, President Vreeland furnished twenty-five cars, in which, also nominally, the residents, business men, and their wives and children were to bowl cheerfully along. The feminine and youthful elements were notable for their small representation, and what the parade lost by their absence it made up in Tammany fervor. Following plans that in several instances miscarried considerably, each election district was to have a car, under the election district's Captain. James W. Boyle, the Tammany district leader, was in superintendence of the whole.

Tickets had been issued, but the appearance of the empty cars just below Fourteenth Street, at 8:30 o'clock, was the signal for a general scramble in which youthful persons of professed Democratic sympathies piled several deep into the seats. The policemen worked hard, but could not dislodge all the unticketed ones, and when the line started up the avenue the election district apportionment was sadly broken.

A section of the Ninth Regiment Band was in the leading car, which was further filled with delegations from the Ninth Regiment in uniform. The next car was devoted to Ninth Regiment men, and Leader Boyle and some of the favored ones followed in the third. After that it was first come first served. On the front and rear platforms of each car were enthusiastic young men with sticks of red fire and other less sturdy pyrotechnics.

As the line started with each car blazing with yellow sparks or lurid in artificial light, it was something of an impressive sight, and it impressed a crowd of several hundred spectators to the point of cheering until throats were hoarse. The band sent forth a series of lively tunes, and the side streets quickly poured out crowds of expectant sightseers. On the sides of the cars were cloth strips with printed mottoes like "Republican Rascality Has Increased Your Taxation," and "We Are for Home Rule—We Are," seemed especially provocative of campaign repartee between the "trolliers," as they called themselves, and the pedestrians.

As the head of the line neared the Grand Circle, a small parade of colored politicians of Republican persuasion, as boldly announced on a banner they carried, were made the recipients of a vigorous hissing and highly sarcastic personalities relative to Theodore Roosevelt and those who followed his fortunes. Having passed the colored voters without other than vocal violence, the parade continued as quietly as 2,000 yelling voices permitted to Harlem precincts, where many of the houses were decorated somewhat in honor either of the official opening or for Mr. Van Wyck.

At some corners there were even small bands of Tammany persons who extended greetings with fireworks and cheering. On the return the paraders met with about the same reception, minus the burned fireworks and lessened by the huskiness of many voices. The official stop was made at Seventeenth Street, where a stand had been erected, paper lanterns strung, and a general scheme of decoration carried out. However, owing to the cold wind or the fatigue of the trolley car parade, the majority of the participants sought shelter under neighboring roofs, and only some 300 or 400 remained to hear the speechmaking and jollification that had been arranged.

James D. McClelland, Cornelius Donovan, James E. Duross, and M. C. Millner made addresses and were warmly welcomed. They explained how the Seventh Assembly District Tammany organization had an especial interest in the occasion, in that it was due to the efforts of many of its members to a considerable extent that the extension of the underground trolley to Eighth Avenue had been accomplished so early. As originally planned by the railway officials, they said, Sixth Avenue was to be equipped with the underground trolley system first, and then Eighth Avenue at their leisure. Owing to the organization's efforts, however, the work had been done simultaneously with that in Sixth Avenue and completed, partially, at the same time.

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S WARRANTS

Tammany Law Committee to Contend that They Must Be Executed Before Election Day.

The Law Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of the getting of warrants by Superintendent McCullagh. There were present: Asa Bird Gardiner, Edward Browne, Rollin M. Morgan, William G. Stillings, F. B. House, Victor Dowling, Arthur C. Butts, and J. F. McIntyre.

It was reported to the committee that it was true that Superintendent McCullagh had obtained warrants. A number of them, it was said, had been issued last Monday in some of the Police Courts. The committee purposes to appeal to the Federal law as prescribed—by the United States Revised Statutes, Section 5,515, which makes it an offense for an election officer to delay executing a warrant for any one charged with illegal registration. It cites an opinion of Justice Choate, as follows:

Purposely omitting to serve warrants until election day for the purpose of preventing people from voting, would be a breach of duty on the part of the Chief Supervisor or the Deputy Marshal.

It also cites the following opinion of Justice Blatchford:

It makes no difference whether this Marshal had these warrants or not, it is just as much an offense for him to threaten to arrest people on election day to prevent their voting, as it would be to keep back a warrant and execute it on that day for that object.

We (referring to himself and to his associate, Judge Choate,) both agree that where a man can be arrested before election day as well as not, he ought to be so arrested. If there is any delay in arresting him where he could have been arrested before that day, it must be presumed to be for the purpose of preventing him from voting and consequently unlawful.

STATEMENT FROM M'CULLAGH.

Says He Has a Great Many Warrants for Would-Be Voters.

Superintendent McCullagh said yesterday that the story that he had procured 20,000 warrants for arrests in election fraud cases was absurd. He said, however, that he had a great many warrants for persons in Westchester, Queens, Richmond, Coney Island, and in Manhattan.

"Those persons who say and those who think that all the work done by me is a bluff," said the Superintendent, "will find out that it is not so. I know what I am doing, and I mean what I say. I have done all I could to secure evidence against the men, and I feel certain that the Grand Jury will find it sufficient for them to make indictments. I have affidavits from a number of proprietors of lodging houses stating that a number of men who have registered from their places have not lived there at all.

"Any one who imagines that I do not know what I am doing and that I cannot prove that there has been any illegal registering, is mistaken. I have had no trouble with the District Attorney, as has been alleged. I might say, too, that I have warrants for some people who are well known in politics."

EX-GOV. FLOWER SPEAKS.

Republicans Criticised for Trying to Evade State Issues.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower presided at a mass-meeting of Democrats held in this city to-night, and made his first speech of the campaign. He criticised the Republican managers for diverting public attention from the real issues by mixing up the outcome of the war with politics. He said that the real issue was the administration of the State Government.

Mr. Flower spoke at length on the alleged canal frauds, and said that "here was either criminal negligence or downright thievery." He said nobody suspected Gov. Black of profiting out of the frauds, but he was unable to prevent or to correct them. In closing Mr. Flower called attention to the record during the years of Democratic control. He said: "The State's financial standard was never higher than under Democratic rule. There was not a dollar of State debt. Appropriations were rigidly pruned and tax rates were the lowest in the State's history."

DAVID B. HILL AT ELMIRA.

Roosevelt's Legislative Record and Other Questions Discussed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, addressing a Democratic mass meeting here to-night, charged the Republican State organization with an intention to betray the proposed legislative biennial session amendment, and called upon the Republican candidate for Governor to define his position on that question.

He also charged that Col. Roosevelt, when a member of the Legislature, was antagonistic to the interests of labor and that he voted against the bill to submit to the voters of the State the abolition of convict contract labor in the State prisons. He referred sarcastically to Col. Roosevelt's Corning speech, in which the Colonel said he had seen a great deal of light upon labor problems during the last fifteen years, and asserted that Col. Roosevelt had been at least fifteen years behind the times in regard to all the measures which had been passed for the benefit of the labor organizations by the State Legislature.

He then touched upon Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's recent speech on the canal investigation, and cited instances in which he alleged fraud had been committed, saying in this connection: "It doesn't take too much extravagance or too much negligence to make a fraud."

He concluded his speech with a prediction of the success of the entire Democratic State ticket. He said that the Republicans need not fear but that the Democrats would repeal the objectionable features of the Raines law. The Democrats would keep all their promises and give the people an excise law which would bring peace and revenue. The Democrats would also eliminate all unnecessary offices, he said, and save the State the money which is required to maintain them.

Mr. Hill did not make any mention of the National Democratic platform or the silver issue except to say: "We will cross no bridges until we come to them. Nineteen hundred will take care of itself."

MR. VAN WYCK'S SECOND TOUR.

He Will Make Several Speeches Next Week—Manhattan Club's Action.

Augustus Van Wyck will start on another speaking tour up the State on Monday. That night he will speak at Utica with David B. Hill. Mr. Van Wyck will speak at Poughkeepsie Nov. 3, at Albany Nov. 4, and at Troy Nov. 4. This, it is said, will end his personal canvass. The Democratic Campaign Committee does not expect that he will speak at all in this city.

Elliot Danforth, on the other hand, will speak almost every night until Nov. 8. Yesterday he spoke in his old home, Middleburg, Schoharie County. To-day he speaks in Rome, Monday in Port Jervis, Tuesday in Long Island City, Wednesday in Ithaca, Thursday in Nyack, Friday in New York City, Saturday afternoon in Norwich, and Saturday night in Binghamton. He closes with a speech in his present home, Bainbridge, on the night of Monday, Nov. 7, the day before election.

The Manhattan Club has volunteered the services of an auxiliary campaign committee. This was done at a meeting of the club Thursday night, and the offer was accepted by the Democratic Campaign Committee yesterday. The members of the committee are John F. Agnew, Judge George Van Hoesen, Charles A. Jackson, Isidor Straus, John C. Maximos, John Van Glahn, John C. Thompson, William F. Sheehan, Dr. Allan Fitch, Frank K. Pendleton, James F. Deering, Louis F. Doyle, William Gilbert Davis, William M. Hoes, and William S. Andrews. They called at Democratic headquarters yesterday and had a talk with Senator McCarren.

NO POLICE RETURNS IN BROOKLYN.

Citizens Must Cross the River to Learn How the Election Goes.

For the first time in the history of Brooklyn, no election returns will be given out at its Police Headquarters. This is the ukase from Mulberry Street. The figures, as usual, will be gathered by the Brooklyn police and taken to the station houses. From there they will be transmitted to the borough police headquarters, in the Municipal Building, which will send them direct to Mulberry Street. Brooklyn citizens who wish to learn from the police returns how their borough is going will have to cross the river.

Not even the returns on the vote for Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second District will be given out in Brooklyn, although neither Manhattan nor the Bronx will vote for these officers.

Staten Island Hotel Burned.

Carl Janssen's hotel in Richmond Road, near Grasmere, S. I., was destroyed by fire last night. The flames started in the kitchen and spread through the two-story building so rapidly that little of the furniture was saved. The volunteer firemen laid a relay line of hose to Foley's Pond, half a mile from the scene of the fire, and finally got one stream on the fire. By that time the building was burned down. The loss is about $7,000.

J. Bull and G. Washington.

From The Colorado Springs Telegraph.

And now England is going to put up a monument to George Washington. This long-lost-brother business is being carried to extremes.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, 10c.

Immensely Improved. Superbly Illustrated. Price cut to 10 cents. Buy a copy to-day. Edition limited.—Adv.

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MAKE ANSWER TO MR. MOSS

Speakers at Eighth Assembly District Tammany Meeting Reply to His Attack.

LIKENED TO AN AUCTIONEER

Congressman Bradley Says He Is Always Ready to Knock Down to the Highest Bidder—Justice Stiner, Mr. Jaffer, and Others Speak.

New Prospect Hall, in Orchard Street, near Grand Street, was packed to its utmost capacity last evening with voters of the Eighth Assembly District, and several hundred were turned away because there was no more room. The occasion was a ratification meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighth Assembly District, and Louis A. Jaffer, the Democratic nominee for Assembly, had promised to reply to the attack that had been made upon that part of the city by ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss.

The replies to Mr. Moss's attack began in fact before Mr. Jaffer arrived, and soon after the Chairman, ex-Alderman Benjamin, opened the meeting and introduced Justice Joseph H. Stiner, who said that Mr. Moss was a liar. Then he charged Mr. Moss and Dr. Parkhurst with driving the "poor unfortunate women of New York from pillar to post into tenement houses."

"As God is my judge," he added, "I am telling the truth. I have had landlords come before me and ask me to put the women out of the tenements so that they should not contaminate the other tenants, and when I asked them who had put them there the landlords said they had been driven there by such men as Moss and Parkhurst. Look at their pretended character. I say, let the first man without sin cast the first stone, and I'll be darned if Frank Moss will cast it."

Just then Candidate Jaffer entered the hall and was received with loud applause and cheers, and then the speaker remarked: "It seems to me as if Mr. Jaffer has got a cinch, and he will be all right on Election day. This is a Democratic year. We don't want any rough riding in Orchard Street, but honest men will come on Election day and do their duty. Do not fear McCullagh, but go to the booths on Election day and votes the entire Democratic ticket."

Alexander Rosenthal, who followed, also had a whack at Mr. Moss in the course of his remarks, and said that Frederick Grant resigned from the Police Board as he was disgusted with Mr. Moss, who was then President of the board, and said he would not serve with men who drove policemen to do improper things.

When Candidate Jaffer was introduced the audience applauded for fully thirty seconds, and then he announced that he was out for fight, and referred to ex-Police Commissioner Moss, whom the people had repeatedly condemned. [Hisses.]

"He told you," continued the speaker, "how grand he was and how hard he worked for reform. We'll tell him that the people know what he did to this district when he was Police Commissioner. There are as many good people here as in any other district, and perhaps more than in some. We have many honest workingmen, many honest small tradesmen, and many students who burn the midnight oil so that they may distinguish themselves later on in life. Is crime as prevalent here as in the Tenderloin? If we look at things rightly, the man who assails this district should be condemned."

Mr. Jaffer then referred to his Republican opponent, Assemblyman Adler, who he said had done nothing more during his four terms than go bail for a few push-cart peddlers who had been arrested for violating a petty city ordinance. It would have been better if Mr. Adler had urged the passage of a law which would have prevented the arrest of those poor men for trying to make an honest living.

Morris Graubard, the next speaker, addressed the audience in Yiddish. When the speaker told them a story of the old country, they roared with laughter. "A peasant in Russia," he said, "went into the forest to cut wood, and, fearing that the wild animals might attack his donkey, he dressed it out in his coat and hat, and went to his work. When the wild beasts came, they thought it was a man, but the fox, who is the most foxy of all animals, asked the donkey to take off his hat so that they might see what kind of man he was. And so if you take off Roosevelt's uniform, you will find the old Police Commissioner, who persecuted us when we tried to make a living."

Congressman Bradley was then introduced. Mr. Moss, he said, always had his red flag out, like an auctioneer, ready to knock down to the highest bidder. The speaker knew that from personal experience when he was Assistant District Attorney. He held the scales during between two factions in Chinatown, and knocked down to the one that flattered Parkhurst. As President of the Police Board, he defended a criminal charged with murder. The policemen who tried to fix the guilt where it belonged were abused and browbeaten and insulted by him who should have protected them.

Mr. Bradley continued: "Mr. Moss is afraid that we will send a committee to investigate him. He was known as one of the few men who would carry away a red-hot stove without gloves and then have the nerve to return for the pipes. He does not want any change, because he fears we will investigate his acts. If he wants any further reference let him come to me, and I'll give it him."

Blind Dog on Suicide's Chest.

John Craps, thirty-two years old, who made a fortune and lost it in laying artifical stone sidewalks, committed suicide by shooting last night in his room at 175 East Sixty-ninth Street. Craps formerly lived in a fashionable house on the upper east side, but was obliged to move with his wife into a furnished room in Sixty-ninth Street. Yesterday his wife went out to look for another room. When she returned last evening she found him dead in the bed and a dachshund, which went blind on Thursday, lying on his chest whining pitifully. Craps left no explanation of his deed.

State Commission in Lunacy Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The State Commission in Lunacy to-day announced the administrative results attained in the State Hospital system during the fiscal year which has just ended. The recoveries for the year in the entire system were 1,018, as against 951 for the year immediately preceding, and the average per capita charge—covering disbursements of all kinds for food supplies, medical care, and treatment, clothing, repairs, &c.—was $184.16, the lowest rate which has prevailed at any time since the inauguration of the State-care system.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o

COL. ROOSEVELT IN UTICA

The Republican Candidate, After a Day of Ovations, Makes Two Speeches There.

HE ARRAIGNS THE DEMOCRATS

Charges that They Filibustered for Two Weeks to Prevent an Investigation of the Alleged Canal Frauds.

UTICA, Oct. 28.—Utica gave Col. Roosevelt a great reception to-night. The party arrived at 7 o'clock and crowds thronged the station yard and the vicinity of the hotel. When the speakers of the party had dined they were grouped off to attend the two meetings arranged for the accommodation of the immense crowd. At the Music Hall meeting, Col. William E. Griffith, private secretary to Gov. Black, presided, and the speakers, besides Col. Roosevelt and John T. McDonough, who spoke at both meetings, were John Laughlin, Commodore P. Vedder, and William J. Youngs. At the meeting at the skating rink, County Chairman George E. Kloch presided, and the speakers were John Proctor Clark, William K. Olcott, and Mason Mitchell.

Col. Roosevelt devoted himself largely to an arraignment of the Democratic Party upon matters of State taxation. He called attention to the fact that over $9,000,000 a year was now raised by indirect taxation of corporate interests. He said:

"Deducting all extraordinary expenses, which aggregate $7,374,364, the figures show the cost of the State Government this year to be $184,396 less than in 1893, deducting similar extraordinary expenses for the year. The revenues of the State have been increased to meet these additional burdens by raising $1,800,000 more from the inheritance tax during the past five years than was raised during the five years preceding and by raising $3,309,000 from the tax on corporations during the past five years more than was obtained during the preceding five years, a total of about $5,000,000 in five years, or $1,000,000 per annum.

"This has been accomplished, not by imposing a heavier inheritance or corporation tax upon each individual and corporation, but by making all pay in equal proportion, when before thousands were permitted to escape taxation altogether, and with the assistance of the present excise law, which has turned into the Treasury of the State and the Treasuries of the counties over $33,000,000 in three years and over $12,000,000 during the past year, of which the State Treasury received between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 and your county a share triple what it did under the old law. That is the record of the party I ask you to uphold by your votes."

Speaking of the canals he said that any investigation of alleged canal frauds had been opposed by Democrats. He said:

"Our opponents, when that was asked for, filibustered for two weeks to prevent the investigation being made. When last Winter, under a Republican administration, a similar investigation was asked for, it was granted at once, and a commission was appointed by the Governor, as to whose probity and integrity no possible doubt could arise. The results of their work have been published broadcast throughout the State, and I understand that that report is now being subjected to scrutiny by an eminent jurist, a Democrat, to see whether legal proceedings under it can be had.

"I have read it, and I wish to state again what I have before, that if the abuses existent in the canals prove to be due to any defect in the system I will see that the system is changed. [Applause.] That if it appear that any public officer has been guilty of inefficiency or extravagance he shall be removed. [Applause.] And that if it appear that any man has been guilty of corruption he shall be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or party consideration, to the uttermost of my power." [Applause.]

In closing he made this appeal:

"And now I want to touch for just one moment before closing on the National issues on which they are dumb. Remember, you of New York, that we have seen in the last two years a great increase of prosperity; that we are better off than we were two years ago, but not yet as well off as we should be. If the Nation, and especially if the great State of New York—the greatest State in the United States—reverses the policy adopted at the polls two years ago, if they show fickleness, if the voters of this State seem to make up their minds that they will once again go back and wander in the slough from which they have only just painfully emerged—if they do that they will put a clog on the wheels of prosperity, they will dam the flood of progress, and they will have themselves to thank for it if the conditions of life once more grow hard, as they were three or four years ago.

"My opponents ask you to vote only as New Yorkers. I ask you to vote as New Yorkers; I ask you to remember every State issue; I ask you to keep in mind carefully every matter concerning the welfare of New York. But I ask you also to remember that you are not only New Yorkers, but Americans; that you have interests, not only in the State, but in the Union—which is greater than any State—that your welfare is bound up with the welfare of the Nation, and that the honor of each man of you is sensitive to the honor of the flag. I ask you to remember that you cannot, if you would, help having your ballots this Fall have their effect throughout the Union. You cannot vote a half ballot, you cannot put a caveat on your ballot that will only be heard of in the State of New York. As New York goes on Nov. 8, so the friends of honest finance, the believers in National honor throughout the Union will be elated or cast down.

"At present our Peace Commission is sitting in Paris, striving not only to secure for America the fruits of the victories won in the tropic seas of the East and West last Summer, but trying to secure a stable, free, and orderly government for the people of those islands in the tropic seas which we freed from the cruel tyranny of Spain." [Great applause.]

Then he added:

"We count upon the men who carry their sovereignty under their own hats to overcome the votes of those who are herded to the polls like cattle by their masters."

A TOUR IN THREE COUNTIES.

Col. Roosevelt Speaks to Audiences Composed of Oswego, Jefferson, and Oneida Citizens.

UTICA, Oct. 28.—The Roosevelt party was not hurried this morning, for the special train was not scheduled to leave Syracuse until 11:30 o'clock. Col. Roosevelt and the other speakers had a good, long rest, although the candidate was up at 8 o'clock. The schedule called for a tour of three counties—Oswego, Jefferson, and Oneida—with more stops for scheduled speeches than any day since his trip began. Dr. Depew left at midnight last night for New York on important business. Senator Stranahan, ex-Senator Sloan, and State Committeeman J. T. Mott joined the party at Syracuse this morning, accompanying it to Oswego.

The first stop was made at Phoenix, where about 600 people had gathered. A cannon awakened the echoes of the surrounding hills, and the crowd cheered heartily. Ex-Senator Sloan introduced Col. Roosevelt, who spoke briefly, devoting the greater part of his remarks to excise matters. He said:

I am glad to have a chance of speaking to you, but I am sorry that it should be for so short a time. I wish I had an opportunity to speak to all of the voters of this State face to face on all of the issues involved in this campaign, National as well as State. You have great interests as New Yorkers in the campaign, but you have greater interests as Americans. Our opponents try to persuade you that you can vote only on State issues. If you follow their advice no Republican will vote for a Congressman or for a member of the Legislature. You know that National issues are involved. They know that National issues are involved. All they mean is that they dare not meet them. We meet them on every issue, State and National.

They have clamored much about the present excise law. Here in Oswego County the old excise law brought into the county $21,000 and the new $46,600. Aside from the benefit to the State, if you wish to pay these taxes yourselves; if the people of the State wish to pay out of their own pockets $9,000,000 surplus given for the excise tax, let them do it. But realize what it means. If our opponents have their way and repeal that law your State taxes will go up just one-half more next year and your county taxes in proportion. They ask you to think of it. So do I. And the longer you think of it the more I shall be pleased.

I ask you to vote, not only as New Yorkers, but as Americans. I ask you to vote as citizens of the great State of New York, but also as citizens of the United States, which is greater than any State. You cannot cast a half ballot, a ballot with a caveat on it that shall be held to affect only the State of New York. As the citizens of this State vote, so the friends of honest money, the friends of National honor, throughout the length and breadth f the Nation, will be elated or cast down. Great State issues are involved. The greatest State issue is honesty.

Tammany says that it wants to get hold of the State to administer it honestly. [Laughter.] Why should you think that Tammany would break its record? [Great laughter and cheers.] Tammany prattles about honesty in State matters, but it does not dare touch National issues.

LABOR REPRESENTATION.

At Fulton over 2,000 people, including a uniformed campaign club, greeted the candidate. Here occurred the first interruption of the day. Col. Roosevelt was speaking of the great work of the Grand Army veterans in the civil war and the corresponding work of the army in the late war, when a railroad man in the rear of the crowd called out:

"What about us being represented on the Railroad Commission?"

"I'm glad you asked that question," answered the candidate. On every commission in the State that has to do with the interests of labor there should be a labor representative, and, if elected, I shall see that there is one."

There was a burst of applause, and during it the railroad man shouted back:

"Then I'll vote for you."

"Thank you," answered Col. Roosevelt. "I want to say that I think that question was asked honestly, and I can and will answer every question asked in that way. There is not an issue that we cannot meet our opponents upon, and there are many that they dare not meet us on."

He then went on to talk upon excise in the same manner as at Phoenix.

LARGE MEETING AT OSWEGO.

At Oswego Mayor J. D. Higgins was the presiding officer at a meeting that embraced over 5,000 people. On the armory, opposite the grand stand, the windows and roof top were crowded with men in volunteer uniforms, and Col. Roosevelt, after the applause had subsided, talked to them particularly. He said that an equal meed of praise was to be given to the man who fought actively in the war and the man with equal bravery who went to the front but who was compelled to stay in camp. Every man who donned the uniform was entitled to the greatest praise and admiration for his bravery. He then spoke of the improvement in the tax rate, and said that many of the improving revenue laws were put on the statute books by residents of this county, notably Mr. Steele. He paid a high tribute to the honesty and ability of Excise Commissioner Lyman, and said that no official in public life to-day had made such a record as he had. The law had been administered merely as a tax law, he said. Nobody had been oppressed and no unfair prosecutions allowed.

Col. Roosevelt gave the figures for the county, as at other stations, and said that the tax rate had been greatly lowered. He devoted some time to the charge, made several times heretofore, that the Democrats did not dare to mention silver, their last platform, or their candidate.

John T. McDonough, candidate for Secretary of State, talked on labor issues. He applauded Mr. McKinley and the protective tariff law, and quoted statistics of his bureau to show the improvement in this State under the protective tariff of our big industries.

An incident of the meeting was the appearance on the platform of Mr. and Mrs. John Morrow, father and mother of a member of the Ninth Infantry who went up San Juan Hill. With tears streaming down her cheeks the mother told how her son came home to die. Col. Roosevelt spoke some kindly words to her, saying, "Your son died in a glorious cause."

Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo said that everything had warmed up so for the Republican Party that during the trip today Col. Roosevelt had been presented with a box of strawberries. He asked an indorsement of the Republican Party, National as well as State, platforms. He said:

If you want honesty in State affairs, you don't want to vote for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor who helped in the Maynard steal of the Senate. I don't think you want to place such a man in the presiding officer's chair in the Senate.

Mason Mitchell told the story of San Juan Hill, amid great enthusiasm. The meeting was one of the largest yet held while en route.

Between Oswego and Watertown, where the train arrived at 3:25, stops were made at Mexico, Pulaski, Richland, Sandy Creek, and Adams, and at each place there was a splendid assemblage. At Pulaski Roosevelt spoke from a platform. He said:

Now I want to say one word to you on something concerning a matter about which you should be proud. We have this year a low tax rate. We only need to raise $12,000,000 by direct taxation. The reason for that is that there are on the statute books three or four Republican laws put on by Republicans, one a citizen of your own county, Mr. Steele, which in the aggregate secured the collection of about $9,000,000 revenue to the State. I refer to the tax on corporations—a tax put on by Mr. Steele—by which we collected about $2,400,000; and the tax on inheritances, put on by Senator Vedder, from which we collected $1,800,000, and the excise law, which turns into the State Treasury $4,000,000 and over. Our opponents would like to repeal that law, but I don't believe you will let them do it, and then have to pay additional taxes.

ADVISES ALL TO VOTE.

At Richland a platform had been constructed. Col. Roosevelt said:

I am glad to see you here to greet me, but I want to impress upon you that it is much more important that you should go to the polls on election day. Come out. Come yourselves and see that every neighbor comes. It is not only your right to vote, but it is your duty if you are indeed freemen and American citizens. I want to see every man vote. I would rather have you come to the polls even if you voted against me than have you shirk your duty. Our opponents are relying solely upon one hope. They are making the boast that the country vote will stay at home. They know that they cannot win if a full vote is cast, and hope that you who live some distance from the polls will fail to do your duty and will stay at home. Look to it that you falsify their hopes. Look to it that you are true to your duty as citizens of New York State and citizens of the United States. Show that you have the civic pride that will make you not only exercise yourselves your privilege as free men, but see that your neighbors exercise it also.

OVATION AT WATERTOWN.

At Watertown occurred one of the greatest ovations that have yet been given the candidate while en route. At least 8,000 people were gathered in the open square in the heart of the city, and the police had difficulty in making way for the party. Col. Roosevelt, E. A. Bond, the candidate for State Engineer, and John T. McDonough, the candidate for State Treasurer, occupied the stand. Mr. McDonough spoke at some length on the labor question, and then Col. Roosevelt was announced. His reception amounted to an ovation. He spoke for some time, in part as follows:

"I am doubly glad to address you at Watertown, because you, here, contributed your sons and brothers to the Ninth Regular Infantry, which was down at Santiago with me. I saw their valor. I was an eye witness of the gallantry with which they faced death, when their country called for them. One thing that I feel we have learned during these past few months is the debt we all owe to the regular army, to the men who, quietly and uncomplainingly, asking for no reward, striving to do their duty by the flag, pass their lives making ready so that they may acquit themselves well when the hour of supreme sacrifice arises.

"I am also glad that from this town there came so many of my fellow-volunteers of the Seventy-first New York. [Applause.] A little later I think I will ask you to cheer, both for the regulars and the volunteers. [Applause.] Nothing pleased me more than to read in the papers that at the meeting of the officers of the Seventy-first New York they had done me the honor to single me out for special praise for having stood by them and helped them in the time of need. Praise from my fellow-volunteers is very dear to me.

"You here at this time are vitally concerned in the question of taxes. You have a lower tax rate than you have ever had before this year. Our opponents propose to repeal the excise law, which is now the greatest revenue-producing law on the statute books. Remember that the law gives us more than $9,000,000 net over what the previous law did. If you repeal it, you will have to face the fact that this $9,000,000 will have to be raised somehow; that you will have to pay it out of your own pockets. The tradesman, the farmer, and the mechanic will have to make up the deficit. You will have to see your State taxes next year made half as great again, and your county taxes increased in proportion. I ask you to stand by us in this campaign, because we stand for civic honesty in the State and for financial honor in the Nation."

The stop was thirty minutes long, and it had to be extended because when the police got Col. Roosevelt to the train a dense crowd demanded a speech and he had to address them.

Stops were made at Altmar, Camden, Williamsport, and at each place there were large crowds. Utica was reached about 7 o'clock.

ROOSEVELT CHEERS IN CHURCH

Given at Reception to Soldier Members —No Seventy-first Men Wounded in the Back.

A reception was given last evening at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street, to the ten members of the congregation who served in the war with Spain, six of whom were members of the Seventy-first Regiment. The church was decorated with the National colors, and the pulpit was draped with a large flag. Addresses were made by Dr. A. Monae Lesser, chief surgeon of the Red Cross Society; Col. Henry H. Adams, Post Commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; Orderly Sergt. Young of the Seventy-first Regiment, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, and the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, the pastor of the church. Dr. Lesser said, in part:

"You have heard reports that the Spaniards shot at the Red Cross. I can assure you that, as far as I know, there must be some error in that. True, they shot at a Red Cross train between Aguadores and Siboney, but the shooting ceased after we displayed the Red Cross flag.

"When I returned, the first question asked was whether it was true that the Seventy-first did not fight. All I can say is that I treated forty-five wounded Seventy-first boys, not one of whom received a wound in the back. The regiment was sent forward to act as reserves, and not to attack. When the company of men ahead of them was mowed down by the field guns, the Seventy-first went forward, and, while some of their officers were overcome with sunstroke and fatigue, the boys fought like heroes."

Dr. King spoke of the war against Spain as the first instance in history when one nation went to war with another nation from purely unselfish motives. Dr. Wright, the pastor of the church, in his introduction of the speakers eulogized Dewey, Shafter, and Sampson, and then predicted the re-election of McKinley as President of the United States and the election of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York. His mention of Col. Roosevelt's name was enthusiastically cheered, and the other speakers were liberally applauded.

COLORED MEN PARADE.

Senator Platt and Others Review the Procession in Fifth Avenue.

Senator Thomas C. Platt reviewed last night from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel a parade of colored men of the Eleventh Assembly District. The parade was composed of about 1,000 or more persons, bearing transparencies, banners, and flambeaux. One of the transparencies bore the legend, "These voters are not sold."

Senator Platt, with Chairman Odell and Candidate for the Assembly Frederick A. Ware, stood in the balcony until the procession passed. He did not speak and responded only with a bow and smile to the cheers of the crowd.

The parade formed in West Twenty-seventh Street, at Sixth Avenue, and marched down Sixth Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, and through that street to Fifth Avenue. It was led by Samuel Moran and Christopher Stewart.

A mass meeting was afterward held in Republican Hall, 139 and 141 West Thirty-fifth Street, at which speeches were made by ex-Gov. Pinchback of Louisiana, W. L. Plummer, and W. H. Davis.

Republican Mass Meetings.

At the Cooper Union meting to-night Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John T. McDonough, Edward Lauterbach, W. A. Prendergast, and Gen. Michael Kerwin will speak. Another mass meeting will be held at Cooper Union Monday night. It will be under the auspices of the Republican Club. Col. Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew will be among the speakers.

24-HOUR DAY FOR CANDIDATES.

They May File Nomination Certificates Up to Midnight.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday reversed Justice Gaynor's decision in the case of James Norton, and directed that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue requiring the Clerk of Queens County to receive and file as of Oct. 14 Norton's certificate of nomination. Norton is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in Queens, and the County Clerk refused to receive his certificate because it was not presented to him at his office within the time prescribed by law. The last day on which Norton could file his certificate was Oct. 14, and it was presented to the Clerk at his home between 10 and 11 o'clock at night.

The opinion is written by Justice Hatch, who points out that it is necessary for judgments, mortgages, and similar documents to be filed before the hour fixed for closing the office, as the act of record might affect the rights of third parties, but that no such question could arise in the case of a nomination certificate. The election law gave the candidate the whole day of twenty-four hours in which to file it.

The Appellate Division affirmed Justice Gaynor's decision directing the Clerk of Queens County to omit from the ballot to be used by the voters within the limits of the new County of Nassau the names of the Queens County candidates.

ALDRIDGE SEES PLATT AND ODELL.

They Won't Publish His Canal Statement as Campaign Literature.

George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, appeared at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and held a long conference with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. He also saw Senator Platt. Mr. Aldridge came to consult with these party leaders about the statement of his connection with the canals which he had submitted to them on Thursday, and which he was anxious to have made public through the State Committee. After the Superintendent had returned to Albany, Chairman Odell said that, if the matter was published at all, it would be given out by Mr. Aldridge himself, and at Albany he presumed. The State Committee, he said, had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Aldridge took the copy of his letter back to Albany with him. It was doubted by the Republicans about the Fifth Avenue Hotel whether it would be made public until after the election, in the face of the opposition of Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell.

Smith Charges Intimidation.

On Wednesday last Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, issued an order to the Board of Election Inspectors of the Fifteenth Election District, Thirty-fourth Assembly, compelling it to reconvene today to take the registration of Charles F. Smith. On Thursday Smith disappeared. Yesterday a friend of his went to Percival E. Nagle, one of the political leaders of the district, and said that Smith had been threatened with arrest by certain Republicans if he should register, and was being threatened and followed by detectives. The result was that he had been frightened, did not know what to do, and was afraid to venture out. The matter will be investigated.

The President's Registration Affidavit

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Affidavit for registration has been received from President McKinley by Thomas F. Turner of the city Board of Elections. In answering the usual questions as to age, residence, &c., Mr. McKinley states that his temporary residence is in Washington, but gives 815 West Tuscarawas Street as his real residence. This is the old McKinley homestead. The President swears it is impossible for him to be in Canton on any registration day.

Electric Advice for Roosevelt.

A campaign novelty was introduced last night at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth Avenue, where from the front of a business building overlooking Greeley Square flashed an electric sign reading:

"No Tax Dodging."
"Be Honest, Ted."

Shall We Keep the Philippines?

Public opinion is divided as to the wisdom of keeping the Philippines. Wise statesmen are found on both sides of the question. Public opinion, however, is all one way in regard to the wisdom of everybody keeping their health. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is widely used. This medicine is both preventive and cure for malarial fevers, stomach disorders, torpid liver, and impure blood. It is agreeable to weak stomachs and soothing to the nerves.

If You Wish

A very fine Rose Perfume, ask for Rose of Arden—Lundborg's.

MERIDEN SILVERWARE

SOLID SILVER
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE

Prepared expressly for this season's requirements. Embraces everything made in silverware, either for household or personal use, including chests in matched pieces of spoons, forks, cutlery, etc.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS,
MADISON SQ. 208 5TH AVE.
Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

National and State Officials to be Voted For Nov. 8.

NEW SENATORS IN 31 STATES

Twenty-one States Will Elect Governors and Many Others Will Vote for Minor State Officers—What Different States Will Vote For.

At the election of Tuesday, Nov. 8, all the States except Maine, Oregon, and Vermont, which have already had such elections, will vote for members of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Territorial delegates will also be elected in Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

In twenty-three of the States Legislatures are to be elected, which will choose Senators of the class of 1905. Some States, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Vermont, have already chosen their Senators of this class. The States that choose Legislatures that will participate in the election of United States Senators at their coming sessions are Maine, which has already elected a Republican Legislature to elect a successor to Senator Eugene Hale; California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. This makes a total of thirty-one new Senators for the Fifty-sixth Congress. Those already elected are Louis E. McComas, Maryland, (Rep.;) Hernando de Soto Money, Mississippi, (Dem.;) Marcus A. Hanna, Ohio, (Rep.;) Joseph Simon, Oregon, (Rep.;) Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island, (Rep.;) Redfield Proctor, Vermont, (Rep.,) and John W. Daniel, Virginia, (Dem.)

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Maine, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont have already elected State officers this year. New Governors will be elected in November in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—twenty-one States in all.

The following will show the officers to be voted for in the several States:

Alabama will elect nine Congressmen.

Arkansas will elect six Congressmen.

California will elect a Governor and other State officers, seven Congressmen, and members of a Legislature, which will choose a successor to Senator Stephen Mallory White, (Dem.)

Colorado will elect a Governor and State officers and two Congressmen.

Connecticut will elect a Governor, a full set of State officers, four Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, (Rep.)

Delaware will vote for a State Treasurer, a State Auditor, and one Congressman, and elect a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator George Gray, (Dem.)

Florida will elect a Secretary of State, three Railroad Commissioners, two Justices of the Supreme Court, two Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Samuel Pasco, (Dem.)

Georgia, which has already elected Allen D. Candler, (Dem.,) Governor, a full State ticket, and Legislature which is overwhelmingly Democratic, will elect eleven Congressmen.

Idaho is to elect a Governor, a complete State ticket, one Congressman, and a Legislature.

Illinois will elect a State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, three Trustees of the State University, twenty-two Congressmen, and a portion of the Legislature, one-half of the State Senators voting for a successor to Senator Cullom, whose term expires in 1901.

Indiana will elect a Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, Statistician, Geologist, Supreme Court reporter, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, thirteen Congressmen, and a State Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator David Turpie, (Dem.)

Iowa will elect a Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Judge of the Supreme Court, two Railroad Commissioners, and a clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court. It will also elect eleven Congressmen and a State Legislature.

Kansas will elect a Governor and a complete list of State officers, a Legislature, two Congressmen-at-Large, and seven district Congressmen.

Kentucky will elect eleven Congressmen.

Louisiana will elect three Railroad Commissioners and six Congressmen. A Legislature was chosen in April.

Maryland will elect six Congressmen.

Massachusetts will elect a Governor and State officers, thirteen Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, (Rep.)

Michigan will elect a Governor and State officers, twelve Congressmen, and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Julius C. Burrows, (Rep.)

Minnesota will elect a Governor, State officers, seven Congressmen, and a Legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, (Rep.)

Mississippi will elect seven Congressmen, including a successor to William Franklin Love (Dem.) of the Sixth District, whose recent death leaves a vacancy in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

Missouri will elect a Judge, a Superintendent of Schools, a Railroad Commissioner, fifteen Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Francis Marion Cockrell, (Dem.)

Montana will elect a Chief Justice, Associate Justice, and clerk of the Supreme Court, one Congressman, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Lee Mantle, (Rep.)

Nebraska will elect a Governor and other State officers, six Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator William Vincent Allen, (Pop.)

Nevada will elect a Governor and other State officers, one Congressman, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator William Morris Stewart, (Rep.)

New Hampshire will elect a Governor, two Congressmen, and a State Legislature.

New Jersey will elect a Governor, eight Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator James Smith, Jr., (Dem.)

New York will elect a Governor and State officers, thirty-four Congressmen, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., (Dem.)

North Carolina will elect nine Congressmen and a Legislature.

North Dakota will elect a Governor and State officers, one Congressman, and a Legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Nathaniel Roach, (Dem.-Pop.)

Ohio will elect a Secretary of State and minor State officers, and twenty-one Congressmen.

Pennsylvania will elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, two Judges of the Supreme Court, two Congressmen-at-Large, twenty-eight District Congressmen, and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, (Rep.)

Rhode Island will elect two Congressmen.

South Carolina will elect a Governor and State officers, two Congressmen.

South Dakota will elect a Governor and other State officers, two Congressmen-at-Large, and a Legislature.

Tennessee will elect a Governor, three Railroad Commissioners, ten Congressmen, and a Legislature to succeed Senator William B. Bate, (Dem.)

Texas will elect a Governor and State officers, thirteen Congressmen, and a State Legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Roger Q. Mills, (Dem.)

Utah will elect a Judge of the Supreme Court, one Congressman, and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Frank J. Cannon, (Rep.)

Virginia will elect ten Congressmen.

Washington will elect two Judges of the Supreme Court, two Congressmen, and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator John L. Wilson, (Rep.)

West Virginia will elect four Congressmen and a Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Charles James Faulkner, (Dem.)

Wisconsin will elect a Governor and State officers, ten Congressmen, and a Legislature which will elect a successor to Senator John Lendrum Mitchell, (Dem.)

Wyoming will elect a Governor and other State officers, one Congressman, and a Legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Clarence D. Clark, (Rep.)

Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma will each elect a Territorial delegate to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

CLAIMS OF BOTH PARTIES.

Chairman Blumenthal Predicts 95,000 Democratic Plurality in This City —Republicans Confident.

Tammany's Campaign Committee, of which Maurice B. Blumenthal is Chairman, has made a canvass of this city for the purpose of estimating the Democratic vote. Its estimate was completed yesterday, and it places the Democratic plurality at 95,000.

Mr. Blumenthal, speaking for the committee, said:

"I have words of only the highest praise and commendation for the members of my committee for their work. Not one receives a penny in compensation for his services. I do not hesitate to report that in the ensuing election the tickets of the Democracy should be successful in this city by a plurality of not less than 95,000."

"We shall carry the State," said B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, yesterday, after he had conferred in person with forty-three county Chairmen, representing every section of the State.

These representatives of the party organization besieged the office of the State Chairman all day. They came in response to his summons. When the day was over the Chairman said:

"I have talked with leaders from forty-three counties of the State. I can say that the reports they make are satisfactory. We shall carry the State."

A poll of the State by election districts is now in progress, and will be completed probably this week. Until then, Mr. Odell says, he does not care to give figures.

Other Republicans about State headquarters who are less chary about predictions than the Chairman declared yesterday that the reports from the interior and from this city showed that Col. Roosevelt would have not less than 30,000 plurality in the State, giving the Democrats all the doubtful counties. These calculations conceded New York County to the Democrats by 60,000 and Kings by 5,000. They also put counties like Erie and Ulster in the Democratic column.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee said yesterday: "Things are looking brighter for us every day, and the other fellows are correspondingly depressed. Roosevelt will have 50,000 plurality in the State. I expect to carry my own district by 6,000 or 8,000. I believe we have a good chance of electing our judiciary ticket."

FELL DEAD IN HIS PULPIT.

The Rev. Frederick Frank Stricken with Paralysis While Speaking in Mission Chapel, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Frederick Frank, a well-known preacher in the missionary field, was stricken with paralysis at 9 o'clock last night while speaking in the pulpit of the Mission Chapel, 16 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. In the midst of his discourse on the "Power of Christianity," he staggered, fell to the floor, and died in a few seconds.

Rev. Mr. Frank was married, and resided at 82 Williams Avenue, East New York. He was born in Germany in 1858, and came to the United States when a boy. He became a student at the Philadelphia Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was educated and ordained. About a year later he organized the Zion German Lutheran Church, on Liberty Avenue, near Wyona Street, Brooklyn. After he had the church started on a successful course he left it to take up missionary work.

He preached in many of the jails and other public institutions and also held meetings in the poor districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Among the residents of those districts he was known as the "Rev. Frank the Missionary." About three months ago he began holding regular meetings in lodging houses on the east side.

JUBILEE BICYCLE PARADE.

Arrangements for Big Demonstration on Monday Night Completed— Col. Downs Grand Marshal.

The Wheelmen's Jubilee Organization met last night in Golden's Riding Academy, in Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street, to make final preparations for the jubilee parade on Monday night. More than eighty members were present, many of whom were women. Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment was chosen to act as Grand Marshal. He will ride at the head of the procession in a motor carriage.

The parade will be formed with the military and naval division resting in Tenth Street, west of Broadway; the cycling clubs in Tenth and Eleventh Steets, west of University Place; the ladies' division in Ninth Street, west of Broadway; the Brooklyn and Long Island division in Ninth Street; the decorated and unattached riders' division in Waverly Place, with the New Jersey division immediately behind, and the grotesque and manufacturers' divisions in Washington Place. Capt. Edward Peterson, Chairman of the organization, will be at the Brevoort House every evening after 5 o'clock to meet representatives of clubs desiring to take part in the parade.

President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen, who was invited to review the parade from the stand at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, sent a letter of regret, saying that he could not be present. Recorder Goff and Magistrate Simms have been invited to sit in the reviewing stand, as well as Col. Roosevelt, Judge Van Wyck, and Mayor Van Wyck.

Among the features of the parade will be a bicycle hose cart in charge of New York firemen. The line of march will be as follows: Start at Broadway and Tenth Street; down Broadway to Fourth Street, to University Place, to Washington Square North, to Fifth Avenue, and up Fifth Avenue to 122d Street. The parade will start at 8:30 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA TO DEWEY.

Congratulations Telegraphed to the Admiral by Mayor Warwick.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Mayor Warwick sent the following cablegram to Admiral Dewey at Manila at the conclusion of the jubilee ceremonies to-day:

"Philadelphia has just concluded her jubilee ceremonies, during which she extended hospitality to the President, his Cabinet, and the victorious commanders, soldiers, and sailors of the Spanish-American war. Though absent, you have ever been present with us in spirit. We send hearty congratulations to you and those under your command for the glory you have brought to the Nation.

"CHARLES F. WARWICK, Mayor."

Father Keefe Bids Friends Farewell.

The Rev. Father Richard J. Keefe, formerly of the Holy Cross Church, and who was recently appointed pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Tompkins Cove, N. Y., met the members of the Holy Cross Lyceum at 321 West Forty-third Street last night to bid them farewell. Father Keefe founded the lyceum seventeen years ago. Nearly all the members were present, including Justice James A. O'Gorman, Edward O'Flaherty, and John Farrell, who made addresses. The members of the Holy Cross Lyceum will present to Father Keefe a purse. Nearly $5,000 has already been raised.

Lieut. Wientge of Rough Riders Dead.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Oct. 28.—First Lieut. Frederick W. Wientge, Troop I, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, died this afternoon of typhoid fever, contracted at Tampa. He was formerly in the regular army and the New Jersey militia.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Subscribers to a University Fund Not Satisfied with Its Use.

TACOMA, Washington, Oct. 28.—Mr. McIver, formerly United States Consul at Yokohama, has returned to Japan in the capacity of attorney for the American subscribers to the "Dossiha," or Christian University, of Tokio. This university was founded a number of years ago. It was aided to the extent of $300,000 by generous Christians of New York and other Eastern cities, who sought thereby to plant the Gospel in Japan, where Buddhism controls a great majority of the educational institutions. Some time ago the object of these subscribers was set at naught by changing both the constitution and Trustees of the university so that it became virtually non-religious in character. Its tendency was toward the utmost liberality in religious affairs.

This condition of affairs being directly opposed to the terms upon which Americans contributed so liberally, they have sent Mr. McIver to demand that the former provisions of the university's charter shall be restored and that all members of the Faculty and Board of Trustees shall be Christians. If these demands be not complied with, Mr. McIver is instructed to forthwith demand the return of the $300,000. It is believed in Tokio that these demands will be complied with one way or the other.

Gen. Miles in Town.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his aide, Major M. P. Maus of Washington, arrived in this city last night and went to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Settled with the Wrong Road.

From The Emporia (Kan.) Republican.

Some old fellow living in the southwest part of the State got into a scrap with a railroad conductor on account of the irregularity of his ticket. He lost a portion of his whiskers and was ejected from the train. He was so grieved over the affair that he engaged Joe Waters as his attorney to bring suit against the road. Joe made up his suit and presented it to Balle Waggener, the attorney of the Missouri Pacific. Waggener declared that he had never heard of the case and knew nothing about the affair. But Waters pressed him so closely that a compromise of $500 was finally agreed upon and paid. Joe then wrote to his client, inclosing half of the sum received, saying that he had settled with the Missouri Pacific. His client wrote back that he was satisfied with the amount received, but it wasn't the Missouri Pacific he was riding on, but a branch of the Southern Kansas.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	6:25	Sun sets	5:00	Moon rises

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:00	Gov. Isl'd	7:35	H. Gate 9:24
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:33	Gov. Isl'd	7:59	H. Gate 9:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Ballanoch, La Plata	5:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull		
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

The Wanamaker Store

An Important Dress Item

IT'S the item of underwear, and more important a matter there cannot be.

This branch of our business receives extreme attention, and very flattering patronage. It is not an easy branch of retailing in which to attain prominence. There are few things in all the dry goods list that are more "staple." To offer better and better goods at lower and lower prices is to disturb foundations deeply set.

Yet we have done, and are doing it.

The foreign markets are watched rigorously and eternally by people who do nothing else than watch and buy abroad. Our imports are immense and come direct. Our position at home needs no telling. We grip both foreign and domestic markets firmly.

Consequently—the best goods, cheapest. Also, if they interest you the highest class and rarest novelties.

Here are some prices that carry their own teachings:—

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1.50 a suit—Of medium and heavy weight merino; exceptionally well made and finished in white and natural color.

At $2 a suit—Of medium and heavy weight merino; silk finished and trimmed; drawers have re-enforced seats.

At $3 a suit—Of medium weight silver gray merino; also in heavy weight, white or natural colors; silk trimmed, stitched and finished; drawers in short or long inseam.

At $4 a suit—Of winter weight merino; in white and natural color; full fashioned and regular made; silk trimmed, finished and stitched throughout; shirts have silk fronts; drawers in short or long inseams.

At $5 a suit—English pure Llama wool, medium weight. Also natural colored merino in heavy weight; cashmere fronts on shirts and drawers; the latter have re-enforced seats and come in short and long inseams.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Women's Vests and Drawers, at 30c. each—Of winter weight balbriggan; white and ecru; fleece lined, silk trimmed; silk ribbon at neck; pearl buttons; value, 50c. a garment.

Women's Vests and Drawers, at $1 each—Of medium and heavy weight merino; white and natural color; nicely trimmed and finished.

Women's Vests and Drawers, at $1.50 each—Of white and natural colored merino; regular made and fashioned throughout; vests in long or short sleeves.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Heavy weight white and natural colored merino vests, pantalettes and drawers; warm and durable; at these prices per garment: size 18, 20c.; 20 and 22, 25c.; 24 and 26, 30c.; 28 and 30, 35c.; 32 and 34, 40c.

Natural colored merino vests, pantalettes and drawers of fine quality; exceptionally well finished throughout; size 18, 30c.; advance 5c. on each increasing size.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 35c. or 3 for $1—Unusually good value in several kinds of seasonable weight half hose. Medium and heavy weight cotton in all-black; split feet and unbleached feet. Also medium weight in tans, slates, navy blue and cadet blue. And medium and heavy weight cashmere in black and natural color.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c. a pair—Fast black cotton stockings in medium and heavy weight. Also seasonable weight with split soles and unbleached feet. And fast black lisle thread stockings, Richlieu ribbed through to toes.

At 38c. or 3 for $1—Fleeced lined cotton stockings, in all-black and unbleached feet. Also fast black cotton, all-black; split feet and unbleached feet. Same in extra size legs in all-black and unbleached feet.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c. a pair—Narrow ribbed fast black cotton stockings; with double knee and spliced heels and toes; elastic and durable.

Broadway.

New Prices in Tailor-Made Suits

The word "Reduced Prices" has always a charm, but it is never sweeter than at such a season as this on such goods as these. These are the first reductions of the season, and they are on goods that need no reduction to sell them. The bargain comes for other reasons.

At $8.50, were $11—Suits of two-toned wide-wale serges and coverts; made with fly-front or tight-fitting waists; silk lined; new style skirts, some with flounce, percaline lining.

At $12, value $14—Suits of covert mixtures; fly-front and double-breasted jackets; lined with satin rhadame; percaline lined skirts, some with flounce.

At $13.75—Suits of mixed tweed, fly-front jackets, satin faced revers; entire suit silk lined. An extra value.

At $20, value $30—Suits of tailor cloths, in a variety of colors; beautifully made; lined throughout in richest taffetas; exquisite shades.

At $30, values up to $42—Of elegant broadcloths and cheviots, in black and blue; made with new tight-fitting 30-inch cutaway; beautifully silk lined throughout.

Dresses and Wraps for Girls

It was years ago that home-made dresses for the children were in the line of true economies. Nowadays they are really extravagances. Besides, style counts for a good deal. Unless you are a talented dress designer and have unlimited time, it is cheaper to buy than to make, and there will be more satisfaction in it.

Could you make a good and stylish little reefer for $3.50 worth of time and material? We sell one at that price that is really a handsome little garment.

There's even a stronger argument in these stylish little dresses. There is one style at $1.25, for ages from 4 to 12 years, that is a surprise at the price.

These girls' and misses' garments are chosen just as carefully as our famous stock for women, and the variety is nearly as large.

Dresses (Girls' and Misses'), $1.25 to $42.
Reefers for Girls, $3.50 to $20.
Misses' Jackets, $7 to $28.
Misses' Capes, $5.50 to $15.
Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes for Big Men and Some for Women and Some for Boys

There are only 394 pairs of these men's shoes and all are in sizes larger than 8. Soles are welted and stitched, and while the very latest shapes are not among them, the shoes are good-looking and stylish. A dollar and seventy-five cents a pair. They would cost you $3 if there were more of them.

A woman's glazed kid shoe at $2 a pair. It has "common-sense" or rounded toe with tips, and it will wear as well as it looks and it looks as well as the best.

A sample lot of Boys' Shoes at $1.50 a pair. The sizes are from 1 to 5, but there are only a few pairs to each size. Average value will run over $2.50. An easy way to save a dollar.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Trimmed Hats, $6

You would never guess the price on these by looking at them, however hard you studied and however well you know millinery. They are just from the trimmers' hands and go on sale this morning. You would judge them, if you judged accurately, to be $8 and $10 hats. But the price is

$6 Each.

Chiefly Toques and short-back Sailor shapes, with breasts and wings.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Glace Gloves 65c.

2,500 pairs of a very good glove at a very low price, as a short-lived attraction. They'll not last long.

They are fine, soft, well-made gloves, in tans, modes, browns and greens, and in black and white. They will fit and they'll give you an astonishing return in wear and looks for the price of them.

Sixty-five Cents a Pair.

Tenth street.

Men's Shirts At 75c.

There is no reason why these should not be sold at $1.50. They are worth it. They are exact duplicates of some of our own $1.50 shirts, same goods, same patterns. Made from Gros, Roman & Co.'s French percales and D. & J. Anderson's madrasses. They come from our own factory, and they were cheap because they were made from "short ends" of goods.

75c. Each.

Ninth street.

A Scarf Fortissimo

This is a crashing climax to a long crescendo of scarf values. We have possessed ourselves of 3,000 Men's Imported Scarfs that we can sell at

Fifty Cents Each.

All new, all fine, all in attractive and most-wanted patterns and colors. Many of them are scarfs that you would have to pay a dollar and a half for at any other time. Most of them are fair dollar values.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Dependable and Fairly Priced Boys' Clothing

Saw a sample of an extra fine quality of blue chinchilla, recently, and immediately took all the manufacturer had — enough for 500 reefers. They're here now, in sizes 3 to 10 yrs. Double-breasted, button to neck, velvet collar; lined throughout with very good red flannel; regulation army buttons. The price is $4.50, but you'd take them uncomplainingly at $6.50.

At $5—Frieze overcoats, blue and brown; stylish and serviceable; 4 to 12 years. These are the $6.50 quality.

At $6—Blue and Oxford mixed frieze; lined with Italian cloth; velvet collar; 4 to 12 years; $7.50 would not be dear.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

FATAL FIRE AT OSWEGO.

Tonkin Boiler and Engine Works Watchman Perishes in Flames.

OSWEGO, Oct. 28.—The plant of the Tonkin Boiler and Engine Works was reduced to ashes early this morning. The origin of the fire is yet a mystery. The wooden structure burned quickly and the flames had a good start before the alarm was given.

The watchman, Otto Snyder, lost his life. He was fifty-four years old and leaves a family. Snyder had a Newfoundland dog, which also perished.

The plant was established four years ago by J. J. Tonkin of Oswego, and the Jermyns of Scraton, Penn., and, with its equipment, cost $105,000. The insurance is $45,000.

WOMAN KILLED BY FRIEND

Mrs. Emma Hibbetts Shot at Long Branch by Harry Brooks.

THOUGHT TO BE ACCIDENTAL

Brooks Says He Jokingly Pointed the Revolver at Mrs. Hibbetts, When It Was Discharged.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Emma Hibbetts, wife of George Hibbetts of Park Place, near Seventh Avenue, was shot and killed this afternoon at her home by Harry Brooks, a friend. The affair was at first believed to have been a murder, but the belief is growing that Brooks's claim that it was accidental is correct. There is no known motive for an intentional shooting. Brooks is now in the county jail at Freehold.

Brooks is twenty-one years old. The woman shot by him was about thirty-five. Brooks has been well known and well thought of. He came here from Connecticut some years ago and entered the employ of William White, a baker. White died and Brooks married the widow. Mrs. White and Mr. and Mrs. Hibbetts were close personal friends, and Mr. and Mrs. Brooks continued the friendship.

Mrs. Brooks wanted to go to Slocum's Island, near Pleasure Bay, to-day to visit some friends. She did not know how to provide for her husband's dinner if she went away, and Mr. and Mrs. Hibbetts came to the rescue by suggesting, it is said, that Brooks take his dinner at their house. According to the best authenticated story, after dinner Mrs. Hibbetts proceeded to wash the dishes and Brooks sat in the kitchen talking to her. They joked and conversed, according to Brooks's story.

Last Summer Brooks was employed as night watchman at Monmouth Beach, and while on duty he carried a revolver, and after his duty ended he continued to do so. He had the revolver in his pocket to-day, and drew it out and examined it. He says that jokingly he pointed the revolver at Mrs. Hibbetts as she stood a few feet from him, and said:

"Em, I'm going to shoot you."

Both laughed and just then the revolver went off. Mrs. Hibbetts screamed and collapsed. Her scream was heard by several persons, and they said Brooks came out of the house shouting:

"I've shot her; some one get a doctor!"

Brooks then leaped over a fence and disappeared. Mr. Hibbetts was at work in Edwards's mill, a short distance away, and was soon at the house. His wife was dead when he arrived, and the doctor said she was dead when she fell. The bullet entered the left breast a little above the heart and passed completely through the body. The course was slightly upward, apparently bearing out Brooks's statement that he was sitting down when the shot was fired.

Brooks had been last seen heading toward Pleasure Bay. Three officers started after him, and met Brooks returning in a stage accompanied by his wife. Both Brooks and his wife say they were first going to the Hibbetts house and then Brooks was going to give himself up to the police. The officers placed Brooks under arrest. He was hysterical when he learned that Mrs. Hibbetts was dead. He thought her only wounded.

MURDER ON A STREET CAR.

A Police Captain and an ex-Policeman Wounded in Capturing a Madman at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—W. G. Shockley, an insane farmer of Auburn County, Ga., cut the throat of J. D. Bishop and wounded Police Captain John Thompson on a street car here to-day. Robert McCoy, an ex-policeman, in effecting the capture of the demented murderer, was seriously but not fatally stabbed. Bishop died instantly.

Shockley called at the police station during the morning and asked to be locked up as he was going insane, but was thrown out of the station. Shockley then called on Gov. Atkinson and asked for protection, and while the Governor was telephoning the police the insane man departed.

Shockley was sitting next to Mr. Bishop in the car, and without a word drew a razor, reached around, and nearly severed his victim's head from the body. Shockley is under arrest

FOR BREVET PROMOTIONS.

Board Appointed to Make Recommendations of Rewards for Distinguished Service During the War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of officers will assemble at Washington on Nov. 9, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of making recommendations for brevet promotions and the award of medals of honor and certificates of merit for the officers and enlisted men who participated in the campaigns of Santiago, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

The following is the detail for the board: Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, United States Volunteers, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army; Brig. Gen. H. V. Boynton, United States Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. W. H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Adjutant General will furnish the board with all the information for its action. The awards will be made practically upon the recommendations of superior officers. It is necessary, however, to have the board take the numerous recommendations which have been made and classify them in a manner that will enable the President to grant the brevet ranks and award the medals according to the merits of the different officers and men.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President has made the following appointments:

Surveyor of Customs, Peoria, Ill.—Richard W. Burt.

Interpreter to the United States Consulate, Hankow, China—Stephen P. Parchet of Maryland.

Medical Inspector, with Relative Rank of Commander—Surgeon Nelson M. Felbee, United States Navy.

Chief Engineer, with Relative Rank of Lieutenant—Passed Assistant Engineer Frederick C. Bleg, United States Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster, with Relative Rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade)—Assistant Paymaster John H. Merriam, United States Navy.

The Cuban Evacuation Commissions.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—At this morning's joint session of the Evacuation Commissions of the United States and Spain no conclusions were arrived at except as to matters of detail and of little importance. Thus far all matters of importance have been regularly referred to Paris for decision by the joint Peace Conference. Señor Atilano Solomo, one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of Havana, has placed at Gen. Butler's disposal, for the remainder of his stay here, a handsome carriage and pair, with coachman and footman.

Cuban Ladies Mend an American Flag.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The Stars and Stripes floating of late over the Hotel Trocha having become somewhat damaged by the rough weather, a number of young Cuban ladies called upon Major Gen. Butler this afternoon and asked permission to repair it. Gen. Butler readily consented, had the flag hauled down, and handed it to the young ladies, who triumphantly bore it away to be mended.

Quarantine at Havana to be Raised.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—On Nov. 15 the quarantine against yellow fever will cease, so that steamers between Havana and Tampa can carry passengers without immunity certificates. About that time Rear Admiral Sampson will leave for the United States to attend the wedding of his daughter, and it is the intention of Major Gen. Butler to go to Washington before the latter part of next month.

Mrs. Botkin's Trial in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin must stand trial here in the Superior Court on the charge of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., by sending her poisonous candy. The Grand Jury, after a prolonged session, has voted to indict her.

INVESTIGATING CHICKAMAUGA.

The President's Commission Personally Inspects the Conditions at the Site of Camp Thomas.

CHICKAMAUGA, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The war investigating commission's special train, which arrived at Chattanooga during the night, ran down here to-day and the commission immediately began the inspection of the site of Camp Thomas, which is now practically abandoned as a military camp.

The Commissioners were called upon at the train while it lay in the station at Chattanooga early in the morning by Gen. H. V. Boynton, who is in command of the camp. He accompanied the party to the park, explaining by the use of maps and other devices the location of the various commands and giving much general information concerning the situation from first to last. At the park station, Gen. Boynton had vehicles in waiting for the party, and the inspection tour was well under way by 10:30.

It is now understood that the principal work here will consist of a careful survey of the camp site. A large amount of testimony bearing upon conditions here has already been taken, and the Commissioners express a desire now to look the ground over with the hope that they may be able to form conclusions which they have been unable to reach from the conflicting statements. As there are but very few troops left, it is not believed that much time will be consumed in taking testimony.

Second Georgia to Remain in Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Senator Bacon of Georgia to-day obtained the consent of the President to the Second Georgia Volunteer Regiment remaining in the United States service. The First and Second Georgia Regiments were ordered mustered out some time ago, but a large number of the men in both regiments preferred to remain in the service. The order of the President will allow the men of both regiments who want to go out to do so, while those who wish to remain can go into the Second. It is thought there will be more men than vacancies in the regiment.

More Troops Sail for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Major Gen. Merriam has notified the War Department of the sailing yesterday of the transport Indiana from San Francisco for the Philippines with 31 officers and 756 enlisted men of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers. The transport Ohio also has sailed with 28 officers and 778 enlisted men of the First Washington Volunteers. When the troops en route to Manila arrive there Gen. Otis will have under his command approximately 17,500 men.

Major Bement Ill at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A cable dispatch from Manila announces the serious illness of Major Robert B. C. Bement of the Volunteer Engineers. He was appointed from St. Paul, Minn. He has a bad case of typhoid fever.

Commerce in the Philippines.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—Col. Morales, representing Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander, concluded a commercial agreement with Gen. Otis yesterday. The Manila customs authorities are authorized to clear Spanish or American ships for Iloilo, Cebu, or Zamboanga. For Calpez, Tacioban, Catbalogan, Misamis, and Surigao they will require Spanish Captains and a guarantee of legitimate commerce. For Dumaguete, Camiguin, and Cycan they will require the sanction of Gen. Rios. Calling at other Visayan ports is forbidden. Gen. Rios reserves the right of search in all cases, and he can prohibit crews from landing.

Col. W. J. Bryan Much Better.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—Col. W. J. Bryan, who has been ill at his hotel since his arrival here, is much improved, and received a number of callers to-day. The Corps Surgeon says that he has a light form of typhoid fever. Col. Bryan says he is not ill enough to require his wife to make the journey here from Nebraska, and she will not come unless his illness becomes serious.

GETHSEMANE'S NEW ABBOT.

The Right Rev. Edmund M. Obrecht Consecrated at the Kentucky Monastery with Impressive Ceremonies.

GETHSEMANE ABBEY, Ky., Oct. 28.—With the impressive ceremonies that accompany an event so rare, the Right Rev. Edmund M. Obrecht, O. C. R., to-day received the solemn blessing that accompanies the consecration of an Abbot of the Monastery of Gethsemane. The Right Rev. William George McCloskey, D. D., Bishop of Louisville, presided over the ceremonies and conferred the blessing, assisted by members of the Catholic clergy and monks of the abbey. The ceremony began at 9 o'clock in the large chapel connected with the abbey, and did not reach an end until after noon.

When all was ready, there arose in the stone church the sound of chanting, and as the monotone grew louder the procession was seen coming into the church. First was the long row of monks in their cowls, chanting the old church music. Following came the visiting Abbots, five in number, then the Abbot-elect, clad in plain priestly garments, attended by his attendant Abbots, the Right Rev. M. Francis Strunk of Mount Olivet, Alsace-Lorraine, and the Right Rev. M. Alberic Dunlea, Abbot of the New Mellary. Then came the assistants to Bishop McCloskey, and then the Bishop.

Slowly the procession made its way to the altar, while the Trappists chanted and the congregation was on bended knee. The ceremony of consecration was impressively simple. The high mass was celebrated by Father Jenkins of New Hope. Bishop McCloskey performed the consecration ceremonies. Abbot Obrecht was prostrated before the Bishop, and made the customary offering of two lighted candles and two measures of wine. Then he received the ring of his authority, the mitre, and the wooden crozier of the Trappists. The Abbot-elect read the oath of allegiance to the monastery, and its pledge to do good to the poor, the needy, the stranger at the gate, and the monks. The ring signifies the wedding to the monastery, and the crozier the staff of the shepherd to lead the brethren to safety and new life.

Bishop McCloskey read the Latin service impressively, and Father Obrecht made the responses. Later he assumed the robes of the abbot, the Bishop placed the mitre on his head, and the abbot took his place on the throne. Here followed another impressive ceremony. The Trappists each knelt and kissed the hands and lips of their new Superior. Bishop McCloskey gave the new officer the kiss of brotherhood, and the consecration was at an end.

Father Edmund is the third abbot of this monastery to be consecrated in the United States since its foundation, in 1848. There are but two monasteries of this, the Trappist, order in the United States—this one at Gethsemane, and the other called New Mellary, near Dubuque, Iowa. Gethsemane is a little world in itself. There are about seventeen hundred acres of land in the domain, this land being under cultivation. Within the stone walls that surround the buildings and the property all that is needful for the wants of the hundred or more monks is raised or made, so that they are practically independent of the outside world. And these wants are severely simple. One meal and one lunch satisfies their wants. With the sun they retire to rest or meditation. There is no converse between them at any time, and many among them are said to have almost lost the power of speech through long-enforced silence.

The daily routine of the monk's life is interesting to read about, yet it seems monotonous enough. He rises at 2 A. M., goes to the chapel and chants his breviary until 4 o'clock; then follows private devotions, and at 8 A. M. breakfast. He works in the fields or vineyard until 11 o'clock, then stops for a three hours' rest, which in Summer usually includes a nap. Work is resumed until 6 P. M., when lunch is served. Then comes an hour of leisure, followed by devotion, and at 8 o'clock he retires. His is a peaceful, silent life, with ample leisure for reflection.

It is not true that the monk day by day and inch by inch digs his own grave, as has been asserted in several books written about Gethsemane, but it is a fact that when one grave is filled the next is marked off and possibly begun. If the failing brother desires, he can go out and view the spot where his earthly remains may shortly rest, but he is not expected or required to dig the grave.

Explosion Kills Three at Lake Linden.

LAKE LINDEN, Mich., Oct. 28.—Boiler No. 8, in the Calumet and Hecla boiler house, exploded at noon to-day, killing three men instantly and burning another seriously.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Commodore Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau, Makes His Annual Report to Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A large part of the burden of equipping the United States Navy for the war with Spain fell upon the Construction Bureau of the navy, and in his annual report Commodore Hichborn, the Chief Constructor, furnishes many interesting details as to the extent of this work, involving the transformation of more than 100 merchant craft into effective naval vessels at short notice.

Looking to the future, the Chief Constructor invites attention to the importance of properly equipping and maintaining the plants at the minor naval stations along the coast already established, and he submits estimates for that purpose, averaging about $25,000 in each case. He says that to keep the nucleus of a force of mechanics at these stations small work should be constantly under way, and proper storehouses should be erected to keep sufficient quantities of material on hand.

Besides the long list of vessels purchased by the Government for use as auxiliary cruisers, the report says that ten vessels were accepted by the Government from builders during the last fiscal year. These were the Iowa, the Helena, the Nashville, the Wilmington, the Annapolis, the Marietta, the Newport, the Vicksburg, the Foote, and the Wheeling.

The work on the battleships has been held back to an appreciable degree by the impossibility of procuring armor when it was needed. The progress made on some of the torpedo boats has not fully met the requirements of the contracts. Therefore, it is suggested that in awarding contracts the department should limit builders unfamiliar with torpedo boat or naval work to a single vessel, in order that they may not on an apparent saving of a few thousand dollars obtain their experience at a heavy expense in delay and annoyance to the Government.

The Chief Constructor declares that the naval engagements of the past few months have thoroughly justified his course in making fire-proof the woodwork placed in our war vessels. He produces figures to show that serious inconvenience was experienced owing to the lack of dry docks during the past year, and says the necessity for hastening the construction of the new docks is strongly evident.

The behavior of all classes of our naval vessels throughout the various conditions of the war is set down as a source of gratification to the Construction Bureau, where the greater part of them were designed. The behavior of all, both in action and in general service on the blockade, appears to have been such as to thoroughly demonstrate their integrity and their suitability for the service for which they were designed.

The Chief Constructor pays a tribute to the indefatigable labors of the construction corps during the war, and expresses the opinion that the increase in its personnel has hardly been as rapid as the demand upon its services. Therefore it is urged that the department continue the liberal policy it has recently followed in assigning officers to the corps.

BOY KILLED BY ACID.

Playmate Knocks Bottle from a Shelf with a Whip.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Oct. 28.—Willie Ketcham, the three-year-old son of George Ketcham, a Northport business man, died to-day at his parents' home from an unusual and peculiar accident.

He went to the home of his cousin, Harold Taylor, yesterday to play. The youngsters were amusing themselves, young Taylor having a whip in his hand. He pretended to be driving horses, and cracked the whip about the room. The lash struck a bottle containing carbolic acid which was on a shelf. Young Ketcham was standing under the shelf, and the falling bottle of carbolic acid went all over him.

His head and shoulders were frightfully burned and he inhaled much of the fumes. A doctor was summoned, and he worked over the boy all night, but could not restore Ketcham to consciousness. He remained in a comatose condition until to-day, when he expired.

Lye Burns a Boy Fatally.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—Herbert Armstrong, two years old, of 11 South Fourth Street, Harrison, died to-day at the home of his parents. The youngster while playing about the apartments of his parents this morning upset a can of hot lye which was on the table, and the lye going over him caused fatal burns.

Bicyclist Killed by Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 28.—John Gardipa, thirty-five years old, of 353 Warren Street, was killed on Broad Street to-night. He started to cross the street on his bicycle and was run down by a trolley car. He was thrown from his wheel to the pavement, and when picked up was dead. His body was caught by the wheels and somewhat mangled. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for one month from Oct. 11 is granted Second Lieut. Edward Skeel, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. William S. Hart, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., is detailed by the Secretary of War for service as professor at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Arthur R. Joyce, Adjutant, Tenth Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. George B. Duncan, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon, on or about the 1st day of November, will proceed to New York City, and report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of service of New York volunteers.

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits from Philadelphia to the works of the Pennsylvania Iron Company, Lancaster, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast gun carriages.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed fifteen visits from the Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., during the months of November and December, on official business pertaining to the inspection of Winchester rifles in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Third Artillery,) is relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, United States Volunteers, and will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report for duty to the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

First Lieut. John H. Estill, Jr., Third Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The ordinary leave of absence granted Major Benjamin Alvord, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, is changed to leave of absence on account of sickness and extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, is further extended one month and fifteen days on account of sickness.

Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, Tenth Infantry, will proceed to Griffin, Ga., and report to the chief mustering officer for duty as assistant mustering officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary, and Ordnance Officer, in connection with the muster-out of service of volunteer troops from the State of Georgia.

The following-named officers of the United States Volunteers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31: Capt. James G. Blaine, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Edward Murphy, Second Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. Samuel W. Bilford, Assistant Adjutant General.

Second Lieut. William D. Forsythe, Nineteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop B, and will join that troop upon its arrival in Puerto Rico.

The extension of leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Major Robert E. L. Michie, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery, aide de camp.

Leave of absence for six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. John Robertson, Sixth Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Fifth Cavalry are relieved from mustering duty, to take effect at the earliest practicable date, and will join their regiment: Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, First Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, First Lieut. Jesse M. C. Carter, and First Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell.

Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, Fourth Army Corps.

Capt. John W. Miller, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, when discharged from further treatment in the Garfield General Hospital, will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., and join his regiment for muster-out therewith.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. Carey Congdon, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Humphrey Bate, Jr., is further extended fifteen days on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon J. D. Dabney.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Morton F. Smith, Twentieth Infantry, is further extended twenty days, on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness, is granted First Lieut. John C. McArthur, Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, Third Infantry, will proceed to Milwaukee and report to Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Officer, in connection with the muster-out of service of volunteers from the State of Wisconsin.

Major James M. Bell, First Cavalry, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service to take effect on expiration of his sick leave of absence, with station in Baltimore. He will proceed to Baltimore at the proper time and relieve First Lieut. Charles Miller, Sixteenth Infantry, receipting to him for all Government property for which he is responsible. Lieut. Miller upon being thus relieved will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles J. Goff, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City, and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, depot Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster, and as Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Minnewaska, relieving Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, of those duties. Major Wilson, on being thus relieved, will proceed without delay to Savannah, Ga., and assume his duties as chief Quartermaster, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Lawrence W. H. Peyton, Fourth Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Samuel F. Bottoms, Sixth Artillery, is detailed for duty on the general recruiting service, with station at Rochester, N. Y., to date Nov. 1.

Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, will join that regiment upon his muster out as Lieutenant Colonel, Second Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect upon his muster out of the volunteer service, is granted Capt. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General, will report to the Adjutant General of the army for instructions.

Order of Oct. 15, honorably discharging from the Volunteer Army of the United States, Major William H. Arthur, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) as Chief Surgeon of Volunteers, to take effect Oct. 31, is revoked.

Second Lieut. Claude B. Sweezey, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Hunsville, Ala., and report to Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

Col. Albert P. Morrow is detailed for service as professor at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Logan, Col., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, (colored, Seventh Cavalry;) Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon; Major Mott Hooton, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Murtagh, First Lieut. Marcus D. Cronin, Adjutant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colorado, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Major George W. H. Stouch, Twentieth Infantry, promoted from Captain, Third Infantry, subject to examination; Capt. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. Martin B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry, and Capt. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, Second Infantry; Major George H. Torney, Surgeon; Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; Major James Miller, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. William H. H. Chapman, Seventh Infantry, recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. William S. McCaskey, Second Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry; Capt. Henry Seton, Fourth Infantry, and Capt. George H. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Charles J. Fromberg, Fifth Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, Twelfth Infantry, is further extended two months, on account of sickness.

Col. Willard Young, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed from Montauk Point to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., and Savannah, Ga., on official business pertaining to his regiment, and on arrival at Savannah, he will report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Quartermaster, Sixth Infantry, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Oscar J. Charles, Tenth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Calvin H. English, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is further extended to include Oct. 3, on account of sickness.

First Lieut. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Quartermaster, Seventh Infantry, now at Fort Logan, Col., under medical treatment, will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and join his regiment.

Capt. Matthias W. Day, Ninth Cavalry, recently mustered out, as Lieutenant Colonel, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will proceed to join the Ninth United States Cavalry on or before Dec. 1.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Mack Richardson, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, is extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. W. G. Barney, Adjutant, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. H. P. Shupe, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, from Oct. 4, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry.

Order of Oct. 4 directing First Lieut. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, to report to Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, for examination as to his fitness for promotion, is revoked.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Samuel Q. Robinson, Surgeon; Major Lawrence C. Carr, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed, to meet at the call of the President thereof at Santiago, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Major Samuel Q. Robinson, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Santiago, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, Third Cavalry, is further extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability

THE PHILADELPHIA JUBILEE

More Than Twenty Thousand Men Take Part in the Great Civic Parade.

FLOATS MANY AND ELABORATE

Arts, Sciences, Trades, the War with Spain, Anglo-American Unity, and Historical Events Illustrated—Independence Hall Re-dedication.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The last of the three great peace jubilee pageants, the civic parade, which was postponed on Wednesday owing to the rain, took place to-day and was witnessed by immense crowds. Visitors from all over the State, as well as from many places in other States, swelled the numbers of local sightseers who naturally were out in force.

The exercises of the day opened with the re-dedication of old Independence Hall, the historic building from which the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of the new Republic on July 4, 1776. The buildings which had from time to time since that date been added for use as offices of the municipal authorities, have all been recently removed, and the famous hall is now in its original form.

The re-dedication exercises were presided over by Gov. Hastings, and were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brownson.

The anthem "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was sung by 3,000 pupils of the public schools, accompanied by the First Regiment Band. A memorial poem, composed by Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, dedicated to the peace jubilee, was read by Daniel W. Hutchin, Principal of one of the local schools. "Columbia" was sung by the scholars, and then followed an oration by Mayor Charles F. Warwick. The ceremonies closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the school children, and in which the vast concourse of people which had gathered in Independence Square joined.

The civic parade started from Broad and Cumberland Streets promptly at 11 o'clock, headed by Major Gen. George R. Snowden and staff of thirty mounted aides. The route of the parade was exactly the reverse of that of yesterday's military procession, starting at Cumberland Street in the northern part of the city, where yesterday's parade ended. From Cumberland Street the procession moved south on Broad Street to Market Street; thence east to Fifth Street, then one block to Chestnut Street, west on the latter thoroughfare to Broad Street, south on Broad Street to Snyder Avenue, and there dismissed.

The parade was divided into ten divisions, each division in charge of a Marshal and an assistant. It is estimated that there were more than 20,000 men and ten bands of music in line, and at least 150 floats.

Especially handsome were the floats illustrative of the arts. The float of the School of Design for Women dealt with the Renaissance, the subject being "Peace Receiving the Homage of the Industries." The other art schools were represented by floats typifying classic art and the mechanical trades. There were also a weaver at his loom, a dyer at his vat, a printer at his press, a potter molding his clay, with many other symbolic figures.

The commercial museum had floats descriptive of Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. Four natives in costume were on the Hawaiian float, which also carried bags of sugar, coffee, and other products. The same idea was pursued on the other floats representing our newly acquired colonies. "A Trifle Embarrassed" showed Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia standing at the threshold of the "United States Foundling Asylum," at their feet a group of dusky children representing Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, clamoring for recognition.

One of the most striking floats was that representing the interior of the old Ross house, with Betsy Ross exhibiting to Washington and Hancock the first American flag ever made. It was called "The Birth of the American Flag." Another historical scene represented was "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

An elaborate display was that styled "Our Reunited Country." It showed a group of American soldiers, among whom stood with clasped hands a Confederate and a Union soldier. "After Many Years" was the title of a float representing John Bull and Uncle Sam clasping hands across the bows of their respective cruisers.

Other floats showed Hobson's raft, Dewey at Manila, the Red Cross ministering to wounded soldiers, the heroes of the war, &c. The evolution of the army and navy was illustrated by bodies of marching men dressed in the costumes of the different periods of American history, from 1776 to 1861.

Three hundred employes of the Custom House and 1,000 of the Post Office marched near the head of the line, and after them came large delegations from secret and benevolent orders.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle turned out 2,500 men and a half dozen floats typical of the order. The Patriotic Sons of America had 1,800 men and several floats; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics had 5,000 men; the Ancient Order of Hibernians 5,000, and many other societies of various character were largely represented.

German, Italian, Slavonic, and colored organizations had places in the parade, and even the Chinese societies turned out 200 men, who made a fine appearance and gained much applause.

The fire companies marched with their ancient and modern machines.

The remainder of the line was made up of trades displays. The butchers and the barbers and the cigarmakers and the bakers and almost every other line of trade were represented by large bodies of men and many descriptive floats.

One of the events of the day was a reception aboard the new Japanese cruiser Kasagi, by Capt. Kashiwabara and the officers of the ship. The function was in the nature of a farewell, as the Kasagi, which recently went into commission, will shortly sail for England, and after receiving her guns continue to Japan.

Among those who attended the reception were Gen. Sumner, Commodore and Mrs. Philip, Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Folger, Lieut. Commander Marix, Gov. and Mrs. Hastings, Mayor and Mrs. Warwick, Ambrose Butler of Buffalo, and a large number of State and city officials, army and navy officers, and distinguished jubilee guests.

NEW JERSEY WOMEN'S MEETING.

They Elect Officers and Close Their Convention.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 28.—The convention of the Women's State Federation closed here to-day. The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth; Vice Presidents—Miss Elizabeth Vermilye, Englewood; Mrs. Kate B. Horton, Cranford, and Mrs. Fanny J. Taylor, Newark; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Minnie H. Magie, East Orange; Recording Secretary—Miss Mary W. Butler, Montclair; Treasurer—Miss Madge Smith McClary, Rahway; Auditor—Miss J. Hartshorne, Short Hills; Directors—Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Plainfield; Miss Bella Snyder Caldwell, and Mrs. Emma W. Newbury, Jersey City; Miss Jenkins, Boonton; Mrs. Van Horten, Jersey City, and Miss Endicott, Atlantic City. Miss Gaines, the retiring President, said that she hoped to see the State Federation amalgamated into a National federation.

The following clubs, it was reported, had joined the federation: Seven Oak Club, Bridgeton; School Teachers' Guild, Newark; Town Improvement Association, Montclair; Allegro Club, Bayonne; City Improvement Society, New Brunswick, and Women's Civic Federation, Elizabeth. The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of sociological topics.

Some Benefits from Wealth.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, (Dem.)

Since Jan. 1 more than $15,000,000 have, according to a recent authority, been given to various charitable or other public institutions by the wealthy men of the country. Facts like these do not figure in the speeches of the demagogues who are doing all in their power to make the masses discontented with their lot, but they are not entirely forgotten by thinking people.

When, for example, could people ride so far for so small a fare? When had they access to so many free libraries, museums, and similar desirable places? When were there more or better musical entertainments to which they had free access? When was more done for the poor? In the history of the world there never was a people favored in these respects like the American people.

But the demagogues never speak of these things. Their whole cry is about the "selfishness of rich men" and the "slavery of the masses." Their whole notion is to decry a better work than they themselves are doing.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

W. H. Barch of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed agent of the Thuringia-American Insurance Company of New York, which has just been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in Ohio.

William Neiracher of Cleveland, General Manager of the Western department of the Fire Extinguisher Company, is in town in relation to the Western business of the company.

The informal opening of the rooms of the new Underwriters' Club, at 73 William Street, on Nov. 3 and a formal reception and luncheon on Nov. 15 were announced by the House Committee yesterday. The officers of the club are Paul E. Rasor, President; Marshall S. Driggs, Vice President, and Harry Hall, Secretary and Treasurer.

The insurance on the stock of Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., 57 Greene street, was offered yesterday for a period of one year and eleven months at a sale of 30 cents for three years, and a considerable portion of the line was successfully placed at that rate.

The difficulty between Squire, Hahn & App of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company is believed to be in process of adjustment. This firm recently secured an injunction restraining the Manhattan from transferring its general agency for Ohio to Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw of Chicago, pending the settlement of a general agency contract held by Squire, Hahn & App. Mr. Squire, who is in town in regard to the matter, said yesterday that it was his personal opinion that the injunction had been applied for as the result of mistaken impressions, and that an amicable settlement was to be expected.

The insurance on the property at 832 Broadway, which was damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: On stock of the Helier & Bachrach, Manhattan, $25,000; Atlanta Home, $5,000; Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; British America of Toronto, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; British American of New York, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; Capital $2,000. On the stock of Bauman & Sperling, Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Palatine, $10,000; Manhattan, $10,000; Aetna, $10,000; Traders' of New York, $7,500; New York Underwriters' Agency, $7,500; Royal $5,000; New York Fire, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Connecticut, $3,500; Atlanta Home, $3,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,500. Goldstein & Cellar will adjust the losses.

The insurance on the property of George Schlegel, 138 Centre Street, which was damaged by fire on Wednesday, was distributed as follows: Continental, $10,000; Royal, $5,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Underwriters' Agency, $5,000; English-American, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Merchants' of Newark, $5,000; Pacific, $3,000; Springfield, $3,000; Pennsylvania, $3,000; Fire Association, $3,000; Firemen's Fund, $3,000; Magdeburg, $2,500; Citizens', $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; United Firemen's, $1,500; Mechanics', $1,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Reliance, $1,500; Union of Philadelphia, $1,500.

FRANCE'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

Its Decline Shows Subsidies Are No Help to Costly Shipbuilding.

From The London Engineering.

According to a writer in a recent issue of Le Yacht, the French Mercantile Marine has fallen away into a very unsatisfactory condition. Thus, whilst the tonnage of British merchant ships increased 53 per cent. during the decade 1886-96, and that of Germany increased 107 per cent. in the same time, that of France has actually diminished. The decrease, it is true, is only 1 per cent. or so; but, in view of the fact that every other European nation shows an augmentation in merchant tonnage, the situation seems to demand examination, in order to ascertain the reasons which have led to France proving an unenviable exception. Even nations such as Spain and Italy have shown greater activity in this matter than France. The former during the decade in question increased her merchant tonnage 30 per cent., and the latter 68 per cent. The French flag, according to Le Yacht, has almost disappeared from the Far East and from the Pacific, and this in spite of heavy bounties granted by the Government to encourage French shipping. Several causes have been proposed to account for this stagnation. Among others, it is asserted that the treaties with England by which equality of treatment is secured to ships of either nation using the harbors or docks belonging to either State act prejudicially to French interests. Thus in France all docks and harbors are owned and operated by the State, whereas this is the exception in England, where private ownership is more usual. The private docks, according to Le Yacht, are not bound by the treaties in question, and accordingly can and do favor their own boats. The great difficulty which French shipowners experience is in applying cargo outward freights, and it is asserted that, being unequally treated at private owned docks in England, the French ships are unable to obtain these freights from English ports. The principal reason adduced for the diminution of the French mercantile marine is, however, said to be the excessive cost of cargo boats built in French yards. The price is said to be 35 per cent., 40 per cent., 80 per cent., and even in certain cases 100 per cent. more than for equivalent boats built in England. To secure the heavy bounties granted by the Government the ships must be built in France, and the increased capital expenditure thus necessitated more than offsets the advantage to be derived from the bounties. The reason given for the heavy cost of shipbuilding in France is that the yards there have been laid out exclusively for naval work, and the same care in design and workmanship is demanded for this class of vessel is given to small tramp steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement.

Appropriate to a Stray Cur.

From The Washington Star.

Mr. Blykins had been reading his newspaper and was looking thoughtfully at the vacant wall, when his wife said:

"Well, have you decided? You know I said I would leave it entirely to your judgment."

"Have I decided on what?"

"On a name for the dog. You said you would think up something while you were down town to-day."

"Is that dog still around the house?"

"Why, of course he is. And I don't see why you should speak of him in that way. I have always wanted a dog."

"Certainly. I am glad he came. I was afraid he might have strayed away. Name him Hector."

"That's so common."

"Well, call him Carlo."

"But so many dogs are named Carlo."

"Call him Pinkie."

"That isn't a bit appropriate. He's a mastiff, I think."

"You want something appropriate and unusual?"

"Yes."

"Well, let's see. That dog came into our possession quite unexpectedly; some of us are in favor of keeping him and some are not, but it seems a great deal easier to take care of him than it does to get rid of him. Let's call him 'Philippines.'"

Death Ends a Romance.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The death of Mrs. Clarence Pedigo at the City Hospital Thursday was the closing act in a sad little romance. About a year ago Miss Jennie Copeland and young Clarence Pedigo were secretly married, and only when the Louisville Legion was on the point of leaving Louisville for the war was the secret revealed. Since the departure of the young husband for Puerto Rico a baby girl was born that soon sickened and died. Two weeks ago the mother was taken to the City Hospital, and Thursday her battle for life ended in defeat.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is a wonderful remedy for lung trouble, gives relief at once, eases coughing, allays all inflammation and by its healing influence soon effects a cure. Price 25c.

ENGLAND'S DECLINING TRADE.

Official Summary of Reasons Why Her Competitors Are More Successful.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In a memorandum from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade to the Secretary of the department, issued as a blue book this morning, the opinions of her Majesty's diplomatic and consular officers on British trade methods abroad are crystallized. This memorandum sets forth that during the last few years numerous references have appeared in the various reports to the Foreign Office on the methods adopted by the principal trade rivals of the United Kingdom in their competition for foreign trade abroad, and on the apparent supineness of British traders in meeting this competition. Besides calling attention to this, the Consuls suggest the adoption of certain measures which they consider would be advisable for British traders to take with a view to retaining their pre-eminence. A selection of the views expressed in the reports issued between January, 1896, and the present time is given in the blue book. These extracts show that there is a general opinion among the Consuls to the effect that for the United Kingdom to maintain her commercial supremacy, which has hitherto been practically unassailed, it is necessary for British traders to adapt themselves more to the requirements of their customers in order to retain their hold on existing markets and to take advantage by the employment of new measures and methods of every opportunity of obtaining a footing in fresher ones.

The reports also indicate that the following are some of the causes which are considered as tending to place British trade at a disadvantage in those districts where, especially of late years, foreign competition has been more than usually keen.

1. The disinclination of British traders (a) to supply a cheaper class of goods; (b) to be content with a small order at first; (c) to study a customer's wishes; (d) to adopt the metric system in calculations of weight, cost, &c.; (e) to grant credit facilities.

2. The scarcity of British commercial travelers in comparison with those of other nationalities; their ignorance of the language of the countries they visit, and the endeavor to supply their place by a lavish distribution of catalogues and other matter printed in English only.

3. The inferiority of the British to the German and American methods of packing.

4. The additional cost of goods caused by the high rates of freight on British lines of steamers.

5. The frequency of strikes in the United Kingdom, tending to cause uncertainty in the delivery of orders.

6. The development of technical education in Germany, and the greater attention paid in schools to modern languages, added to the system of sending young Germans all over the world to acquire a practical knowledge of the language, business habits, &c., of other countries.

The departmental note to the Secretary of the Board of Trade introducing the memorandum says it must be remembered that the alleged disinclination of British traders to supply a cheaper class of goods, to accept small orders, to give long credits, and to be responsible for loss in exchange, may arise in great measure from most of these firms possessing already steady and established businesses, and not caring to embark in more hazardous undertakings. Foreign firms, and especially German houses, on the contrary, are, it is pointed out, often in a smaller way of business, and have therefore more to make and less to lose by taking up new lines of trade under more risky and troublesome conditions.

The Island of Anticosti.

From Le Soleil, Quebec.

Down to the end of the eighteenth century the Island of Anticosti belonged to a French family, who received it, as in the case of the other seignorial properties of the country, from the King of France. From that period to 1884 it belonged to the Forsyth family. On Sept. 10, 1884, the island was sold by licitation before the prothonotary of the Superior Court, in the matter of Bury Leslie, to a Mr. Stockwell for the sum of $101,000. Mr. F. W. Stockwell, who became proprietor of it in virtue of this licitation, which was in execution of a judgment of the Superior Court for Saguenay, Province No. 432, received a title from Charles Duberger, then prothonotary, and not from the Government. Mr. Stockwell took his brother, Mr. T. G. Stockwell, into partnership with him in the enterprise of developing the island, which they retained until July 3, 1888, when it passed into the possession of an English company, "The Governor and company of the Island of Anticosti by deed passed at Quebec before Meredith, notary." The new company had its head office at 19 Pancreas Lane, London, and was represented in the deed of sale passed before Mr. Meredith by R. N. W. Campbell, Advocate, of Quebec, duly authorized to that effect. Later this company became insolvent, and Mr. Henry Hendrick was appointed liquidator. On Nov. 30, 1895, Mr. Hendrick gave a power of attorney to Mr. W. C. Gibsone, Advocate, to sell the island, which he did in December, 1895, to Mr. Menier, who paid 225,000, or $125,000, for it, and who was represented in the transaction by the late Hon. George Irvine, duly authorized by him to that effect.

OPPOSED TO EUCHRE PLAYING.

New Organization in Riverhead Rival to the Women's Clubs.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 28.—There are no less than a dozen euchre clubs in Riverhead, but a new club will be organized on Monday night. It will be known as the Young People's Club, one of the by-laws being against euchre playing. The call for the organization of the new club was sent out by Mrs. J. Fred Downs and the meeting will be held at her home.

The members of the dozen euchre clubs are all women. No men are permitted to join the clubs, and they are present only perhaps twice during the Winter, when "gentlemen's nights" are given. The young women claim it is a harmless amusement to play euchre for prizes. They do not hint that the young men of the village are behind the scheme, but say that the persons trying to organize the opposition club are only jealous because they are not over clever when the playing of a hand of euchre is concerned.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., will preach to-morrow evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue.

The cornerstone of the new St. Martin's Roman Catholic Church, at Amityville, L. I., will be laid to-morrow afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop McDonald of Brooklyn.

"Dr. Parkhurst's Theory of Depravity and Reform" will be the subject of the Rev. W. S. Crowe's discourse in the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., of Yonkers will preach both morning and evening to-morrow at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

The Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, D. D., of San Francisco, Bishop of California, will preach to-morrow morning in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.

"An Old Piece of Poetry" will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morrow morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The subject of his evening sermon will be "Shams."

At the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning on "People Dissatisfied with Ordinary Spheres." At the evening service his subject will be, "The Hen as a Heavenly Teacher."

"The Raines Law and the Liquor Traffic" will be the subject for discussion to-morrow in the class in present day problems and the Church, that meets at the Broadway Tabernacle every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The speaker will be Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society.

Anniversary service will be held to-morrow in St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park. The service will be in commemoration of the union of the church with St. Ann's Church. Services both morning and evening will be conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Krans.

A course of public lectures on "The Religion of Israel from the Earliest Times to the Exile" will be delivered during November at the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, under the auspices of the American Committee for the Study of Religions, by Karl Budde, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the University of Strasburg.

The annual convention of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues will be held Monday at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue. At the evening session Gen. O. O. Howard of Burlington, Vt., will deliver an address on "The Work of the Christian Commission During the War."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

All Saints' Day Will Be Observed by Many Churches in the City Next Week.

MEMORIALS TO BE UNVEILED

Services at Church Missions House—The Celebration at St. Bartholomew's—Addresses to be Made by Visiting Clergymen.

All Saints' Day, which comes on Tuesday, Nov. 1, will be observed in many of the churches and places of worship in the city this year. At several of the churches services for the unveiling and consecration of memorials to the dead will be held.

Services will be held in the chapel in the Protestant Episcopal Church Missions House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. There are a number of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the city at this time, here on their way home from the General Convention. Most of these visiting Bishops will take part in the services in different Episcopal churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn to-morrow, and a large number of them will be present in the Church Mission House on Tuesday, when an altar will be consecrated to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. W. S. Langford, for many years Secretary of the Board of Missions. This altar was erected by the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions. At this service the Bishop of Alaska will make an address and the Bishop of Japan will say the consecration service. Other missionary Bishops, including the Bishop of Shanghai, will assist.

The painting in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, which covers the entire end of the west chancel wall, will be unveiled on All Saints' Day. The painting is entitled "The Light of the World." It has been six years in execution, the artist spending much time abroad in study, with special reference to this great work.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor rector, a bronze bust of the late rector, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, will be unveiled. The memorial was given by the Incarnation parish, and at the unveiling the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. John C. Brooks, rector of Christ Church, Springfield, Mass.

On All Saints' Day will also be commemorated the consecration of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The present rector is the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour. The commemoration will begin on Monday evening with an address by Bishop Potter. On Tuesday morning, in connection with the morning service, the rector will give an historic sketch of the church. The Rev. Dr. W. H. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel will make an address in the evening. On the following Sunday Bishop Coleman of Delaware will preach.

Calvary Chapel, in Twenty-third Street, near Third Avenue, will celebrate on the eve of All Saints' Day the twenty-fifth anniversary of its consecration. The celebration will begin to-morrow, with addresses by the vicar of the chapel and the rector of the parish. The anniversary sermon will be delivered on Monday evening by Bishop Walker of Western New York, who was connected with Calvary parish for twenty-one years. A part of this time he was vicar of Calvary Chapel.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Nov. 6.

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SUBJECT—Hezekiah's Great Passover. Second Chronicles, xxx., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Yield yourselves unto the Lord, and enter into His sanctuary.—Second Chronicles, xxx., 8.

The last King of Judah whose history has come before us was Joash, who repaired the Temple of the Lord. It was the first time, so far as the record goes, that this had been done for more than a century. From the close of his reign to the beginning of that of Hezekiah, another full century had passed away. During that time four kings sat upon the throne of Judah—Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham, and Ahaz.

Most of these kings did things which were "right in the sight of the Lord," (xxv., 2; xxvi., 4; xxvii., 2.) but they were not all necessarily righteous things, for a thing may be "right" and yet not "righteous." It was "right" for them to build fortresses, to increase commerce, to beautify and make comfortable their cities and the homes of their people, and to destroy the "high places" and the "groves." But these were not always "righteous" acts. They were often done from purely selfish and worldly reasons, and not at all with any recognition of God, for the promotion of His glory, or for the upbuilding of His kingdom among men. It has been so in every age of the world, and in all the dealings of men with material things. It is so to-day in our own midst, with a great deal of what we call public spirit, enterprise, and the pursuit of happiness.

As a consequence of doing such "right," rather than "righteous," things in Judah while the nation, as a rule, appeared to be prosperous, it was all the while steadily becoming more and more corrupt, more and more alienated from God, and more and more rapidly hastening to decay. In this, history has often repeated itself, although it has not at all times been clearly seen. A mountain stream, as it leaps from crag to crag, clearly shows that its course is recklessly toward the great ocean where it will be lost. But when it spreads itself out in the valleys and makes green the fields which feed man and beast, or becomes the medium of commerce and trade—as in our great northern lakes—it is not so easy to see that it is still tending to the same deep sea. When, however, it leaps over the barriers which, for a time, have checked its speed, and we see it rushing on through the rapids, and hear the roar of Niagara, we realize, as we did not even in the beginning, that it is still plunging on its downward course.

So it has been often with nations, and with individuals. So it was in Judah during the more than one hundred years which passed away between Joash and Hezekiah. For a large part of that time—under Amaziah, Uzziah, and Jotham—the stream was spreading itself out in the great valleys. God's service was maintained and even fostered, and on the surface all appeared well. But "the high places were not taken away; as yet the people did sacrifice and burnt incense on high places." (2 Kings, xiv., 4.) This is the repeated declaration under each of these Kings. (2 Kings, xv., 4, 35.) Even to the end of Jotham's good reign, it is written, "the people did yet corruptly." (2 Chronicles, xxvii., 2.) So the stream kept pressing on, and on, until at last, under Ahaz, the Niagara was reached, and we stand in awe as we behold it. Then it spread out again—under Hezekiah—into a placid lake, like the lake which the Indians named the Ontario, because it appeared to them so "beautiful." During another hundred years it then flowed on, more or less rapidly, until it was lost in the great ocean of the Babylonian captivity.

THE HISTORY OF AHAZ.

To appreciate the "beautiful" reign of Hezekiah and the reform which he accomplished, we must look briefly at the history of his father, Ahaz. He ascended the throne at the age of twenty, and reigned sixteen years. He enjoys the melancholy and peculiar distinction of not having a single good thing said of him. "He walked in the way of the Kings of Israel, and made also molten images for Baalim. Moreover, he burned incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom, and burned his children in the fire after the abominations of the heathen, who the Lord had cast out before the children of Israel. He sacrificed also and burned incense in the high places, and under every green tree." (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 2-4.)

To punish him for his idolatries, "God delivered him into the hands of Rezin, King of Syria," and into the hand of Pekah, King of Israel. (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 5.) The circumstances were these: The power of Assyria, in the East, was every day growing more and more threatening. To oppose to it a united front, Rezin, King of Syria, and Pekah, King of Israel—as we learn from Isaiah vii., 1-16—made a league to overthrow Judah, that they might set upon the throne of David, "the son of Tabeal." This confederation greatly alarmed Ahaz and his people. "His heart was moved, and the heart of his people, as the trees of the wood are moved with the wind."

When his fears were thus aroused, God made an earnest appeal to him to turn from his evil ways. By His express command Isaiah went to him to bid him not to fear, but to trust in Him, assuring him at the same time, "If ye will not believe, surely ye shall not be established." But Ahaz would not turn, and he would not believe. He could not see how he could be delivered by trusting in an invisible power. No rebellious sinner ever can see this. In vain did Isaiah reason with him and offer to prove that he spake by Divine authority. He said to him, "Ask thee a sign of the Lord. Ask it either in the depth, or in the height above." But even a sign would not convince him, and he said proudly and scornfully, as he turned away, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt," or try, "the Lord."

Rejecting the favor of God, Ahaz had no power to resist his enemies. Some of his distant cities were captured by Rezin, and the people were carried away to Damascus. In one day Pekah, King of Israel, slew 120,000 and carried off 200,000 prisoners to be sold into slavery. This, however, was prevented by the intervention of the prophet Oded, with some of the leading men of Samaria. So the prisoners were not enslaved, but returned to their homes in peace. (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 6-15.)

To break up the league between Rezin and Pekah and to secure help against the Edomites and the Philistines, who had invaded his land, Ahaz looked to the King of Assyria, Tiglathpileser. With silver, gold, and treasures, taken from the temple, he sent messengers to him, saying: "I am thy servant and thy son; come up and save me out of the hand of the King of Syria, and out of the hand of the King of Israel, which rise up against me. (2 Kings, xvi., 7.) The appeal was successful, and the King of Assyria took Damascus, and slew Rezin, her King. Then to express his gratitude, and to do him homage, Ahaz visited him in Damascus. There he saw a heathen altar, which greatly pleased his aesthetic taste, and copying it he sent the design to Urijah, the priest, with directions to have a duplicate made for his own use. This was set up at the entrance of the Temple, and largely took the place of the brazen altar of sacrifice.

THE DESPOILED TEMPLE.

Thus Ahaz became the willing vassal of the King of Assyria. To satisfy his demands, Ahaz was obliged to still further despoil the Temple, even to robbing it now of its brass, as he had before of its silver and gold. (2 Kings, xvi., 7-17.) Then he "shut up the doors of the house of the Lord"; closing it entirely against those who still feared God and desired to worship Him, "and he made him altars in every corner of Jerusalem." (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 24.) At the early age of thirty-six he died, with his country in ruins, himself despised, and he refused a King's burial. (2 Chronicles, xxviii., 27.)

It was when everything was in this condition that Hezekiah ascended the throne at the age of twenty-five. He was of a very different spirit from his father, and we naturally ask, What influences made him so different? When the son of a good man turns out badly the natural law of spiritual gravitation, when unrestrained by divine grace, we think, sufficiently explains the matter. And so it does. But not unless there is a personal, and willing yielding to that law, and a personal and willing resistance to the influence of divine grace which would counteract it. So when the son of a bad man turns out well, we may be sure that there has been just as positive a personal and willing yielding to the influences of divine grace and a resistance to the law of gravitation. That Hezekiah was better than his father was no accident. He himself had much to do with it. He yielded himself to the influences for good which surrounded him rather than to those which were evil.

His mother was undoubtedly a godly woman. Her name was "Abi." (2 Kings xviii., 2.) or "Abijah," (2 Chron. xxix., 1.) the one meaning "My Father," and the other, "The Lord Is My Father." She was the daughter of Zechariah—who may have been the counselor of Uzziah, (2 Chron. xxvi., 5.) and the friend of Isaiah, (Isa. viii., 2.) If so the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Amos, and Micah, and perhaps others whose names have not come down to us, would naturally be welcome guests in his mother's house, and as his boyhood turned into youth he would not only be an eyewitness of the great changes going on in his country, but he would be familiar with the explanations of them given by these holy men of God. He would also be cognizant of their public efforts to bring his father and the people back from their idolatries. Their earnest words evidently made a deep and lasting impression upon him.

It is not strange, therefore, that we find the very first act of his reign was to begin the long-needed reform. It was based on a deep conviction of sin and on an implicit confidence in the promises of God, (29, vi., 11.) No reform is ever really valuable and enduring which has not this basis. Anything else is merely outward and refers to conduct alone. This is from within and begets character.

In the very first month of the first year of his reign Hezekiah began to carry out his convictions. His first act was to throw wide open the two-leaved doors (1 Kings, vi., 34) of the Temple, (xxix., 3.) This was the way of entrance to that "which allowed" place. (1 Kings, ix., 3.) By this act he declared that henceforth every one who wished could find access to God. It was very significant of a great Gospel truth. It speaks to us of Jesus Christ, who Himself declares: "I am The Door," (John, x., 9.) "I am The Way, The Truth, The Life; no man cometh unto the Father but by Me," (John, xiv., 6.) This is the only "Way" by which any man can enter into fellowship with God, but it is "The Way" by which every man can enter in, if he will.

Entering in through this Door is the beginning of every true reformation.

Then Hezekiah gathered together to those who were to minister in this service to prepare themselves for it. "Sanctify now yourselves," he said, "and sanctify the house of the Lord God of your fathers, and carry forth the filthiness out of the holy place," (xxix., 5.) Everything and everybody must be made clean. This is the second step in God's service, for He "hath not called us unto uncleanness, but unto holiness," (1 Thess., iv., 7.)

This cleansing process required the united efforts for a whole week of all the priests and Levites who could be gathered together. It began on the first day of the month," and it was completed "on the eighth day." (xxix., 17.) Then they presented themselves before God to be accepted through the appointed sacrifices. (xxix., 20-36.) It was a day of great thanksgiving and joy. But this did not complete the consecration or the rejoicing.

A FEAST OF REDEMPTION.

It must have been the beginning of the Jewish year, when Hezekiah ascended the throne. On the fourteenth day of "the first month," therefore, the Passover Feast should have been observed according to the Law. (Ex. xii.) But the day came before the people were ready for its proper observance. So Hezekiah availed himself of that provision which appointed the fourteenth day of "the second month." (Numb. ix., 10, 11.) To gather the people together to this great feast, which commemorated their redemption, he not only issued a proclamation inviting all "from Beersheba, even to Dan," but he sent swift-riding postmen "throughout all Israel and Judah" to carry the invitation to every place.

No one was to be denied the privilege of partaking of this feast. Although all Israel had become so idolatrous and corrupt that within six years (comp. 2 Kings xvii., 1, with xviii., 1) it was delivered into captivity, and blotted out as a nation, yet Hezekiah sent his message even to the people of that land, with an earnest entreaty that it be accepted. But, like the Gospel message to-day inviting men to come and partake of the great Redemption of Jesus Christ, many received it with indifference, and many with derision. The record is—"The posts passed from city to city through the country of Ephraim, and Manasseh, and Zebulun; but they laughed them to scorn, and mocked them." Some, however, "humbled themselves and came to Jerusalem." To all such it was a time of peace and gladness—"there was great joy in Jerusalem—for since the time of Solomon, the son of David, King of Israel, there was not the like in Jerusalem." (v., 26.)

As the fitting conclusion of all this, at once and everywhere, the idol images were overthrown and destroyed, the groves were cut down, and even "the brazen serpent that Moses had made"—that striking symbol of our Lord's death, (John iii., 14.)—Hezekiah ordered to be broken in pieces. The symbol had become an idol, and so it, too, must be destroyed. Sacred and venerated as it had been for generations it was in itself only "nehushtan"—"a piece of brass." (2 Kings, xviii., 4, margin.) "Thus did Hezekiah throughout all Judah, and wrought that which was good and right and truth before the Lord his God." (xxx., 20, 21.)

It is an example worthy of study and worthy of imitation by every one, for every true reform in life is to be accomplished in just the same way. It is not to be simply a new life in the sight of men, but a new relation to God. It must be accomplished by turning to Him in penitence and with faith in Jesus Christ by the renewing and sanctifying of the Holy Ghost, and a joyful resting in the blood of Atonement shed for our redemption.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How long a time intervened between Josah and Hezekiah, and what Kings sat upon the throne of Judah during that time?

What is said of the difference between "right" and "righteousness"?

How is the real relation of the prosperity to the overthrow of the kingdom illustrated?

What is said of the character of Ahaz, and what were the circumstances under which he was punished?

How did he treat Isaiah's efforts to lead him to trust in God, and what were the consequences?

How did he undertake to overcome his enemies, and what was the result?

At what age did Hezekiah ascend the throne, and how is his character accounted for?

What is said of his mother, and of the influences surrounding him?

What was the basis of the reform he undertook, and what was his first act?

What directions did he give to those who were to fulfill God's service, and how were they to find acceptance with God?

When did he celebrate the Passover, and what means did he take for its observance?

What was done after celebrating the Passover, and what is said of its instruction to us for every true reform?

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Ph. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11

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SHALL WE PAY FOR THE PHILIPPINES?

The proposition that we should assume the debt which Spain has incurred in failing to conquer Cuba was, in military language, "the first line of defense" of the Spanish Commissioners at Paris. They have fallen back upon their second and real line of defense in the proposition that we should pay for the Philippines.

Why on earth should we? Men do not buy liabilities. They buy assets. It has been shown, over and over again, that the whole value of the trade of the Philippines, as that trade has been in Spanish hands, would be very far below the cost of policing the islands. What the value of the trade might be, under an enlightened and intelligent administration, is a question purely conjectural and speculative, upon which we have no data for an adequate answer. Moreover, what do we mean by enlightened and intelligent administration? Do we mean that the Philippines are to become the citadel of the spoils system, the happy hunting grounds of QUAY and PLATT and HANNA? That is the direction in which the proposition looks to exempt some six thousand places from competition and return them to favoritism. Nothing is more certain than that, with those dependents of the bosses who cannot earn their keep at home drafted off to run the Philippines, the cost of running them will be greater than the returns so long as that lovely system is continued.

Here is another and even more important question: Are we to open the Philippines on equal terms to all mankind, as England opens her colonies, or are we to hold them, as France and Germany hold their colonies, as an exclusive preserve for our own citizens? In the first case, it is certain that we should not, at least for many years to come, do the greater part of the business. It would be at once snapped up by English traders. Why should we pay all the cost of management for less than a controlling share of the business, when we should lose money if we did all the business. That is one of the reasons which influenced this journal months ago, in suggesting a joint protectorate, on the basis of "the open door," between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. The other commercial powers might well be called upon to help pay the cost of policing the islands to which they had equal access with ourselves.

On the other hand, if our notion is to extend to the Philippines the blessings of Dingleyism, and to revert to the seventeenth century view of imperialism, the Philippines will more than ever be a liability rather than an asset. Nobody in our day has made that scheme of "expansion" pay either directly or indirectly. France and Germany and Spain all have to face deficits in their colonial budgets, and Spain desires to transfer her deficit to us. Why should we assume it? Much more, why should we pay for assuming it?

Because of our obligations to our allies, say the more heated imperialists. Such obligations do not exist. Acting under orders from Washington, our commanders in the Philippines have steadily refused to recognize the insurgents as our allies. They have no sort of claim upon us. These orders from Washington are one of the few exhibitions, we may say they are the only exhibition, of "high reason" and statesmanship which have emanated from the capital since the beginning of the war. If we withdrew from the islands to-morrow, Spain would find it hopeless to reconquer them. They would be derelicts to be taken possession of by the first comer who could coerce the insurgents, and if the views of the first comer went beyond a mere naval station the first comer would find that his enterprise would cost far more than it would come to. The most experienced purchaser in the international market is England, and England distinctly declines to bid. She would be very glad to have us take over the islands. Naturally. A good many Americans have shown themselves inclined to oblige her, when it seemed that the islands were to be had gratis. But to pay for them? That is another thing.

What an immense boon to this country would be a vertebrate administration of the Government!

THE WISE WAY.

We presume that most of the Democrats who have determined to rebuke CROKER'S assault upon the independence of the judiciary are adherents of the principle that municipal and State elections should be held at separate times and be determined, the one by municipal and the other by State issues. The proposition that the people of this city ought to be free to manage their public affairs as a business independent of State and National politics has come to be generally accepted among enlightened men. That principle guided the Constitutional Convention in providing for the separation of city from State and National elections. It is the fundamental principle of our city charter, so often and so recklessly disregarded by a Republican administration and Legislature.

If the Democrats who accept this principle attempt to punish CROKER by voting the entire Republican ticket, as many of them in their just resentment are now minded to do, they will be guilty of an inconsistency and, in our judgment, will do a very foolish thing. They can effectively rebuke CROKER and still vote the Democratic State ticket. That is the intelligent and by far the most telling way to sustain the independence of the bench. It has the additional and weighty advantage of dissociating local questions from State questions.

Every friend of good government ought to be not less eager to rebuke PLATT for the scandals and corruptions of which the men he put in State offices have notoriously been guilty than he is to rebuke CROKER for his impudent assumption of control over the conduct of Judges. Why exalt one boss in putting down the other?

The intelligent voter can smite both bosses hard this year. The election of Judge VAN WYCK will express the stern judgment of the people upon the corrupt, profligate, and defiant Republican administration. The election of Judge DALY will destroy half of CROKER'S power. Elect both.

THE NEXT STEP FOR THE RAILWAYS.

Two explanations have been offered for the quiet way in which the managers of the larger roads have taken the latest decision of the Supreme Court closing what seemed the last avenue to a rational agreement as to rates. One, suggested by Mr. SLOAN, is that the Joint Traffic Association did not do the work that was expected of it, so that its final condemnation by the Supreme Court only brought it sooner to the end that could not have been long delayed. The other is to be found in the statement of Mr. BLANCHARD, that now the way is cleared for securing legislation that will permit the maintenance of fair and uniform charges.

There is, no doubt, much truth in what Mr. SLOAN says. His view is taken by other railroad men of experience and knowledge. The Joint Traffic Association labored under many difficulties. The powers lodged with its officials were necessarily of doubtful legality, were from the first disputed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and were believed by some of the parties to the association itself to be liable to the fate that has just been visited upon them. Even had they been clearly legal so that the association could confidently have appealed to the courts to sustain them, they were hardly adequate, and the regulations agreed upon were from time to time open to important and, as it proved, safe evasion. Unquestionably some of the officials nominally bound by the association are shedding no tears over the Supreme Court decision and welcome it with a sense of relief.

Others, like Mr. BLANCHARD, who have sought to make the best of the association plan, and who have a very keen appreciation of the absolute need of doing what it was meant to do, now turn to the prospect of changing the law with some confidence and hope. They reason that if the real situation is made clear to Congress legislation will, after a while, be secured which will protect the legitimate interests of the owners of the railroads and at the same time obtain for the public the best and largest service practicable at the lowest rates.

The plan proposed by this class of railroad experts is in substance that the various roads should be permitted to come to an agreement upon rates, which, when approved by a properly constituted Government commission, should be put in operation and made capable of enforcement by law. Certainly from the point of view of the outside observer the principle of this plan is sound. It has been criticised as impracticable and that is a point of great importance, to be settled only by thorough investigation. But if it can be carried out it has much in its favor. In the first place, it ought to secure that uniformity of charge and treatment that is the avowed object of the inter-State commerce law. In the second place, it puts in the hands of the railway managers themselves the task of protecting and harmonizing their various interests in the first instance. In the third place, it gives the Government a direct and adequate supervision of the rates, which can be charged only under its authority. And, finally, it permits all the powers of the law to be used to punish evasion and to protect equal rights.

So far as we can see, the only alternative to legislation on this principle is a long and severe struggle ending in the absorption of the weaker roads by the stronger, nor is it certain either that this result can be avoided, or that in the long run it might not be the best practicable outcome. But, however that may be, those who believe in the maintenance of the present system under effective Governmental supervision are bound to consider very carefully the plan to which we have referred.

EVIDENCE THAT PEOPLE ARE STIRRED UP

Ex-Police Commissioner FRANK MOSS says the hotels are "full of repeaters."

Chairman ODELL of the Republican State Committee declares that he has positive information that the Democrats have planned to poll thousands of illegal votes on election day.

A newspaper reporter has offered to give Chief of Police DEVERY conclusive proof that the town is wide open and that dens of vice and iniquity abound.

RICHARD CROKER says Judge DALY has not been an upright Judge.

In all these allegations we see evidence that a brisk political campaign is drawing to its heated close. But on reading these and many other like charges we feel moved to remark that if full justice is done the courts for several weeks after election will be occupied either in the trial of the accused for their misdeeds or the accusers for slander

IS IT TO BE A STEP BACKWARD?

In 1896, when Mr. MCKINLEY was the candidate of the Republican Party for President, THE TIMES, in common with many other journals usually opposed to his party, advocated his election for one reason, among others, which he seems to have forgotten. This was the very strong pledge given by his party that "the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable," followed by his own explicit pledge that in the reform of the civil service there should be "no step backward."

During the first year of Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration he observed his party's pledge and his own with a fair degree of fidelity, and his order extending the application of the rules and forbidding arbitrary removals was very encouraging. The latter part of the order has been very imperfectly enforced, but the President has had so many other things to occupy and perplex his mind that we are inclined to deal gently with him on that point. Now, however, it is announced that he is about to exempt some 6,000 places from the operation of the rules deliberately made by his predecessors. This would be a distinct violation of his party's pledge and a very discreditable violation of his own. We shall reserve further criticism until we know that he really will do this preposterous thing and know exactly to what places his order shall apply. For the present we call his attention—his very serious, and, if he will pardon the phrase, his prayerful, attention—to the fact that neither ARTHUR and HARRISON, Republicans, nor CLEVELAND, a Democrat, ever did or proposed to do an act so outrageously at variance with their own professions and so opposed to the highest interests of all parties as this would be.

THE NAVY IN THE WAR.

No naval officer is better qualified to draw useful conclusions from the history of naval operations during the war with Spain than Capt. CHADWICK. His position as Captain of the flagship New York gave him opportunities for observation and deduction which were scarcely equaled by any other officer, excepting his chief, Admiral SAMPSON, while he can preserve a more independent and critical attitude than is possible to an officer more immediately responsible for the conduct of operations.

It should follow, and it does follow, that Capt. CHADWICK'S paper in the November Scribner's on "The Navy in the War" is of high importance and value, as well as interest. The conclusions which he draws may have been to some extent anticipated by the officials of the department, but they will be in great part new to the public and to Congress, and it is of the greatest importance that the military and naval lessons of the war should be properly interpreted to and by Congress.

The first of Capt. CHADWICK'S conclusions is that the monitors are unavailable for general service. They are too slow to accompany a squadron, they have altogether too short coal-endurance, they are horrible things to inhabit, especially in tropical climates. Moreover, they are not steady gun platforms in a seaway. The only function with which they can safely be intrusted is that of harbor defense in smooth water.

On the other hand, the dynamite cruiser promises to be a most important adjunct to more "all-round" fighting ships. The explosion of such dynamite shells as the Vesuvius "coughed up" at Santiago has a very serious physical effect and a moral effect that is really terrific. The bravest men cannot fight their guns when they are confronted with the chance of an explosion that instead of killing or wounding a few men, or disabling a gun, may annihilate a battery or a fort or a ship.

As to the torpedo boats, upon which so much money has been spent in all the leading European navies, the verdict of our war is the Scotch verdict of "nothing proven." The Spanish boats were not boldly handled, and our own were required to do too much miscellaneous duty to fulfill their own special function.

While the torpedo boats were not handled to the best advantage, the lesson of the war seems to be that the real reliance of the country for a naval fighting force must be upon battleships and armored cruisers. Capt. CHADWICK speaks severely of the worse than worthlessness of protection which does not protect against gun-fire. The protected cruiser and the commerce destroyer have their uses, and very valuable some of their uses are. But for fighting a powerful enemy the battleships and the armored cruiser most constitute the backbone of the navy.

THE SATURDAY ISSUE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has notified all newsdealers that, beginning with Saturday, Nov. 5, the Saturday issue of THE TIMES, including the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, will not be returnable. Unsold copies remaining in the hands of dealers cannot be returned. We have accordingly requested newsdealers to limit their orders to the number they are confident they can sell. It must be evident to any reader of newspapers that the Saturday edition of THE TIMES, consisting of twenty-eight pages, including the REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, equivalent to twenty pages of the regular issue of THE TIMES, cannot be sold at one cent a copy unless the entire issue is disposed of, which is the case only when no returns are allowed. It would be a poor business policy to supply the news stands beyond the expectation of their regular sales in order to meet all possible transient demands and then redeem all unsold copies, which would be a loss to the publisher.

The profits of the newsdealer upon a single copy of a one-cent newspaper are small. It is with a view to reducing to a minimum any possible loss they may incur on unsold remainders of the Saturday issue that we have urged them to limit their orders to a number they are confident they can sell. We now appeal to readers of THE TIMES to co-operate with us in the attempt to protect the newsdealers against loss by ordering the Saturday TIMES in advance. If everybody who wants the Saturday TIMES, with its Book Supplement, will leave an advance order with the newsman, not only will everybody be sure to get the paper, but the newsman will sell his entire stock and suffer no loss on unsold and non-returnable copies.

It is a pretty good one cent's worth, a complete daily newspaper with a literary supplement of sixteen pages containing book reviews and book news, criticism, comment, sketches of men and women of letters, reminiscences of the older generation of writers, chapters of literary history, letters from book readers, and a review of art matters. If one wants it the sure and easy way is to give an order to have it supplied regularly at the house. Many of those who do not order in advance will be disappointed, we fear, if they expect to find the Saturday issue of THE TIMES on news stands after the early morning hours.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Writing in The Iron Age, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE asserts that he is a "stanch protectionist"—which can hardly be called news—and then proceeds to define his position in a way that may cause just a few other "stanch protectionists" to depress their eyebrows and contract the muscles around their lips. Mr. CARNEGIE says that he would have duties of the protective kind imposed "only when we have reason to believe that by temporary protection we can furnish the consumer the supply of any given article better and cheaper than he has ever been able to purchase it abroad." Then he adds: "If we cannot do that, I do not believe in protecting. If we can do it, I do believe in protecting." This has a very fair sound, but it is hard to recall the name of any protected manufacturer, except Mr. CARNEGIE, who has ever admitted that the period of his "temporary" need of Governmental assistance was likely soon to come to an end. Infant industries are curiously slow in attaining maturity, however vigorous their growth, and even many engaged in that industry with which Mr. CARNEGIE is most closely connected still remain in mortal terror of foreign competition, although, according to his own proud admission, and according to common knowledge as well, it has for some time been able to meet the strongest of its rivals on their own market places.

—It is reported from Santiago that customs dues to the amount of about $100,000 will be collected there this month. This sum does not seem large at first thought, but account must be made of the fact that until very recently the business of Santiago was at a complete standstill. Even now trade is carried on under many difficulties, chief of them being uncertainty in regard to coming changes in the currency and in the form of government. There is, of course, every reason to suppose that the commerce of the port will steadily increase as conditions become stable and the confidence of the merchants is restored, but even if the collections only continue at the present rate the total for the year will be $1,200,000. This, when compared with the amount which the Spanish officials used to turn into the treasury, throws almost blinding light on the methods of those particularly able financiers. At Havana, for instance, the customs, in the good old days so sadly lamented by Spaniards, the total product—so far as the home Government was allowed to know—amounted to something like $475,000! And Havana is the capital of the island, the seat and centre of its trade, while Santiago is only a minor port to which come supplies for a region comparatively barren and in great part uncultivated. Under the former rule, and when commerce and industry were untroubled by civil war, the total annual revenue from Cuba averaged $26,000,000, of which customs duties from all the coast cities furnished about $14,000,000. The latter figure, while the insurrection, or revolution, rather, was going on, fell to $9,000,000. If the United States can send to the island a few more men like Gen. WOOD, there is no reason why more than that cannot be collected and applied to public purposes, even before Havana falls into our hands, and by the time the Cubans come into their own it may well be that they will have learned to appreciate the benefits of official honesty and a strict accounting for public funds. Object lessons are valuable to others than children. New York was content with dirty streets till it had a chance to see some clean ones, and now a return to the old conditions would be too dangerous to be risked by any administration.

—With characteristic appreciation of the picturesque, Mr. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, in the account of the Puerto Rican campaign contributed by him to Scribner's Magazine, makes much of the brisk informality shown by Ensign CURTIN when he, first of the American invaders, landed at Ponce. This young gentleman, whose picture portrays a person at whom a barber, if asked for more than a hair-cut, might be excused for smiling, went ashore from the little Wasp in a rowboat. Ponce is two miles back from the water, so there was nobody to receive the unexpected visitor except an underling of the military commander. This person instantly foresaw a delightfully long course of negotiations, but the Ensign was in a hurry. He wanted a surrender, and he wanted it instantly. The Captain of the Port thought that the only man who could surrender might possibly, just possibly, be reached in half an hour. Without a moment's hesitation the Ensign decided that if an American could go to the city in that time, a Spaniard could come from it in a period as short. So he asked where the telephone was, had the commander called up, and announced that "if he doesn't come down here in a hack in thirty minutes and surrender, I shall bombard Ponce." Unfortunately for the story, another officer now appeared on the scene and extended the half hour to a whole hour, an absurdly long time, in Ensign CURTIN'S estimation, but even as it was, the Spanish Colonel had to hustle in a way that tried his dignity severely. Mr. DAVIS thinks that the Ensign deserves a place in history as the boy who demanded and received the capitulation of a city by telephone, and such will doubtless be the case. Compared with capitulations by stately commissions, sitting two or three hours a week, this method certainly has its advantages, and especially its economies.

—"One of the most arrant delusions of the day" is the description which The Philadelphia Medical Journal, in discussing the death of HAROLD FREDERIC, gives of "Christian Science." The fact that for many years Mr. FREDERIC had lacked reverence for doctors, and had found amusement in reviving MOLIERE'S gibes at the medical profession, seems to have chilled the current of the Philadelphian's sympathy, for, though he devotes several emphatic phrases besides the one just quoted to the miserable superstition that is now working incalculable harm in many parts of the world, they are only incidental to an attempt to prove that a resort to "Christian Science" was what might have been expected from one who treated the followers of ESCULAPIUS with disrespect. The conclusion is decidedly illogical. Up to the time of Mr. FREDERIC'S last illness his most intimate friends had no reason to suppose, or even to suspect, that he had the slightest leaning toward this or any other delusion. And if he had been inclined that way it would inevitably have been known, for the believer in "faith cure" is invariably a would-be proselyter, and more than ready to reveal his folly to all who will listen. Doctors indulge in so much squabbling among themselves, and are so ready to say harsh things about each other, that it is little wonder laymen occasionally laugh at them all. The Medical Record would better stick to its own science and leave literary criticism to others. Its comments on "Theron Ware" are not impressive.

—Ominous warning is given by The Richmond (Va.) Times as to what will happen if the negroes of North Carolina continue their attempts to dominate the white inhabitants of that State. A South Carolina paper, The Columbia State, has already more than intimated that "brethren across the line" will get help in case of need, and The Richmond Times says: "No doubt of it, and we wot that Virginians would also rally to the call. Blood is thicker than water. We say this, not to arouse race prejudice nor in any riotous spirit, but simply to impress upon the black men how helpless they are in any conflict with the whites, and how reckless they are to provoke such conflicts." It is distinctly terrible that words like these, the more alarming because of their studied moderation, should be addressed by one class of American citizens to another class, but the reports from North Carolina reveal the existence of conditions that threaten to become intolerable, and the negroes there evidently need some wise advisers much more than they need political offices.

OUR DRIFTING FOREIGN POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "What Is Going on at Paris" is both timely and pertinent. It leads directly to the belief that the Peace Commission is drifting and awash in the to them unknown sea of diplomacy, or that it is being ruthlessly manipulated from Washington in aid of the Republican campaign.

While the people are each day becoming more and more convinced that the form of treason involved in the making of "political capital out of public business" is rife in this Administration, another solution, offered by the present deplorable condition of the State Department, will, perhaps, be less galling to our pride in our institutions.

It is generally known that Mr. Hay, the present Secretary of State, has been but twenty-five days in office, during which time the President has been "showing himself" in the West or at the Philadelphia "Peace Jubilee," giving his new Secretary no opportunity to get from him the drift of public affairs, lost by a two years' residence in England. It is not generally known that no First Assistant Secretary has as yet been appointed to succeed Mr. J. B. Moore, and that for some weeks the Third Assistant Secretary has been absent on his wedding journey, leaving the whole Department of State at this critical diplomatic juncture, so far as skilled guidance is concerned, in the hands of the Second Assistant, Mr. Adee, a man of broad experience and long training in the department, but naturally enough unable to shoulder the execution of our unformulated foreign policies and direct the vast routine business of the department besides.

In view of this situation, is it any wonder that the Peace Commission is keeping its mouth shut and day by day hoping against hope that somebody will come back to Washington, let politics alone, and attend to the public business? In other words, remember that "Public Office Is Public Trust." BAUDOUINE.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

Tree Planting Inexpensive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opinion seems to prevail that tree planting in our streets means the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, whereas, the fact is that the usual charge is only $10 per tree, its life being guaranteed for one year, and protected by a suitable iron guard, while, for a scientifically planted tree, guaranteed for two years and well protected, the charge is only $20. The nurserymen recommended by this association have their reputations at stake for good work, and have generally given satisfaction. If any complaint should arise from work improperly done, it would be promptly investigated by this association, and the nurseryman would be held accountable.

Numerous applications are made daily by mail to the office, 64 White Street, and the necessary printed forms, giving full information on the subject, are sent to all applicants by the next mail. This is the most favorable season of the year for setting out trees, and in order to obtain the best results orders should be placed now with the nurserymen.

AN OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

New York, Oct. 26, 1898.

A PLEA FOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Remembering the denunciations which THE TIMES, The Post, and New York independents heaped upon the Republicans for turning the government of the city over to Tammany by throwing their votes away on Tracy, I am at a loss to understand why some of these same independents now propose to turn the State Government over to Tammany by throwing their votes away on Bacon. Mr. Schurz, in an able editorial in Harper's Weekly of Jan. 29 last, entitled "Our Monarchy," said: "It is not a mere jest when people call Richard Croker King of the City of New York. * * * Indeed, it is to serve what may be called the imperial ambition with which his astonishing success in New York City has inspired him—the ambition to extend his rule beyond the boundaries of the city over the State, and even over the Nation." And Mr. Schurz warns "amiable and well-meaning Democrats, who, it seems, are already persuading themselves that from the shadow of King Croker's throne may issue the beneficent counsels and influences which are to reunite the distracted Democracy of the country on a platform of acceptable compromise and lead it to victory. If they are wise they will most carefully avoid all contact with this incurable rottenness." Is not this good advice of Mr. Schurz more applicable today since Croker has demonstrated the truth of the above prediction and has extended his power to control the judiciary and the party machinery of the entire State? In this same article Mr. Schurz attributes Croker's success in capturing New York City to the Republicans who threw away their votes on Tracy. How can Mr. Schurz, in advising independents to vote for Bacon, which is a half vote for Croker's man, escape his own inexorable logic? Independents are advised to aid in fixing Tammany rule more firmly on the city and extending its baleful rule over the State, instead of voting for Roosevelt, known to all men to be an efficient enemy to machine rule—a man who has as a legislator, as Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy demonstrated that he is a man of exceptional administrative ability and of unquestioned courage and integrity. But some independents would rather turn the State over to Croker than to vote for an "expansionist," however able and honest he may be. Theodore Roosevelt believes that it is our duty to accept the responsibilities thrust upon us by the war, and that it is the best thing for the country so to do, and he is above everything a patriotic American. Some of the independents believe that expansion will not prove beneficial to the country. It may be demonstrated in the future, as it has been in the past, that the evils predicted by the opponents of expansion are imaginary evils. In 1803 Josiah Quincy and other wise men predicted that the purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson would destroy our form of government and bring untold evils upon the country and like predictions have been made by honest and wise men over every acquisition of territory made since 1803, and these wise men were mistaken. Now, however we may differ on expansion, we are agreed that civil service reform and sound money are essential, and that the election of Roosevelt will advance the cause of both these reforms. Will the defeat of Roosevelt check "expansion"? Do not the history and traditions of the Democratic Party prove that if in power it would be the party of expansion? Did not Mr. Hill in his recent speech try to prove that the Democrats were more responsible than the Republicans in bringing on the war with Spain? Have we not already acquired Hawaii and Puerto Rico and are not both parties pledged to give good government to those islands and to Cuba and the Philippines, and is it not our duty to do this, no matter what we may think about the policy of expansion? Will we be better enabled to give good government to these islands by electing the ardent civil service reformer, Governor Roosevelt of New York or by aiding Croker to capture the State of New York and the National Government? As a free trade, gold standard, civil service reform Democrat, I consider Crokerism in the East worse than Bryanism in the West. And I cannot hope for the triumph of true Democracy until the party repudiates both.

GOLD DEMOCRAT.

A Woman's Reasons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been stated with apparent pride that the Democratic candidate for Governor appeals neither to hero-worship nor military enthusiasm.

Why not hero-worship? Carlyle, after lamenting the decline of hero-worship, writes, "I say great men are still admirable. I say there is at bottom nothing else admirable. No nobler feeling than admiration for those we feel to be in any way superior to ourselves dwells in the human heart." He goes on the explain how every epoch needs great men—great by being good, and wise to discern what the time wants "with valor to lead on the right road thither." As to military achievement, what is it all worth if it does not bring manly men to the front? Our late hurly-burly's done, the battle's fought and won. We have gained glory and territory. But these will prove only a new National danger unless courageous, unselfish, honest manhood is developed out of these experiences. The tone lately adopted of belittling the men whose devotion and heroism gained our victories, or with equal heroism made up our patiently waiting army, is a poor encouragement to like devotion should other needs arise. Republics are said to be ungrateful; we are in danger of proving the truth of the saying.

I am a woman, and one who would say "No, thank you," if the ballot were offered me, but I would like the power to vote just once, and for Theodore Roosevelt, and for these reasons: I believe in hero-worship, and he is a hero and a representative of heroes. Bad leadership and hampering red tape are to be thanked for the most distressing features of our war. Roosevelt ignored leadership and led on to victory. He snapped red tape and got the boys sent home before it was too late. But the chief reason for voting for him is that he has proved himself in politics to be without fear and without reproach. Because he is a good and wise man, and, above all, that he will have the valor to lead in what he honestly believes to be the right road. B. B.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

And He Talked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

And he talked and he talked and he talked,
And he talked in the wind and the rain;
And the burden of all he would say was
That "I, Teddy Roosevelt, licked Spain."

Chorus—
And he talked and he talked and he talked
And he talked and he talked and he talked
And he talked and he talked and he talked
and he talked
And he talked and he talked and he talked.

And he talked and he talked and he talked
Of the Spaniards that blew up the Maine,
And out of revenge for the sailors that died
That "he, Teddy Roosevelt, licked Spain."
Chorus—

And he talked and he talked and he talked
In the same egotistical strain,
But the burden of all he did say was
That "I, Teddy Roosevelt, licked Spain."
Chorus—

R. M. JACOBY.

New York, Oct. 28, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Rich Man's Malady.

Another California millionaire is suffering from a surplus of post-mortem wives. It seems to be a regular malady in that State. —Baltimore American.

Recriminations.

Mrs. Weddcash—You know I made you what you are!

Weddcash—That's right, woman; gloat over your work!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Great Tactician.

"Cousin Josephine hides her deafness with great tact."

"How?"

"She talks all the time."—Chicago Record.

A Rich Trail.

"Dawson's an awfully extravagant chap."

"Yes, he is."

"Has he got much money back of him?"

"I'm afraid he has—more, in fact, than he has ahead of him."—Harper's Bazar.

The Rising of the Moon.

On board ship a wife was trying to comfort her seasick husband and change the current of his thoughts. "Darling, has the moon come up yet?" she asked. "It has, if I swallowed it," was the weak-voiced reply.—Western Medical Review.

BESIDE THE STRICKEN BRAVE.

To Her who, when the fight is done,
Beside the stricken brave
With him who lost and him who won,
Stretches a hand to save—

Who counts it only victory
In love to minister—
A people's thanks, from sea to sea.
A people's heart to Her!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

Ensign Worth Bagley.

(The First United States Officer Killed in the War.)

Not vain, not vain the purple flood
That laved the Winslow's deck,
Not lost, not lost thy young heart's blood—
Thy fair youth's seeming wreck,
The death-damp on thy sailor brow
Beside the Cuban shore—
For Duty's soul is holier now,
And shall be evermore!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

GEN. WOOD AT MANZANILLO

Military Governor of Santiago Province Inspects the Public Buildings of the Town.

LIEUT. YOUNG POPULAR HERO

Crowds Assemble to See the Plucky Commander of the Hist—Rios Trying to Prevent the Disbanding of His Troops.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 28.—The United States gunboat Hist arrived here this evening with Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Military Department of Santiago, who was accompanied by Lieut. Matthew Hanna. On landing, Gen. Wood was received by Col. Pettit and his adjutant, and subsequently reviewed Pettit's regiment, which, with the band, executed a march past. Gen. Wood then visited the barracks, hospitals, palaces, Custom House, and Post Office.

There is practically no sickness in Col. Pettit's regiment, and yellow fever has been unknown here for several years. Manzanillo is small, compact, and in good sanitary condition.

Lieut. Lucien Young, the commander of the Hist, created more excitement on landing than even Gen. Wood himself. Crowds gathered at the wharf to see the young commander, who, with Lieuts. Helm and Jungen of the Hornet and Wompatuck, defeated a whole flotilla of Spanish gunboats at Manzanillo on July 1 last.

The population of Manzanillo considers Lieut. Young a hero and a terror, and thinks he ought to be an Admiral, for, although the Spanish shore batteries in that engagement continued to bombard the American gunboats, it is generally admitted here that it was the shooting of the Hist that caused the people to flee to the mountains. In many parts of the city are still visible the marks of the Hist's shells.

Lieut. Victor Blue, who has been inspecting the wrecks of the Spanish gunboats, considers it quite impracticable to raise them, but he believes the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which the Spaniards ran ashore in the hope of saving her cargo when pursued by an American warship, can be raised, as she appears to be in good condition. A local merchant, however, claims to have purchased the hull and its contents from the Spanish authorities.

Col. Pettit reports that the Cuban Gen. Rios is apparently making every effort to prevent the disbanding of his troops. The Cuban commander wishes all the owners of the sugar estates in the neighborhood to tell him how many men they can employ and will guarantee to supply all required on condition that only soldiers are employed.

The planters unanimously refuse to be parties to such an arrangement, considering that it would be a trades union of the worst possible kind, and would also tend to keep up the Cuban military organization, which, in the interests of the island, the planters are particularly anxious to break up. In their opinion it would be better to have no commerce than to attempt it on such conditions.

THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

MANZANILLO, Oct. 28.—According to reports from the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur, Gen. Calixto Garcia has been chosen permanent Chairman of the organization. Gen. Maximo Gomez is expected there to-morrow or next day, and it appears that the Cespedes faction believes it can count upon the help of Gen. Gomez to break the authority of Garcia.

The Cespedes faction expects Gen. Gomez to appoint a court-martial to try Gen. Garcia for offenses covering practically everything from murder to petty larceny; but the probability is that Gen. Gomez, recognizing Garcia's ascendency in the Assembly, will not force an issue.

YELLOW FEVER AT GUANTANAMO

Postmaster Spicer Succumbs to the Disease—One Case in the 3d Immunes.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 28.—Major Norman, Surgeon of the Third Immune Regiment at Guantanamo, reports that there is only one case of yellow fever among the men, and that the victim in this instance is already convalescent.

W. E. Spicer of Boston, Mass., the Postmaster at Guantanamo, died yesterday. His disease was diagnosed at a type of yellow fever.

To-day Capt. José Preval of the Cuban Army, a popular young officer, and a nephew of Gen. Mayia Rodriguez, was buried with military honors.

Blanco's Heavy Tax on Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Wilson brought up at the Cabinet session today the fact that Blanco is still charging $10 a head for beef cattle going into Cuban ports controlled by the Spaniards, while the United States is admitting beef cattle free of duty to ports controlled by American officials. The Cabinet concluded that it has no power at present to change this state of affairs, and that Blanco must bear the responsibility for it. As soon as the United States take possession of various ports, however, this will be changed. Some of the ports near Havana will be opened to the free entry of beef cattle and other things that may result in benefit to Cuba.

North American Trust Co. in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The North American Trust Company, the United States fiscal agents here, have rented a three-story building at 85 Havana Street, at the corner of Lamparilla Street. The Trust Company will open a bank there at once.

Money for Discharged Spanish Soldiers

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has been instructed by the Minister of War, Gen. Correa, to pay to each discharged soldier remaining in Cuba the sum of $24.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President Fixes Thursday, Nov. 24, as the Day of National Rejoicing This Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

The approaching November brings to mind the custom of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings he has vouchsafed to us during the past year.

Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving as this. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credit has been improved and strengthened, all sections of our common country have been brought together and knitted into closer bonds of National purpose and unity.

The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of so brief duration and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war.

I do therefore invite all my fellow-citizens, as well those at home as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of National thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship, for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year, for the mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil, for the continued prosperity of the people, for the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the Divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come.

In witness whereof, &c.,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President.

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

WARING'S CONDITION GRAVE

The Colonel's Physicians Unable to Say Whether He Will Survive the Fever.

TEMPERATURE TRIFLE LOWER

Still Kept in His Apartments in Second Avenue—Other Tenants Remain in House — No Danger, Health Authorities Declare.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., lay all day yesterday in his fourth-floor apartments at 175 Second Avenue, in one of the most thickly populated districts of the city, battling against the yellow fever. The uncommon circumstance caused no excitement in the neighborhood, and residents on the same floor with the fever patient came and went with perfect freedom. Col. Waring's condition was serious. Yesterday a consultation of physicians, including several yellow fever experts, was held at his residence at 1 o'clock. Present were Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, the family physician; Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, Chief of the Department of Contagious Diseases, and Dr. John H. Huddleston of the Board of Health.

The consultation lasted nearly an hour. At its conclusion it was said that Col. Waring's condition might be said to be somewhat improved, inasmuch as his temperature had decreased from 103 degrees on Wednesday night to 98.5, but it was added that variations of temperature were the usual symptoms of the disease, and it could not be definitely stated that the patient was safe from an attack of the fatal black vomit.

The experts of the Health Board repeated their assurances to President Murphy that Col. Waring's removal from his home to North Brother Island would surely cause his death, and arrangements were completed for treating the case at the patient's residence. President Murphy issued a statement in which he said:

"I wish to assure the people of this city that, with the precautions which are being taken by the department, there will not be the slightest danger of the spread of the disease. My fellow-Commissioners and Dr. Charles F. Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent, assure me that there is not the slightest danger of the spread of the disease even to the people in the same house. We have thoroughly competent and courageous physicians on duty in the apartment at all hours of the day and night, they being engaged for this purpose on shifts of eight hours each. No one else is allowed to enter the apartments where the sick man is except his wife, who is also an immune. Nothing from the house is allowed to pass into the drain pipes without being first disinfected, and the physicians themselves are disinfected thoroughly each time they leave the house. Aside from the front door, there is no other outside communication with the apartments, except by the dumb waiter, by which provisions are sent up, and everything that is sent down is disinfected."

There are six other families residing in the Second Avenue house. The physicians of the Board of Health yesterday warned the tenants that they remained in the house at their own risk, but assured them at the same time that there was not the slightest danger of the disease being communicated, and unofficially advised that they put themselves to no inconvenience for fear of contagion. Thus far this advice has been acted upon. The janitor will allow no one except the tenants to enter the house. In front of the only unlocked door leading to the Waring apartments was stationed constantly yesterday a Health Inspector. Many callers appeared throughout the day and left cards and messages of sympathy for Col. and Mrs. Waring, and a large number of telegraphic dispatches of sympathy were received.

Dr. Blauvelt said yesterday after the consultation that Col. Waring's condition was grave, but that there was no reason why the disease should necessarily result fatally. Should the case not prove fatal, he said, there was no means of determining how long it would take to run its course.

Dr. Blauvelt maintained that it would have been impossible on last Tuesday when Col. Waring arrived in the city for the Health Officer to have diagnosed his illness as yellow fever. The disease is detected by a certain combination of symptoms, which separately might be taken as indications of some of the simpler forms of illness, such as colds, biliousness, &c.

Health Officer Doty, when questioned yesterday concerning the action of the Quarantine authorities in allowing the passengers of the steamer Yucatan to land within less time than the prescribed five days after leaving an infected port, said:

"In consideration of the fact that from this time to the latter part of April or May the stringent Quarantine regulations relating to the detention of passengers arriving from Havana are practically dispensed with, Col. Waring and all the other cabin passengers were allowed to proceed with the steamer to the pier. Not the slightest danger to the public health need be apprehended from the case of Col. Waring."

The Yucatan brought on her last trip from Havana twenty-eight cabin passengers, of which six were second class. The latter, including three Chinamen, were detained at Quarantine one day. The twenty-two first-cabin passengers were permitted to land at once, and are now scattered all over the country.

The Yucatan was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected yesterday, the operation consuming the entire day. All of Col. Waring's effects were taken to the disinfecting plant at the foot of East Sixteenth Street.

Dr. Stimson said at 8:30 o'clock last night that his patient was conscious and seemed to be resting easily, but was being constantly watched for symptoms of the approach of black vomit. A trained nurse was admitted to the apartments last night, and will assist Mrs. Waring and her son in attending the case. Mrs. Waring has passed through a number of epidemics of yellow fever. She is the daughter of a German physician who came to this country with his wife and a large family of children in 1853 and took up residence in New Orleans.

Two weeks after their arrival yellow fever broke out in the city and every member of the family died except Mrs. Waring, who was one year old at the time, and a sister, who was eighteen. The elder sister gave music lessons and brought up and educated her younger sister. The elder finally became Mrs. Phelps, the wife of a wealthy wholesale grocer of New Orleans. She sent her younger sister to Germany to complete her education, and upon the latter's return she became Mrs. Yates, having married the junior member of the grocery firm of Phelps & Yates. Mrs. Yates had two children—a son, who is now assisting in the care of his stepfather, and a daughter, who is living in Minnesota.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Yates went to live with her daughter in the West and there met and married Col. Waring eight years ago.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS HONORED

Sons of the Revolution Present Their Founder with a Medal.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28.—In appreciation of the labors of John Austin Stevens, founder of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the society has presented him with a medal, beautifully wrought and suitably inscribed. The decoration was specially designed and will have no duplicate. The insignia received by Mr. Stevens was accompanied by the following letter from Frank Tallmadge, President of the society:

"My Dear Sir: Some time ago the Board of Managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York requested Mr. Hatch, their Treasurer, to order an insignia for presentation to you in commemoration of your services as founder of the society many years ago. It is not intended that the presentation of this insignia shall be an idle ceremony. The society appreciates your patriotism and your energies in organizing an association whose object will ever be to transmit to posterity the admiration of our country for the officers, the soldiers, and the sailors of the Revolution who gave liberty to our country.

"The life of the society has not been without vicissitudes; but when clouds darkened the horizon your wise counsels prevailed and brought sunshine to our fears and hopes. Please permit me, therefore, to ask your acceptance of this gift, with the best wishes of our society for your health and happiness, and in grateful remembrance of the pleasure we have always taken in our association with you. The noblest tribute that can be paid to your patriotism is the fact that the society organized by you now numbers over two thousand members. That of itself is the proudest monument you could ask for to your energy and patriotism.

"Pray accept for yourself my assurances of kindest and grateful regards."

Mr. Stevens forwarded a letter of thanks to the society to-day.

OUR NAVY IN CHINESE WATERS.

Admiral Dewey Cables that American Interests Are Safe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department that everything is quiet at Peking, and that American interests in China are not in danger. The Petrel is at Taku, the seaport of Tien-Tsin, and as navigation of the Pei-ho River, upon which Tien-Tsin is situated, closes in November, no attempt will be made to send the vessel up that stream. The Boston has sailed from Taku for Chee-Foo. The auxiliary cruiser Nero, whose coal recently caught fire in Chinese waters, is of no use on the Asiatic station, and will be sent to San Francisco.

In pursuance to a plan formed long before the war with Spain began, the Helena was ordered to go to the Asiatic station, having been built with especial reference to her usefulness in shallow Chinese waters. The war outbreak caused her to be recalled from the European station when she was about to proceed to Asia. It is now expected that she will sail about the 1st of November for China, going by the way of the Suez Canal. An agreement had been made by the United States Government that in case of resumption of hostilities with Spain, the Helena shall not be used against that country. The Monocacy has been in a Chinese port during the entire war, but by a similar agreement she was allowed to remain. A Spanish torpedo boat was allowed to remain in a South American port by a similar agreement.

China Fears a Foreign Attack.

PEKING, Oct. 28.—There is a general movement of Chinese troops toward the coast of the Gulf of Pechili. It is understood to be due to an apprehension of an attempt by a foreign power to seize the railway.

BANQUET OF OLD ETONIANS.

Honors to British Representatives in India and Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The banquet of Old Etonians, given in London to-night to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India; the Earl of Minto, the new Governor General of Canada, and the Rev. Dr. Welldon, Bishop designate of Calcutta, proved a remarkable gathering. The Earl of Rosebery presided; and the company of 230 guests included Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, and Baron Roberts of Candahar and Waterford, Commander of the British forces in Ireland, with many of the most prominent and brilliant men in the kingdom.

Lord Rosebery's speech was for the most part a eulogy of the guests of the evening, with many references to the importance of the respective posts they have been called to fill.

The Earl of Minto, responding to a toast to his health, referred to the great possibilities facing Canada in view of the "sympathetic kinship of the United States."

Lord Curzon, who, on rising, received a great ovation, spoke on Indian matters.

Lord Roberts, in proposing the health of Lord Rosebery, said the British nation owed him a debt of gratitude for breaking his four years' silence by a patriotic speech which had relieved and satisfied the feelings of all Britons.

PRUSSIAN DIET ELECTIONS.

The Radicals Gain a Dozen Seats from the National Liberals.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The returns in the election now in progress for secondary electors continue to come in slowly; but enough have been received to indicate that the balance of parties in the next Prussian Diet will be but slightly affected. The Radicals will gain perhaps a dozen seats, won largely from the National Liberals. Though numerically the changes are unimportant, the result is significant because rendering it impossible for the Rightists to command a majority, while the Radicals will have vastly more power than in the old House.

Herr Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, is returned for both Berlin and Hagen, but will probably sit for Hagen. The Centrist party is practically unchanged.

Emperor William in Palestine.

JAFFA, Palestine, Oct. 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany proceeded to-day on horseback to the camp at Babelwad and expect to reach Jerusalem on Saturday. Replying yesterday to the address of welcome in behalf of the German Catholics of Palestine, Emperor William said he was pleased to seize the opportunity of declaring, "once and for all, that my Catholic subjects may always be sure of my imperial protection, when and where it may be required."

German Military Precaution.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Government has prohibited the use of post cards bearing views of German fortifications.

San Domingo's President Arrives.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28.—The cruiser Montgomery arrived from Nassau at 4 o'clock with President Heureaux of San Domingo and Smith M. Weed aboard.

MISSING MAN IN HOSPITAL.

Jersey City ex-Justice in Albany, Chief Murphy Intimates.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City yesterday announced that William P. Douglass, the ex-Police Justice of that city who mysteriously disappeared from the Albany boat Dean Richmond on Sunday, Oct. 9, had been found and would probably return to his home to-day or to-morrow.

Chief Murphy intimated that Douglass was in a hospital, and had been under the care of physicians almost from the day he arrived in Albany. His ailment the Chief said, was mainly of a mental nature.

Found Dead in Soldier's Uniform.

A man who wore a soldier's canvas coat and trousers, and who was riding in a Pennsylvania freight car when last seen alive, was found dead beside the tracks near the Hackensack River, Jersey City, late Thursday night. His skull was crushed, and it is supposed that he fell from the train. The only article found in the pockets was a candle.

Mme. Bernhardt in "Medea."

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Mme. Sara Bernhardt made a successful appearance this evening at the Theatre de la Renaissance in Catullo Mendes's version of "The Medea" of Euripides, the Greek dramatist.

A Necklace of Black Diamonds.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The only black diamond necklace known to exist in this country or Europe is that owned by Mrs. Celia Wallace of the Auditorium. Mrs. Wallace has been fifteen years collecting them, and has searched for the perfect stones in every jewel market of the world. They are found more often in the diamond mines of South Africa and in rare instances in South America.

The black diamond, as its name signifies, is as jetty as a piece of coal, perfectly transparent, and with all the luster and glisten and brilliant rays of its white sister. It is used as the mourning stone of the Russian Court. The necklace is composed of fourteen pendants, hung on a fine platinum chain. Each one has a black diamond centre, set closely around with a row of steel white diamonds from the Jaeger mine, South Africa.

The black stones in this larger pendant and in the two to each side of it are eight karats each. The rest are a trifle smaller. Between each pendant, hanging like a pierced dewdrop, is a single white diamond, while directly above the larger pendant is a nine-karat white Indian diamond of unusual beauty. For this single stone unset Mrs. Wallace paid the neat sum of $6,000.

The necklace was worn for the first time at the Jubilee ball, it having been completed but a short time. It was set by a Chicago house. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of the necklace, as no two stones were bought at the same time and none of them was set, but it is rudely estimated at $65,000.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH BURGLAR.

Butcher's Clerk Surprises an Intruder, and Is Stabbed Three Times in the Breast.

Peter Kronenberg had a desperate struggle with a burglar early yesterday morning in his room at College Point, and was stabbed three times in the breast with a butcher's knife. He is in the Flushing Hospital in a critical condition and may die. The burglar escaped and no trace of him has been discovered.

Kronenberg is twenty-four years of age, big and powerful and a member of the German Turn Verein. He is employed in the butcher's store of Samuel Dreyfuss as a clerk. When Kronenberg had finished his work last evening he went to Mulhenbrink's Turn Hall. He remained there until after midnight, and then went to his room over the butcher's shop. He had undressed himself and was making preparations to retire, when he heard a noise coming from the shop. He waited a short time, and as the noise continued, decided to investigate. He did not wait to put on any of his outer garments, but hurried down stairs in his underclothing.

He saw the thief and asked him what he was doing there. Instead of replying, the burglar picked up one of the big butcher knives and advanced toward the clerk. Kronenberg struggled with him for the possession of the knife, but the burglar, who was about his height and weight and powerfully built, retained it, notwithstanding Kronenberg's desperate efforts. When an opportunity presented, the burglar plunged the knife into Kronenberg's left breast. He withdrew it and sent it back into his breast twice more, the last thrust narrowly missing the heart. The clerk fell faint by this time and was compelled to release his hold on the burglar, who then ran out of the store.

Kronenberg made a feeble cry for aid, which were heard. Neighbors were immediately summoned and a search made for the thief. The villagers, armed with pistols, clubs, and guns, patrolled the streets for hours, but did not find him. He undoubtedly escaped on one of the trolley cars bound for Long Island City.

GIRL ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

Katie Boose Arrested for Robbing the Linoleumville Post Office.

Katie Boose, aged eleven years, and a daughter of John Boose of Linoleumville, S. I., was arrested yesterday by Detective John Smith, charged with having on several occasions robbed the Post Office at that place. The Postmistress, Pauline E. Decker, has of late missed several small amounts of money from the cash drawer. Miss Decker, besides being the Postmistress, conducts a country novelty store in the same building. The Boose family lives in the building over the store.

Miss Decker has watched in vain and laid several traps to catch the thief, but without result. She notified the police, and yesterday the girl was arrested. It is said that the child, after the Post Office was closed, entered by way of a transom window five feet from the ground, which she reached by climbing on a chair. She then relieved the till of its change, tucking the money securely under her dress. It is said that the arrest was made upon evidence furnished to the police by Floyd Decker, who saw the child enter the Post Office.

The youthful prisoner was arraigned before Justice Croak at New Brighton yesterday. She was committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children pending an examination.

ALMOST FOUNDERED AT SEA.

Ship Osorno Reaches Port After Severe Trip—One Sailor Drowned.

The German ship Osorno arrived here yesterday after a very severe voyage from Bordeaux. She was consigned in sand ballast to Gustav Heye She ran into a storm on Sept. 19, when in latitude 41.27, longitude 45.05. The wind came out of the south-southwest, and sails had been reduced to storm canvas, but the first outfly reduced this to ribbons, and the ship was hove over on her beam ends.

The ballast shifted and she remained down and fell off into the trough of the sea. The sand had been placed entirely in the hold, and the fact that the vessel was provided with a between deck, preventing the sand from further shifting, alone saved her from capsizing. The gale lasted twenty-four hours. To relieve the ship the crew went aloft and cut away the topgallant mast, but the main yards still dipped the water, and the vessel lay at an angle of 80 degrees.

For seven days the seamen worked in the hold, seeking to right the ship. The ballast was shoveled to windward and shored up to hold it there. Their efforts were eventually successful, and the Osorno was able to get under canvas again and square away for port. Twice the storm was at its height Fred Fallbland, twenty years old, was washed overboard and drowned.

WALTER BROWN HOLT DEAD.

He Was One of the Claimants to a Vast Estate in England.

Walter Brown Holt, an ex-soldier of the United States Army and a claimant to the immense Holt estate in England, died Thursday morning, at 53 Watts Street, of bronchial pneumonia. He was fifty-two years old and unmarried.

For ten years he had served in the Fourth United States Cavalry, and for the four succeeding years in the Sixth United States Infantry. Most of this time he had spent in Western posts, in California and around the Yellowstone. He was a member of the relief forces on the way to reinforce Gen. Custer at the time of the Custer massacre, and he also saw service against Sitting Bull in the Black Hills. He frequently would tell of having traversed parts of the country never visited before by white men except Government soldiers. He was born probably in Ireland, enlisted in the army in 1883, and had been variously employed in this city since that time.

He was a grandson of Stephen B. Holt, who constructed the United States Hotel, at Pearl and Fulton Streets, and was one of the claimants to the supposed Holt estate, that is said to have been in Chancery for about 200 years and is estimated by some to approach $80,000,000 in value. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at his home.

New Hamburg-American Line Service.

Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line announces that the twin-screw service of the company between New York and Hamburg, heretofore direct, will hereafter include a stop at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in France, and provision will be made for a through trip to Paris or London. This service is carried on by the vessels of the Pennsylvania class. There will be added to this fleet in the Spring the steamships Graf Waldersee and the Patricia, which are now building, and which are somewhat larger than the Pennsylvania.

W. I. Ryan's Home in Flushing Burned

The house owned and occupied by Washington Irving Ryan on Percy Street, Flushing, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The members of the family were in the dining room when the fire started in the parlor. The flames spread rapidly, and but very little of the contents of the house was saved. The loss on the house is said to be about $7,500, and on the furniture about $5,000. Among the articles burned was a $1,000 piano. The cause of the fire is not known.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. K. W. Selleck.

Funeral services for the Rev. Dr. K. W. Selleck were held in the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night. The Rev. Dr. Odell, pastor of the church, officiated. The trustees of the church acted as pall bearers. Interment will be at Pine Plains to-day.

700-Pound Turtle for the Aquarium.

The Aquarium yesterday received an acquisition in the shape of a 700-pound loggerhead turtle. It is 4½ feet long and 2½ feet wide, and a derrick was required to transfer it from its crate into an exhibition tank. The turtle was caught by Capt. Frederick Ostman in a fish trap at Watch Hill.

Will Run Trains Over Bridge Tuesday.

The Kings County Elevated Railroad, it was announced yesterday, will begin operating its cars across the Bridge Tuesday, under the terms of the agreement entered into by the company with the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company Thursday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Mr. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, the second daughter of Octavius White and sister of Mrs. Ledyard Stevens. Mrs. Stevens has been a widow some years. Her husband was a cousin of Mr. Alexander Stevens, the father of Mrs. Ladenburg. Since her husband's death Mrs. Stevens has resided with her parents. Her mother was a Miss Chanler. Mr. Mostyn is an Englishman of long residence in New York. He was engaged some years ago to Miss Annie Murray, now Mrs. Yulee. He has been connected for years with the Astor estate. The wedding will take place very shortly.

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The annual Autumn dance given by the Governors of the club took place last evening in the clubhouse at Tuxedo. The circular ballroom was gay with its decorations of bright-colored Autumn leaves. Yellow was the shade most in evidence, but sufficient red was mingled with it to produce the desired contrast. The stage, transformed into a bower by the foliage, was occupied by Sommer's Hungarian Band. On the opposite side of the room another leafy nook was filled by Giesminn's string orchestra.

The cotillon was led by Mr. Amory Carhart and Mrs. Charles Alexander.

The usual order of dancing was reversed. The cotillon took place before supper, and general dancing followed afterward. The favors distributed during the six figures of the former were Van Wyck and Roosevelt badges and flags.

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The gayeties at the clubhouse yesterday really began in the afternoon. Just before 5 o'clock numbers of the cottage residents gathered in the large front hall. The big fireplace held its goodly share of blazing logs, which shed their warm glow over the numerous small tea tables and the fair women presiding there.

Everything was informal. Wraps—most of them crimson—were tossed carelessly on some convenient divan or chair, and added to the picturesque effect of the scene.

Music was not wanting to complete the occasion.

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Several dinner parties at the clubhouse preceded the dance. The largest of these was that given by Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives to forty-two of their friends. It was served in the ballroom.

Among those present were the Prince and Princess Troubetzkoi (Miss Amelia Rives, the novelist), who will be the guests of Mrs. Walker Breese Smith until next Monday. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard also gave a dinner, at which there were twenty covers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Garrison gave another of eight covers.

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Among those present at the dance from the cottages were Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hyde, the Livingston cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Edison Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough and their guests, Mr. James Brown Potter and Miss Fifi Potter; Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. George Work, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. George Griswell, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Barker, daughter of the Governor of Bermuda; Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. Thomas Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Miss Eloise Breese, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland B. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. F. de P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. B. Riggs; Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith.

Some of the guests of the clubhouse were Mrs. A. T. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mr. L. J. Pooler, Mrs. St. John Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, Mr. George L. Ronalds, Dr. and Mrs. Rushmore, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seaton, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Walker Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lane Spencer, Mr. M. G. Barnwell, Mr. G. R. Preston, Mr. Bonaparte, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Miss Soley, Mr. N. Robinson, Mrs. John Wolfe, Mr. C. H. Arnold, Mr. G. L. Ingraham, Mr. G. F. Baker, and Miss E. Slone, the guest of Mrs. C. B. Alexander; Miss Anna Potter, Miss Thomas, daughter of Gen. Thomas; Miss Dodge, daughter of Mr. Geo. E. Dodge; Miss Julia Bradley, and Miss Helen Clarkson.

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Musicales have been the chief evening entertainment at Tuxedo. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander gave one on Thursday evening, after her return from the city. A musicale given by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will this afternoon follow closely upon the heels of the dance.

Miss Isadora Duncan to-night will give in the ballroom a dance recital of Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Informal dancing will then be the order of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay celebrated their silver wedding last night at their town house, 603 Madison Avenue. After the reception supper was served on the second floor. The table, in the shape of a Maltese cross, seated forty-two people. It was decorated with ferns and white chrysanthemums. Lander, who played at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, furnished the music this anniversary of that event.

A programme somewhat on the order of a vaudeville performance followed the repast. This consisted of singing by Miss Edith Speyers and several darky recitations by Mrs. Henry Gielow. Mr. John Nicholas also gave negro impersonations. An informal dance followed.

Mrs. Barclay wore a silver gray satin gown, embroidered in the same color, slippers to match the costume. She carried a large bouquet of pink orchids and roses.

Miss Barclay was gowned in cherry and black satin, embroidered in silver.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mr. Searle Barclay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Nichols, Miss Frances J. Campbell, Mr. H. A. Barclay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Di Zerega, Mr. and Mrs. George De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Harris, Miss Valentine Whiting, Mr. Lawrence Atterbury, Miss Edith Speyers, Mr. Henry Von L. Meyer, the Misses Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. William Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn C. Stuyvesant, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Mr. Louis Keller, Mrs. Arthur Slade, Mr. John Nicholas, Mrs. Richard Dana, Mr. George L. Smith, Mr. Gerald Benkard, Miss Mabel Drake, Mr. H. Batcheller, Mr. William de Peyster, Mr. Henry Asher Robbins, Mr. J. A. Stokes, and Mr. Wright Barclay.

Among those sailing on the Lucania today are Mrs. and Miss H. Herbert, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Ruth Hoe, and Robert Hoe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Lord, the Rev. and Mrs. Gerald Moore, E. M. Paget, and R. C. Perkins. Mrs. Herbert is returning to England with her two children, after a brief visit to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, her parents, here. Mr. Herbert has already gone to Paris, where he has a diplomatic position. Mrs. Herbert will join him.

She was present at the christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., which took place at St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday morning last. At this christening only Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Miles G. Bromley, the great aunt of the child, were present, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert also attended the luncheon which followed the christening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Sr.

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The Rev. and Mrs. Gerald Moore, who sailed on the Lucania with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, are an English couple, who have been making a tour of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Lord are on their honeymoon trip. They were married last Saturday at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Mrs. Lord was Miss Tiffany. On the Pennsylvania, which sailed yesterday for Hamburg, among other passengers were Miss Louisa Whitney and Miss Helen B. Winslow.

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Dean and Mrs. Hamilton Schuyler, who were married last week at Rye, N. Y., will have a reception this evening at the Holland House, and on Monday evening next will be given a reception at the residence of Dean Schuyler's father, the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, at Orange, N. J. Mr. Schuyler is Dean of the Episcopal Cathedral at Davenport, Iowa. Mrs. Schuyler was Miss Irma Chandor.

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The bright, warm sunshine and soft airs of yesterday brought out quite a crowd of promenaders on the avenue, and the fashionable restaurants were well filled at noon and again at evening. Among those on the avenue were Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and her niece, Miss Daisy Post. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a light-brown cloth suit and cape, and Miss Post a blue tailor-made gown with small hat to match. Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Gen. Burnett, and Mrs. Orme Wilson were also seen driving and walking. More and more familiar faces are visible every day now on Fifth Avenue and the season is near at hand. Mrs. John Clinton Gray is at the Manhattan, and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson are at the Astoria. Mrs. Watson has decided not to open her house on East Thirty-fourth Street, as she had intended, as Mr. Watson finds it necessary to return to Ireland in December, and she intends to accompany him. Messrs. Frank and Harry Watson are in London and may remain abroad all Winter.

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Mrs. Marion Story will give this morning a breakfast to the members of the Westchester Hunt. There will be a meet in the afternoon. There are several large house parties in the neighborhood of the Country Club. At Jacob Lorillard's All Breeze, Westchester, are Miss Pauncefote, the daughter of Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and Mr. Tower, First Secretary of the embassy.

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Among the passengers expected on the Auguste Victoria are Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Miss Anna Short, Mrs. Louis di Zerega, Miss Matthiessen, Mr. D. Lynch Pringle, Mr. Romain Simmons, Mrs. Dexter Hawkins, Miss Pratt, Mr. Arthur W. Blake, and the members of the Maurice Grau opera troupe, including Mme. Emma Eames-Story and her husband, Mr. Julian Story; Mme. Marcella Sembrich and her husband, Prof. Wilhelm Stengel; Mr. Jean de Reszke, Mr. Edouard de Reske, Mr. David Bispham, M. Pol Plançon, Mr. Ernest Van Dyck, Mr. Adams and Miss Suzanne Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau and Miss Grau.

Schultzberg—Brenton.

Miss Mary J. Brenton, daughter of the late Capt. Francis J. Brenton, United States Navy, and the Rev. A. F. Schultzberg, assistant rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, were married last evening at St. Ann's by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Church, Bedford Avenue. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Arnold of Detroit, Mich., and the best man was Dr. Charles G. Molin of Brooklyn. A reception at the parish house followed the ceremony. After an extended wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Schultzberg will live in Radnor, Penn., as Mr. Schultzberg has accepted a call to St. Martin's Church there.

Bad Habits of Paper Cutters.

From The Hartford Courant.

The innate depravity of inanimate things is well known. An umbrella will refuse to open when it begins to rain. Shoe strings break when you are furthest from a base of supplies, and buttons come off when you are furthest from the domestic repair shop; the pernicious habits of collar buttons and stove pipes are so well known as to be proverbial. If any man doubts that a perverse and ill-conditioned soul lurks somewhere in a needle, let him try to sew on a suspender button The furnace takes advantage of zero weather to get out of order just as the bath-tub does of the first warm, oppressive days of June. The cunning of slippers is another example. The pair never hide together, but one will get into an old arctic in the hall and the other will retreat to the furthest corner under the desk, and, with an instinct like that of the bugs which pretend to be pieces of twigs, will turn itself sole upwards so as to match the floor. How a knife gets into the pocket of the waistcoat you are not wearing is not known, though the fact is well established. If you wish to break a pair of eye-glasses get a novel you especially wish to read and sit down with it before an open fire. Note particularly that the spring will not break before you become interested. If the book is dull or if you are forced to read it, the glasses will remain quiescent. Or, if you are straining your eyes they never break. Why this is so, no one knows. "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy." The principle is well understood. Try to lose a thing and you cannot rid yourself of it, try to preserve it and it will lose itself.

The habits of paper-cutters are marked by a sly and humorous originality. If you leave one in a book you are certain to mislay the book. It will be noticed that when a paper-cutter gets beneath the papers on a desk it never goes to the bottom so as to be uncovered when the papers are lifted up in a mass. It gets in the middle between the leaves so that it eludes notice. Furthermore, if you turn the leaves over one by one, it will—unless very large like those made of a walrus horn—slip unperceived from between the leaves you have examined to a hiding place between those you have turned over, and this not once but twice. The large-handled cutter mentioned above cannot hide, but goes into another room. The following experiment is recommended. Put two silver paper-cutters, two thin ivory paper-cutters, and one of hard wood on a table where there are no papers or books, and if you want a paper-cutter badly enough, if you must have one and cannot brook a moment's delay, they will all disappear at once. They can perform their tricks without any accessories as Signor Blitz used to perform his in a dress coat on the middle of the stage.

We suggest to stationers the following inventions to counteract the diabolic shrewdness of paper cutters First, furnish them with a strong and unmistakable perfume. Then unless a man had a cold he could find one as a setter finds a quail; second, cover them with luminous paint strong enough to send a phosphorescent glow through paper. Then the gas could be turned down and the whereabouts of the paper-cutter discovered. Third, put in the handle an electric bell which would start ringing when the table or desk was hit a smart blow. Fourth, use the edge of the right hand. Men lose their heads but never their hands.

To this list it may be objected that the head leaves jagged rents on the leaf. But unless one watches a paper-cutter closely it will leave the fold and get into the leaf. It may be said that if nature had intended the edge of the hand to be used as a knife, she would have made it sharp, which would have interfered in shaking hands and with the glorious business of courtship. To this it may be answered that nature did not make paper-cutters; if she had she would have provided some means of counteracting their cunning depravity. As she has not done so we are thrown on our own poor resources.

How Rheumatism Makes Liars.

From The Washington Star.

"Rheumatism makes more liars than any other disease," said a physician to a Star reporter, "though the people most affected by it are unconsciously affected, as far as their lying is concerned. Ordinarily an attack of rheumatism, coming and going, lasts about three weeks. The second week is generally the worst as far as pain is concerned. The first week the sufferer devotes to his or her own cures. They failing to quiet the attack and the consequent pain, the second week is taken up with trying the various remedies suggested by friends and acquaintances. As the third week enters, the sufferer in the meantime having about made up his or her mind to let the disease have its own way, having given up the hope of trying to cure it, the patient is ready to try as many things and remedies as come along, and generally does so, it matters not how nonsensical they are. One says wear a pewter ring on the second finger of the left hand, another to drink great quantities of water, another to consume a half dozen lemons a day, another to carry horse chestnuts in your pockets, and so on. By the end of the third week the rheumatism has passed away, and praises are sung to every ear in favor of the last remedy tried The entire credit is given the last thing tried, and while it may not have done any more good than if the patient carried a brick in his overcoat or dress pocket, if that was the particular thing last done it will be for all time heralded as a cure certain and reliable. Here is where rheumatism makes liars of people. It is rare that a sufferer from rheumatism is ever told to consult a physician. That seems to be the last thing thought of in cases of rheumatism, though nearly the first thing in nearly all other attacks of disease. Curiously enough, in nearly all the springs, medicated baths, and other sure cures the patient is told that twenty-one baths or twenty-one days of drinking the water is necessary. Here comes in the three weeks again, and I suppose it is necessary. It is at best a troublesome complaint, and it rarely yields until it has run its course, to return on the slightest provocation."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry W. Domett.

Henry W. Domett of this city died at Sharon, Conn., where he had been spending the Summer, yesterday. Mr. Domett was born in 1824. He had been a sufferer from heart disease for some time past, and went to the country last Spring, hoping that a change of air and scene might benefit him. His death was due to heart disease, and was not unexpected. Mr. Domett was a man of rare cultivation and literary taste. He had a small inherited income, but when quite a young man took up newspaper work, which he followed until failing health compelled him to relinquish it. He was connected for many years as an editorial writer with The Evening Express, and when that paper became The Mail and Express he remained with it as its art critic. He was a graceful and intelligent writer on art and literary topics, and was the correspondent for some years of The Boston Transcript and other out-of-town newspapers. He was a bachelor and spent much time at the Century Club, of which he was an old member. His funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Charles A. Sheldon, 790 Sherman Avenue, New Haven, Conn., to-morrow.

Edward R. Powers.

Edward R. Powers, Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, who was fifty-six years old, died of pneumonia at 138 West Twenty-first Street on Thursday. He had been ailing for several weeks, but was at the Exchange on Monday. Mr. Powers was a native of Massachusetts and came to New York in 1865. He was market reporter for The Journal of Commerce, when in the Fall of 1871, Benjamin F. Voorhees, Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, died, and he was appointed to the position, which he filled to the satisfaction of the members until his death. Mr. Powers joined the Twelfth Regiment, N. G., N. Y., in 1879, and retired as Quartermaster a couple of years ago. He was a member of Globe Lodge, F. and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 Broad St., New York.
INVESTMENTS.
Wanted, Bonds of any corporation, steam railway or street railway, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Also buy and sell securities dealt in in any market.
Private wires to principal cities.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St. Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

$50,000, 5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.
SECURITY LOCAL. FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Price and particulars on application.
BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.,
5½ BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2d,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. 5th Avenue Bank, B'klyn.
38 shs. Electro Silicon Co.
$5,000 Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. 1st Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Bonds, 1945.
$1,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R'way Co. 3½ Per Cent. Bd., 1997.
$3,000 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. 4 Per Cent. Convt. Deb. Ctfs.
$2,000 Erie R. R. Co. Gen'l Lien Gold Bds., 1996.
$10,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 3½ Gold Bds., (Lake Shore Coll.)
25 shs. National Park Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
12 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
80 shs. Del., Lackawanna & Western R. R.
75 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
90 shs. Chic., R. I. & Pacific R'way Co.
50 shs. Cleve., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis Ry. common.
75 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R'way Co. Prefd.
90 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
80 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
30 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. Prefd.
11 shs. Erie Railroad Co. 1st Prefd.
For account of whom it may concern.
123 shs. Phenix National Bank.
17 shs. N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st Prefd.
$4,000 Staten Island Electric R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Bds., 1945.
$10,000 Tacoma & Columbia River R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Bds., 1937, Sept., 1898, Coups., (Hypd.)
8 shs. Harbor & Suburban Building & Savings Asso. of New York.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
7 shs. Bay State Shoe & Leather Co. of N. Y.
11 shs. Hanover Insurance Co.
10 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,411,453, against $1,463,779 last week, and $1,634,787 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,385,917, against $1,477,223 last week, and $1,028,868 in the same week of last year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Various specialties in yesterday's stock market scored substantial advances. In only one or two conspicuous quarters was there any show of weakness. The list of net changes for the day was overwhelmingly on the side of gains.

More in view than anything else on the Stock Exchange was the manipulation in Tobacco Trust shares, helped along by the official announcement of the formation of a pool to take over and syndicate some of the important plug tobacco manufactories of the country—capitalizing the scheme at $75,000,000, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. The most important of the manufacturers of plug tobacco are not included in the consolidation so organized, but assurances of big profits to be made by the new trust were so enthusiastic that it was fairly easy to pump up the price of Tobacco Trust stock on the Stock Exchange—though, as a matter of fact, the American Tobacco Trust's profit through the new combine lies in the fact that it is relieved of the tremendous annual loss which its own plug tobacco enterprise has been imposing. Thus, so far as the new plug tobacco trust is concerned, it offers to the cigarette trust chiefly a hospital service. That, however, is no trivial help, if reliance can be placed on semi-official estimates that the cigarette trust's annual losses in plug-tobacco making have been averaging $1,000,000 per year.

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Next to Tobacco Trust activity, Sugar Trust shares had most conspicuousness, being traded in beyond 30,000 shares, without showing a change at the end of the day of as much as one-eighth of 1 per cent. While all the rest of the market was strong, Sugar stood still, was in no sense responsive to manipulative efforts extended by professional traders disposed toward the idea that strength put into Sugar Trust quotations might be of assistance in furthering advances in Tobacco quotations. At the beginning of next week the new Doscher refinery is to be in actual operation, and at that time whatever sugar trade war is to take place will doubtless start with more or less liveliness.

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Outside of the flagrant manipulative games played in the trusts, the general market showed healthful development. What seemed altogether to be natural strength showed among standard stocks. Commission house transactions amounted to more yesterday in stocks like Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul, and some of the Vanderbilt shares, than has been the aggregate for all the week preceding.

In the bond market there was extension of the investment buying which has been day by day growing more a factor. The new Government 3 per cent. issue rose to a new record price, selling in large volume at 106. Financial institutions of the first importance have recently been large absorbers of these bonds, and similar investment buying has been in evidence also in almost every one of the high class railway mortgage issues.

***

Some of the prominent specialties reached importance in volume of transactions. The Federal Steel issues were especially active, and both common and preferred shares scored handsome advances, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit was similarly strong on intimations that developments of extraordinary importance are almost ready for announcement.

As foreshadowed here yesterday, the attacks upon local gas securities have recently been much overdone in a speculative way, the fact showing conspicuously in the course of yesterday's market, where Consolidated Gas jumped up 5 full points and the lesser local gas properties followed closely after. A significant rise, too, showed in Edison Electric Illuminating Company's stock, where an order to purchase less than 500 shares lifted the quotation over 11 points. A little while ago the professional bears of the Street were pounding Edison Electric on the theory that in the threatened gas war the electric lighting companies' earnings must largely diminish; yesterday's advance suggests something of how little professional bearishness can proceed toward a profit when confronted by business management at once prudent and progressive.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $695,500 3s coupon, at 106@105⅞@106; $200 do. small, at 105½; $22,500 do, registered, at 105¼@105⅝@105¼; $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128¼; $42,800 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅞, and $200 do, small, at 110¾.

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In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 78⅞

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1¼	Federal Steel pf., w.i.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Inter. Paper Co.	2m
Am. Express	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Minn. L. & P. sta.	4¼
Am. Tobacco	.5	N. Y. Central	½
Ann Arbor	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
B. & O., all in. pd.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Brooklyn Rapid T.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Canada Southern	½	Pitts., F. W. & Chi.	3
Central Pacific	1¼	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Midland pf.	½	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Consol. Gas	.5	Southern Pacific	¾
Consol. Ice	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	½	Third Avenue	1½
Den. & Rio G.	1¼	West Chi. St.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	West. Union Tel.	¾
Federal Steel, w. i.	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	1¼
Chi., I. & L. pf.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1¼
Chi. & Northw. pf.	¼	Penn. R. R.	¼
Kan. City, P. & G.	½	St. L. Southw.	½
Laclede Gas	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st.	1
Cleve., C. & W. 1st.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st.	1
Erie general lien	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	1
L. & N., P. & A. 1st.	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st,	
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1½	t. r.	1¼
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Ore. S. L., inc. B.	1½		

Bond Declined.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $122,840,578; balance, $8,078,778; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $846,284

Money on call in London at 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85⅝@$4.85½ for demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜@5.24⅜, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞@5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94½, and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of October to-day will cover sixty-four roads, and will show 3.91 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$34,346	$1,374	....
Ann Arbor	25,908	....	$2,446
Atlantic & Danville	12,437	404	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	146,839	4,875	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	85,384	5,206	....
Canadian Pacific	593,000	....	26,000
Central of Georgia	154,883	11,600	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	252,963	22,688	....
Chi. & East. Illinois	102,135	....	4,806
Chi. Great Western	122,816	4,206	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	71,990	....	1,085
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	921,027	97,819	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	23,783	600	....
Chi. & West Michigan	42,238	7,127	....
Clev., Akron & Col.	18,468	53	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	29,345	....	11,287
Den. & Rio Grande	198,800	26,300	....
Det., G. R. & West.	26,752	....	1,375
Evans. & Indianap.	6,622	....	494
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,328	2,375	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	65,487	4,308	....
Ft. Worth & R. G.	19,112	2,886	....
Georgia	39,644	....	1,518
Grand Rapids & Ind.	38,069	....	2,365
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	8,399	....	399
Traverse City	935	104	....
M., G. R. & Ind.	2,673	100	....
Grand Trunk	494,620	....	41,307
Chi. & Gr. T'k			
Det., G. H. & M.			
Intern. & Gt. North.	117,165	22,099	....
Iowa Central	44,025	421	....
Kanawha & Mich.	11,326	847	....
K. C., P. & Gulf	64,657	....	870
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,707	1,926	....
Lake Erie & Western	73,252	5,883	....
Louis. & Nash.	462,630	51,310	....
Mexican Central	232,659	....	29,060
Mexican National	123,873	11,186	....
Minn. & St. Louis	46,351	....	14,601
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	113,251	406	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	370,215	52,411	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	583,000	....	3,000
Central Branch	28,000	8,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	78,636	....	14,829
Norfolk & Western	264,500	46,748	....
Northern Pacific	667,520	53,562	....
Ohio River	33,229	....	4,007
Oreg. R. R. & N.	183,439	....	2,783
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	18,781	934	....
Pitts. Bess. & L. E.	26,238	15,824	....
Pitts. & Western	59,130	....	7,883
Rio Grande Southern	9,546	1,504	....
Rio Grande Western	79,400	8,800	....
St. J. & Gd. Island.	31,280	....	1,560
St. L. & San Fran.	153,350	....	11,214
St. Louis Southw.	169,000	29,900	....
Southern Railway	517,876	39,749	....
Texas & Pacific	208,250	....	20,362
Tol. & Ohio Central	35,545	....	2,848
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	48,577	....	2,572
Wabash	295,960	....	148
Wheel. & Lake Erie	31,299	....	3,229
Wisconsin Central	110,025	1,741	....
Total (64 roads)	$8,864,423	$545,345	$212,048
Net inc. (3.91 p. c.)	....	333,297	....

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"The week which elapsed since the 21st inst. was one of the most remarkable on record for the rapidity, frequency, and violence of the fluctuations in our exchange market. The upward movement commenced just a week ago with a jump of ½c in demand, sterling, cables, followed by another jump of about ⅝c last Monday, and still another of ½c last Tuesday morning, succeeded the same afternoon by a break of 1c. On Wednesday a partial recovery took place, amounting to about ½c. Yesterday (Thursday) the market opened strong at 4.86⅜@4.87 for cables, and $4.86 for demand, but broke within an hour of the opening, losing fully ½c from the highest point. During all that time, sixty-day sterling never moved over ¼@½c from where it stood a week ago. Francs, on the other hand, both short and long, took a plunge of ⅛@⅜ per cent. on Wednesday, advancing again to the same extent yesterday. Reichsmarks hardly varied ⅛ per cent. during all that time.

"For the upward movement in sterling the threatened outbreak of hostilities between France and England was mainly responsible. The decline in francs was caused by the disturbances in Paris, which seem to have induced French capital to seek a place of safety in London, and a consequent demand for sterling until the price had gone up to the unheard-of figure of 25.43, while francs here declined ¼@⅜ per cent. This took place last Wednesday. Yesterday (Thursday) the fears seemed to have all disappeared, and sterling again returned to 25.35, and francs here advanced fully ¼ per cent.

"The fluctuations of sterling in Paris and of British consols in London show how serious the situation must have been. British consols last Tuesday morning had actually declined to 106⅜, while the Fashoda difficulty was at its height. That same afternoon, however, they recovered to 107⅜@108, and yesterday took a further jump up to 109 1-16@109⅛.

"While the depression was proceeding, immense amounts of securities were returned here, causing a proportionate demand for exchange, particularly for short sight and cable. The latter at one time stood at 1@1¼c above the demand rate, and demand sterling nearly 4c above the sixty-day rate. Fortunately, we had the wherewith in abundance to satisfy all demands, having our accumulations to draw from besides the large amounts of grain and cotton bills received this week."

WEST CHICAGO BUYING.

West Chicago Street Railway stock moved up another point yesterday on buying understood to be for Metropolitan Street Railway interests. The Widener-Elkins contingent is said to have been picking up West Chicago at odd intervals for some time past. The road's earnings are most encouraging. Receipts for the week ending Oct. 23 were $83,025, a gain of $8,857 over those of the corresponding week of last year.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Active demand for Government 3 per cent. bonds. New high record price.

Decrease of $20,104 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for September, making a decrease of $116,773 since July 1.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $1,100,635 additional Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company preferred stock.

Failure of railways interested in immigrant traffic to come to a rate understanding at their meeting, owing to the absence of representatives of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago Great Western.

Increase of $18,884 in New York, Susquehanna and Western's net earnings for August.

Decrease of $52,326 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $376,666 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Bell Telephone Company's statement for September expected to show largest gross output of investments in its history.

Decrease of $38,241 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for September, but increase of $27,331 since July 1.

Increase of $1,175 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for September, making an increase of $6,423 since July 1.

Decrease of $29,104 in net earnings of Wabash for September, making a decrease of $167,195 since Sept. 1.

Election of E. W. V. Rossiter of the New York Central Vice President and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank in place of Alfred Van Santvoord, resigned.

Call issued for a meeting of the Joint Traffic Association to be held on Nov. 4 to consider railroad situation as likely to be affected by the recent adverse decision of the Supreme Court.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Business has been more affected by foreign affairs than many realize. London's apprehension of war first caused advance in wheat and fears of monetary pressure here. Then came confidence in London, with a flight of French money across the Channel, and stock markets here advanced, while wheat fell. Mobs in Paris did not mean to influence American interests from New York to San Francisco, but electric wires have made the world small. So the wires moved a cargo of wheat from the Pacific Coast, started $2,500,000 more gold from Australia to this country on London account, and the selling of American securities one day and buying the next. There has been no domestic change of much importance, and the rise in prices of Western railroad stocks indicates that the Supreme Court decision against the Trunk Line Association is considered helpful to railroads.

"Reports of earnings have helped, for October thus far exceeding last year's by 5.7 per cent. and those of 1892 on the same roads by 7.1 per cent., with a third of the mileage included. September reports, including 60 per cent. of the total mileage, show increase of 3.8 per cent. over last year, and 2.8 per cent. over 1892.

"Cotton rose to 5½ cents last week, but has fallen to 5⅜ cents in spite of heavy frosts in part of the growing region. This expresses strongly the belief that no curtailment of yield is possible that will affect the surplus more than the closing of Eastern mills one month in three, and the reduction of consumption abroad. For European mills, as well as those of this country, have surplus stocks produced from the high-priced cotton of last year which they cannot profitably market. There has been some closing of mills at the South, and also some reduction of wages. The frosts seem not to have damaged the crop appreciably, but a yield much smaller than has been expected will exceed, with old stocks, the quantity the world can consume.

"Wool dealers have reached the conclusion that, with the heavy stocks on hand, it is no longer a question of profit but of avoiding losses, and concessions have brought a big increase in sales for the week, though for four weeks the aggregate has been only 14,898,900 pounds, against 36,394,098 last week, 28,320,100 in 1896, and 26,538,503 in 1892. Little more than a year ago the wool speculation reached its climax, and prices and sales abroad. Now Ohio holders are asking 2 to 3 cents less than a month ago, having 75 per cent. of fine and 40 per cent of medium wool yet on hand, while 10,000 bales of wool are offered to foreign bidders who may decide to export it. Colder weather has made somewhat more demand for goods and yet not enough to change the situation materially.

"When the Brocton strike against free instruction of new hands by machine companies began, it was supposed that New England works generally would be brought in. The increase of only 22 per cent. in the Massachusetts production, against 66 per cent. in other States, from 1880 to 1890 shows how such operations have resulted, and since 1890 Massachusetts shipments have increased only 20 per cent. The shipments have been only 343,814 cases, against 328,157 last year, about the same in 1896, and 300,260 in 1892 for the month of October, but buyers for Spring still hold off.

"The iron manufacture has still a good demand, late as it is, but the makers are depressing prices by bidding against each other, although in the average of all quotations the decline has been less than one-half of 1 per cent. from the highest point. But the wire nail manufacturers have reduced prices 5 per cent., and the rail manufacturers, according to current reports, have decided not to advance prices, and there is a prospect that the heavy demand for products will be further encouraged by the later quotations."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Irregularity in prices and trade movements has been rather more marked this week than for some time past, but measured by all the usual standards of business development the situation is one of exceptional activity and even strength. The active foreign demand at advancing prices for American cereals and their products appeared to have culminated early in the week in a virtual war scare market, in which the highest prices reached since early in August were recorded.

"Business failures for the week number 219, as compared with 213 last week, 218 in this week a year ago, 246 in 1896, 299 in 1895, and 253 in 1894.

"Bank clearings show a slight gain over the week preceding, and make very good comparisons with corresponding periods in preceding years, aggregating $1,325,469,488, a fractional increase over last week, 11 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 36 per cent. larger than 1896, 22 per cent. in excess of 1895, 45 per cent. larger than the corresponding weeks of 1894 and 1893, 14 per cent. in excess of 1892 and 1891, and 7 per cent. larger than in 1890.

"The industrial situation has many points of interest in it. The cotton goods trade is closely following the workings of the plan of restriction adopted by the Fall River print cloth mills. Much is hoped for from the reduction in output pledged to occur between now and Feb. 1. Mills employing 3,500 operatives shut down this week, but the non-inclusion of mills producing similar goods in other New England cities and lack of knowledge of the extent to which those concerned will seek to extend the foreign outlet for these goods are cited as uncertain features in the outlook for a continuance of present firm quotations. The movement of the raw product to market, stimulated probably to some extent by removals of quarantine restrictions, is now far in advance—300,000 bales at least—of last year, and expectations of a heavier crop than last year is a bearish feature more than offsetting reports of killing frost throughout the South. Prices are consequently lower and speculation large.

"Sales of wool are of increased volume, at some markets the heaviest reported for months past, but much of this, particularly at Boston, is reported moved at concessions caused by changing of bank loans. The manufactured product remains slow of sale at first hands, but advices of good retail buying are more numerous, as a result of cold, inclement weather, particularly West and South.

"The iron and steel situation continues without much change, though shading of prices of Bessemer pig iron and billets testifies to the desire of producers to maintain activity in the face of the confessedly quieter tone of business. Pig iron's statistical position remains very strong; Southern makers are reported to have heavy orders booked, and the export movement grows steadily, in spite of the high range of ocean freights. Features this week are large sales of plates by Eastern mills for shipment to Australia. This year's foreign shipments of iron and steel will prove by far the heaviest in the country's history, and unquestionably have saved the home trade from having to accept prices lower even than those ruling, which, it is acknowledged, leave very narrow margins of profit. In other industries, the report is generally of plenty of work, but at prices which tend to confirm the views of those who claim that profit margins have been permanently reduced. Instances of this are found in the reports of 52,000 more people employed in New York State industries now than one year ago, and in the reports of implement manufacturers, that on a total business 40 per cent. in excess of last year, profits have not been proportionately increased.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,560,991 bushels, against 4,582,773 bushels last week, 5,811,391 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,628,000 bushels in 1896, 2,743,014 bushels in 1895, and 2,934,372 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year, the exports of wheat aggregate 66,771,880 bushels, against 78,283,594 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,424,376 bushels, against 2,397,191 bushels last week, 1,589,193 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,649,425 bushels in 1896, 1,970,561 bushels in 1895, and 146,522 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year, corn exports aggregate 46,778,810 bushels, against 48,609,554 bushels during the same period a year ago."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	222
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	27
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	113¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	69	73
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	112	114
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	127	129
Hoboken Ferry 5s	109½	111½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	81
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40½	40½
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int.	94¾	95½
Union Ferry	44	54¾
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	27½	28
Amsterdam preferred	67½	68¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¼	101⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20½	21
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93¾	94
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	104½	105½
Columbus G-s	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	82	85
Standard Gas, New York	125	129
Standard Gas pf.	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	15¾	16¾
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	89
Western Gas	87½	88¾
Western Gas, 1st 5s, with interest	102¾	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	48	51
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Glucose common	63¾	64
Glucose pf.	107½	108¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	....	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	3½	4½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	89	93
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan Peninsular Car	12½	15
Michigan Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	92
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	19	20
Standard Distilling pf.	68	68¾
Standard Oil Trust	419	420
Trenton Potteries	9	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	166½	168

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Fluting Rive. Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼c.

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On the Stock Exchange, 3,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .15.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,200 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 500 Anaconda at .55, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .85, 400 Hale and Norcross at 1.00, 400 Mollie Gibson at .24, 300 Mount Rosa at .20, 600 Phoenix at .16, 500 Sier

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 28, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	Hign.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31	32	1,100	American Malting Co.	31½	32½	31½	32	+1⅞
79½	80	265	Am. Malting Co. pf...	79⅞	79⅞	79¾	79¾	+ ¼
38⅛	38¼	3,580	American Cotton Oil..	37¾	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ½
87¼	88	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
135	137	210	American Express.....	135¾	136	135¾	136	+1½
11⅜	12	100	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
34	34½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	34½	34½	34½	34¼	+ ¼
113¾	113⅞	31,529	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	112⅞	113¾	112¼	113¼	.....
108	108¼	393	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ½
30	30⅜	125	Am. Steel & Wire Co..	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	.....
85	85½	100	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
133⅞	134	78,400	American Tobacco ...	128½	134¼	128½	134	+5
11½	12¼	100	Ann Arbor	12	12	12	12	+ ¾
12¾	13	617	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
35⅜	35⅞	7,542	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	36	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
44½	45	300	B. & O., all in. pd....	45	45	45	45	+ ½
32	32½	400	B. & O., when iss....	32	32	32	32	+ ½
69¼	70	200	B. & O. pf., wh'n iss..	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
2¾	2⅞	100	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	.....
66⅝	66⅞	34,413	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	65¾	67⅛	65⅝	66¾	+1¼
126	127	100	Brooklyn Union Gas..	126	126	126	126	+1
53¼	53⅜	110	Canada Southern	53½	53½	53¼	53½	+ ½
81⅝	81¾	100	Canadian Pacific	81¾	81⅝	81½	81¾	— ⅛
26	26⅜	900	Central Pacific	26	26¼	26	26¼	+1¼
21¾	21⅞	450	Chesapeake & Ohio...	22	22	21¾	21¾	.....
117¼	117⅜	17,980	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	117	117⅝	116⅞	117¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	14¼	2,400	Chi. Gr. West.....	14⅝	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
42	42½	450	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	.....
7	8	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	7¼	7½	7	7½	+ ¼
25	28	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	26	26	25½	25½	— ½
109⅞	110	29,481	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	109⅞	110¼	109⅝	110	+ ⅜
132¼	132⅝	1,382	Chicago & Northw....	132	132⅝	132	132¼	+ ⅜
177½	....	100	Chi. & Northw. pf....	177½	177½	177½	177½	+ ½
103⅜	103⅞	10,935	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	103¼	104¼	103¼	103⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	62	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
34	34½	287	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34¼	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
39½	40	236	C., C., C. & St. L....	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	.....
85	88	18	C., C., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
46½	47	360	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
20½	21	130	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20½	21	20½	21	+ ½
5	6½	35	Colorado Midland	5	5	5	5	.....
15	16½	350	Colorado Midland pf..	16	16½	16	16½	+ ½
3	3¾	300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	.....
181	182½	2,764	Consolidated Gas	179	182¼	179	182	+5
48⅛	49	200	Consolidated Ice	48½	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	+ ⅞
103	103¼	956	Del. & Hudson.....	102⅞	103½	102⅞	103½	+ ⅜
13	13⅜	100	Denver & R. G.....	13½	13½	13½	13⅜	+1¼
55¼	55½	420	Denver & R. G. pf....	55¼	55½	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
....	144	525	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	136	141	136	141	+11½
12⅜	12⅝	408	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
32	32⅜	373	Erie 1st pf.....	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	17,943	Fed. Steel, when iss..	29⅞	31⅝	29¾	31½	+1⅝
72⅜	72⅞	17,981	Fed. Steel pf., when is.	71¼	73	71¼	72⅝	— ⅛
81½	81⅝	136	General Electric	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	+ ⅛
137	137½	300	Great Northern pf....	137	137¾	137	137¼	+ ¼
47	47½	10	Hawaiian Sugar	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
108¾	109¼	1,475	Illinois Central	109	109⅜	109	109	+ ⅛
95	....	10	Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std.	94	94	94	94	.....
9	9¼	100	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
52	52¼	700	International Paper ..	51¾	52	51¾	52	+2¼
87	87½	12	Int. Paper pf.....	87	87	87	87	.....
15½	16	640	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf...	16¼	16½	15½	15½	— ⅛
48	48¾	330	Laclede Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¼	— ¾
61	62¼	2,400	L. E. & W. pf. ex div.	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	.....
56¼	56⅝	4,210	Louisville & Nashville.	56½	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
95¼	95½	14,450	Manhattan Con	96⅜	97	95	95⅜	— 1⅛
161¾	162	7,786	Met. Street Railway..	160	162¼	159¾	162	+2¼
90½	92	40	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	.....
60	60½	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	60	60	60	60	— ¼
131	132	1,550	Minn. Iron, t. std.....	127½	131¾	127¼	131½	+4½
10⅜	11¼	120	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
33¼	33⅜	1,760	Missouri Pacific	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	.....
32⅞	33	100	National Biscuit Co....	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
34	34½	465	National Lead Co.....	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
5	5½	1,610	National Linseed Oil...	5⅞	5⅞	5	5	—1⅛
98	101	25	New York Air Brake..	101	101	101	101	.....
115	115¼	1,280	New York Central	115	115½	115	115¼	+ ⅛
189	191	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190½	190½	190½	190½	.....
50¼	50½	1,025	Norfolk & West. pf...	50	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅜
40⅜	40⅝	10,560	Northern Pacific	40¼	41	40¼	40¾	+ ¾
76	76⅛	4,190	Northern Pacific pf....	75⅞	76¼	75⅞	76¼	+ ¾
14½	14⅝	130	Ontario & Western....	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	.....
53	58	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
42¼	44	200	Pacific Coast	43	43	43	43	.....
58½	62	112	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ¼
33¼	33½	400	Pacific Mail	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
117⅝	118	560	Pennsylvania R. R....	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅛
104¼	104½	12,100	People's Gas, Chicago.	104	104¾	103⅞	104⅝	+ ½
171	....	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi..	175½	175½	175½	175½	+3
197	198	1,316	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	196½	198	196½	198	+1½
16½	16¾	600	Reading	16½	16¾	16¼	16¾	.....
39⅝	40	2,975	Reading 1st pf.....	39¼	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	800	Reading 2d pf.....	19	19¼	19	19½	+ ½
56½	58	8	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	.....
17	20⅝	10	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	.....
63	63½	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	63¼	63¼	62½	63	— ⅛
29½	30	710	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29½	29⅝	29½	29¾	.....
5⅝	6¼	100	St. Louis Southw	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13	13½	1,551	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13⅛	13¼	13	13	.....
168	172	220	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	168	168	168	168	.....
81	82½	550	St. Paul & Omaha....	81⅜	82½	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅝
23	23⅝	500	Southern Pacific	23	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
8⅜	8¾	600	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	2,192	Southern Railway pf..	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	6¾	800	Standard R. & T.....	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	1,355	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	101	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf..	100	100	95	95	.....
13⅞	14⅛	1,550	Texas Pacific	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
153	156	310	Third Avenue	151½	154	151½	154	+1½
32⅝	32¾	5,882	Union Pacific	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	.....
64½	64⅝	6,925	Union Pacific pf.....	64	64⅝	64	64½	+ ¼
5⅜	6¼	750	U.P., D. & G., 1st in.pd.	6	6	5⅜	5⅞	.....
42¼	45	131	United States Express.	44	44	43	44	.....
6¼	6⅝	125	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
65	65½	1,565	U. S. Leather pf.....	64⅝	65⅝	64¾	65	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	4,840	United States Rubber.	43	43	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
102¼	102⅝	837	U. S. Rubber pf.....	102¾	103¼	102¾	103	— ⅛
20⅝	20¾	2,420	Wabash pf.....	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
95⅜	98¼	500	West Chicago Street..	95	95⅜	95	95⅜	+1
92½	92⅝	1,185	Western Union Tel...	92½	93	92½	93	+ ¾
Sales.....		377,334						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Del., L. & W.	140½	145	N. J. Central	88½	89
3s, r., 1918	104¼	105¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
3s, c., 1918	106	106⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
3s, 1918, small	105½	106½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½			
4s, r., 1907	110⅜	111¼	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34½
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼	Elgin & Avenue	360	..	Norfolk South.	55	66
4s, r., 1925	126½	127½	Erie 2d pf.	16¼	17	Nor. & Western.	12	15
4s, c., 1925	127½	128½	Ev. & T. H.	31½	33	North Amer.	6¼	6½
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112¼	Ev. & T. H. pf.	59	60	Ont. Mining	5	..
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅝	Ft. W. & R. G.	12	15	O. R. R. & N. pf.	74	76
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Ore. Short Line	28	32
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	H. & Chalin.	80½	92	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	79	82
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Harlem	353	..	Penn. Coal	340	..
			Homestake	55	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Adams Express	110	115	Ill. Central, l. l.	98½	100	Peoria & Eastern	3½	5
Alb. & Sus	180	..	Iowa Central pf.	34	34½	P., C. & St. L.	42¾	45½
American Coal	120	125	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., C. & St. L. pf.	76	..
Am. Dist. Tel	32	40	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6			
Am. T. & C.	97	98½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4			
Am. Tobacco pf.	123	129	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Ptts. & W. pf.	9½	10½
Ann Arbor pf.	35½	36	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Quicksilver	1½	2
B. & O. S. W. pf., new		5½	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	Quicksilver pf.	6½	8
			Laclede Gas pf.	92	94	Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..	L. E. & W.	14	15	Rome, W. & O.	126	..
Brunswick City	7¾	8¾	Lake Shore	192½	194½	Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Burr., C. R. & N.	78	..	Long Island	45	52	Rio Gr. W. pf.	65	67½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	75	..	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7
Bur., C. R. & N. pf.	78	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. L. & S. F.	7¼	7½
Chi. & Alton	153	155	Manhat Beach	2	6	St. P. & Dul.	20	22
Chi. & Alton pf.	171	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	St. P. & Dul. pf.	87	90
Chi. & East. Ill.	53	55	Mexican Central	4¾	5	St. P. & Om. pf.	160	..
Chi. & E. Ill pf.	105	106	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Sav., F. & W. certs.	61	62
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	26¼	28½	Mich. Cent.	106	108	Sixth Ave.	200	..
Chi., Gt. W. deb.	70	72	Minn. & St. L.	27	30	T. P. Land Trust.	6	7½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	160	162	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C.		28
Cleve., L. & W.	16	17	S. M.		10	Tol. & O. C. pf.		45
Cleve. & Ptts.	169	..	Mob. & Ohio	25	28	Tol., Peo. & West.		20
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅞	Morris & Essex	175	177	Twin C. R. T.	26	30
C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	96¼	97¾	Wabash	7¼	7½
C. & H. C. & I.	4	5	Nat. Lead pf.	109¼	115	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120	125
C., H. V. & T. pf.	23	..	National Starch	4	7	W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid	3	3½
Com. Cable	179	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.		65			
Consol. Coal	47	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	16¾	17¼
Colsol. Ice pf.	90	94	New Cent. Coal	36	42			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18,500	Am. Sug. Ref.	112⅞	112	113¼
42,420	Am. Tobacco	128⅝	134	133⅝
190	Atl. T. & S. F. pf.	35⅞	36	35⅞
5,700	B'lyn Rapid T.	65⅞	67¼	66⅝
600	Bay State Gas	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
100	Can. Southern	53½	53½	53½
7,440	C., B. & Q.	117	116⅞	117¼
7,150	C., M. & St. P.	109⅜	109⅝	110
1,380	C., R. I. & P.	103¾	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
50	Ches. & Ohio	22	22	22
30	Col. Fuel & Iron	20½	21½	20½	21½
10	Fed. Steel	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
650	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56¼
3,060	Manhattan	96⅞	97	96⅞	95⅝
160	Mo. Pacific	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
2,110	Nor. Pacific	40½	41¼	40½	40⅝
100	N. Pacific pf.	76	76⅜	76	76¼
1,640	People's Gas	104⅜	105	104	104½
140	Reading	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜
20	Southern pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34½	34½
10	Tenn. C. & I.	28½	28½	28½	28½
140	Union Pacific	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅝
810	Union Pacific pf.	64	64⅝	64	64⅜
130	U. S. Leather pf.	65	65	65	65
30	U. S. Rubber	42½	42½	42⅜	42⅜
10	Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
280	Western Union	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅞
62,860					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$40,000	A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
30,000	St. L. & S. W. 2d. 3	34	34¼	34	34¼
25,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	46	46	46	46
10,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
30,000	Wis. Central 1st.	59½	60⅜	59½	60⅜
$135,900.					

Iron and Steel Trade Flourishing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Iron and Steel will say to-morrow: "The unvarying report among makers and shippers of iron and steel is that specifications are coming in freely. The fact is that the country is getting on a consuming basis, broader and deeper than any precedent. Never before, for example, have there been purchased such large quantities of copper and galvanized wire for telegraph and telephone lines as now. Independent telephone lines are going up in large numbers. Lines are radiating out into the country, and prosperous farmers are obtaining telephone service. Another branch of industry that is consuming wire at an unexampled rate is the bed spring and mattress factories."

Nicholls the Publisher Fails.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The failure is announced of H. S. Nicholls, the well-known publisher of rare and curious works. His liabilities are estimated at £10,400.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMER STEAM HEATING COMPANY.—Judgment was obtained yesterday for $4,120 against the Jamer Steam Heating Company of Brooklyn by Henry B. Boyle, on four notes of the company to the order of the John Simmons Company.

HENRY W. KOHRING.—Henry W. Kohring, who has a restaurant and saloon at 11 and 13 East Fifty-ninth Street, confessed judgment yesterday to the Consumers' Brewing Company for $4,532, balance due for a cash loan on Sept. 22, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. He has been interested in the place for a year, and purchased the interest of his brother in it on Sept. 21 last.

H. SOKOL & SON.—H. Sokol & Son, manufacturers of clothing at 136 East Broadway, have closed up, all the stock is said to have been removed, and only the counters, safe, and some empty packing boxes were left. Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received two writs of replevin, one from E. T. Goldberg, for $206, and the other from Oberstein & Kohner for $255. They have been in business as a firm since June, 1897, and claimed a capital of $8,700. Henry Sokol, the senior partner, was for fifteen years a dealer in books.

JAMES TOBIAS.—James Tobias, manufacturer of cloaks and furs at 9 Clinton Place, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Bab without preference. The Sheriff also received an attachment against him for $331, in favor of Philip Horowitz. Mr. Tobias has been in business since January, 1895, was of Tobias & Ernst to Jan. 1, 1895, of James Tobias & Co. to Jan. 1, 1898, and alone since that date. He was formerly located on Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, and moved to Clinton Place in June last. The assignment is attributed to dull trade and poor collections. The liabilities are estimated at $10,000.

AGNES K. HICKEY.—Agnes K. Hickey, widow of P. V. Hickey, publisher of The Catholic Review and various lines of books, with an office at 47 Barclay Street, Manhattan, and plant at 218 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to William Angelo of 237 Broadway, with preferences of $1,750. Mr. Hickey died in 1889, and the business has since been conducted under his estate. The business is an old-established one, having been founded twenty-eight years ago. Mr. Angelo said yesterday that the assignment was made to prevent any one creditor getting ahead of another; there was no money coming in, they could not make collections, some claims were coming due, and there was no money to pay them. There are ample assets to pay all claims if the accounts can be collected. He expects to be able to collect them and put Mrs. Hickey on her feet again. The liabilities will not exceed $7,000. The printing plant in Brooklyn is a large and valuable one.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Abraham Littman of 714 Fifth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Herman Joseph, his attorney, said that he was formerly a manufacturer of furs at 113 Mercer Street, on his own account, and also a partner in the firm of Littman & Amster, cloak manufacturers at the same address, who failed a year ago. His liabilities in his individual business are $15,541, and on the firm account $14,617. He has no assets. He has twenty-five creditors, and the firm has forty-four creditors.

Henry Alexander of 56 Lenox Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,182 and no assets. There are two creditors in this city for $1,600, four in Philadelphia, $6,218; seven in Pittsburg, and three in Cincinnati. Mr. Alexander was formerly a merchant tailor in Cincinnati, with a branch store at Pittsburg, and made an assignment in June, 1897, to Walter L. Granger of Cincinnati.

Hannah Schweitzer of 102 East Ninety-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,590, due to four creditors, and no assets. Herman Joseph, her attorney, said that she was formerly a dealer in poultry in Washington Market, but went out of business ten years ago.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 219 failures in the United States during the week, against 213 for the previous week, and 218, 246, 299, and 253 in the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 85; New England, 33; Southern, 32; Western, 39; Northwestern, 7; Pacific, 18, and Territories, 5. Canada had 28, against 24 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALCAN, Mary—M. D. Lederman	$99
ALEXANDER, John V.—L. Levinson	458
BARRETT, James E.—Third Avenue Railroad Company	109
BARRY, David, and Patrick Ryan—John F. Steeves and others	1,425
BELLEVILLE, Arthur L.—H. P. Whittaker and others	34
BARNES, Charles W.—S. Brown	30
BIRD, Theodore L.—Consolidated Ice Company	47
BERNHARD, Max—H. Gaunt and another	238
CLARK, Teresa C.—I. Steinhart, executor	138
CANEY, Grace—M. Gerber and others	145
CARPENTER, George H.—Anna Parker and others	214
CHRISTMAN, Peter J.—H. H. Jackson and others	66
CASSIDY, Martin—F. Deisace and others	792
CASSIDY, Martin—New York Shield Company	847
CAMPBELL, Herbert M.—Sager Manufacturing Company	665
CANTON, Rodulfo G.—H. C. Smith	9,082
COHN, Edward—Manhattan Electric Light Company	47
DOLZ, Leopoldo—A. L. Del Costello	137
DUFFY, Michael—W. McKenzie	25
DISTLER, Goodwin A. and John—Armstrong Cork Company	64
DOLAN, James F.—J. Gallagher, by guardian	2,793
DREYFUS, Joseph—A. C. Stephens	50
EISENBACH, George—Louis Kraus and another	113
ENGBROCK, Robert, or E. Robert—F. O. Pierce	50
ELLER, John C. and Frederick—R. Gordon and another	155
EICHOLD, Charles, and Edward A. Miller —Randolph Guggenheimer	1,362
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—W. E. Hardt and others	596
FREEMAN, Frederick B.—H. Clarke and another	206
FOEHRENBACH, Michael—Pennsylvania Glass Company	1,539
FONTHAM, Charles F.—H. J. Apgar	494
KAUFMAN, Simon—L. C. Todd	112
KAHN, Arthur J.—E. Pinover	52
KEHOE, John—D. F. Magner	518
KEARNEY, Michael—Manhattan Electric Light Company	85
KOHRING, Henry W.—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited	4,532
KAYSSER, Louis W.—A. S. Nichols	47
LAPIN, Elias—J. M. Cohen, costs	83
LEWIS, Abraham—L. Greenebaum	11
LOWNDES, Robert J.—Thomas Lehigh Coal Company	554
LANGE, Annie—A. M. Mills, receiver	492
LENAHAN, Catharine, administratrix—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	204
LANGENZEN, Fanny—Louis Goldschmidt and others	1,157
LIPPMANN, Louis—W. Levin	519
MESTANIZ, Luibarnie—R. H. Roof	37
MOMAND, Ragland—I. Heineman	318
MANLEY, John J.—I. H. Harris	72
METZ, Bernard—T. Y. Brown	935
MURPHY, John L.—H. Simms	72
MANNING, Richard—Third Avenue Railroad Company	109
McENANY, Owen—G. S. Hasbrouck	288
McKNIGHT, Thomas—J. Lawlor	135
McKNIGHT, Thomas—J. Lawlor	154
McDONALD, Henry M.—A. R. Sheffer	4,290
McCONE, Alexander C.—A. S. Nichols	159
OPPENHEIMER, Max—T. D. Hooper and others	895
PETTIT, John—Market and Fulton National Bank	6,073
PICK, Jacob, and Harry Rosenberg—S. W. Schapira	348
ROSENBERG, Morris—D. E. Keating	9
ROBLEE, James—I. Heineman	442
RYAN, Thomas F.—R. Landale	511
STAFFORD, Eliza—M. M. Lewis, costs	30
SUMMERS, Patrick—W. Rhinelander and others	941
SIMPSON, Henry—F. Voeller and others	35
SCHAEFER, William—Manhattan Electric Light Company	90
STEIBER, Charles, and John Carlin—W. E. Eldred	358
SELLWOOD, William H.—C. L. Richerson	141
STUHRMANN, John D.—G. H. Heinbockel and another	568
SAUER, Octavio, Jr.—P. J. Gallagher	232
SUBIN, Jacob—E. R. Vermilye	145
STEWART, John—Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills	1,121
STANDARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW York and J. Carlton Ward—Chatham National Bank	1,178
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and New York Elevated Railroad Company—James A. Mullaney and others, individually and as executors, &c.	481
THE ROBERT C. MARTIN COMPANY—R. Main	130
THE LONG ISLAND MILL AND CONstruction Company—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict	99
THE JAMER STEAM HEATING COMpany—H. B. Boyle	4,120
THE MAYOR, &c.—C. McKance	30
THE MAYOR, &c.—H. McNevins	26
THE MAYOR, &c.—R. Duncan	76
THE GREATER NEW YORK ATHLETIC Club—Gus Ruhlin	776
THE GREATER NEW YORK ATHLETIC Club—Thomas Sharkey	2,101
WALTER, Henry A.—B. House	43
WIELANDT, Nicholas—E. Wenz	166
ZIMMERMAN, Leopold and David Forshay —Elias Hell	139

The following are for amounts entered against City of New York—W. W. Egan, $30.75; C. Flynn, $85.27; T. Nugent, $81.23; P. Strieffler, $28.95; W. P. Nagle, $28.95; G. W. Jones, $27.45; J. W. Commerford, $30.77; B. F. Clark, $49.94; D. Tracy, $47.77; J. W. Casey, $72.66; E. O'Brien, $97.74.

Total sales..... $5,075,000

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾@.05⅞
Sug

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Moonbeams Lighted the Horses Home in the Last Event.

TYRSHENA A FAIR FILLY

Other Winners of the Day Were Sister Fox, Warrenton, Kinnikinic, Estaca, and Wordsworth.

Racing by moonlight is a novelty rarely enjoyed by the metropolitan racegoers—at least not since the old days of night racing at Maspeth, when a racing farce was carried on under a combination of moonlight and electric light. But the moon shone brightly, round and full, in the eastern sky, while the last race was being run at Aqueduct yesterday, and some of the superstitious players bet on Wordsworth, whose colors of gold and purple nearest approached the colors of the moon and sky. They cashed their bets, too, for Wordsworth won easily from Dalgretti, who was afterward disqualified, and his second place given to Sister Stella.

On the whole the racing was only second-class sport, nor were the finishes in many of the events exciting. Sister Fox, who showed fair form early in the year, won a really clever race in the opening event at five furlongs, for she was left standing flat-footed at the post and had to run all around her field in order to get up within striking distance. She did get through eventually and managed to win by a neck in a drive from Handcuff. There were only three starters in the second race, at a mile and forty yards, and of them Warrenton was made the favorite over Swiftmas. The race resulted as the betting indicated, Warrenton first, Swiftmas second, and the outsider, Dan Rice, last. Kinnikinic won the third race after a drive with Sensational, and Estaca just beat Ruby Lips a head for the money in the fourth race. The two-year-old race, at three-quarters of a mile, proved an easy one for Tyrshena, who has improved greatly recently. She won like a stake filly from Kirkwood, who had to use his limit of speed to beat Leando a head for the place.

THE SUMMARIES.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won more than two races; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Sister Fox, F. Regan's ch. f., by Silver Fox-Astena, 88 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. ..... (Moody)

2—Handcuff, W. C. Smith's br. c., 94, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5. ..... (Clawson)

3—Meddlesome, Arthur White's ch. c., 92, 30 to 1. ..... (Mitchell)

Rare Perfume, 102, 3 to 1, (Jones;) Prince of Wales, 102, 9 to 5, (Maher;) Somers, 104, 30 to 1, (Turner;) Camotop, 100, 20 to 1, (Songer;) Bessie Taylor, 93, 30 to 1, (Shattuck;) Chaptrap, 89, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Vermouth, 104, 12 to 1, (Spencer,) and Anitra, 89, 25 to 1, (McCue,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. By subscription of $5 each with 400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:44 1-5.

1—Warrenton, Oliver's b. c., by Florist-Addie Warren, 118 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.. (Clawson)

2—Swiftmas, Dennel & Farrell's b. c., 118, even money and out. ..... (Maher)

3—Dan Rice, S. Levy's ch. g., 104, 60 to 1.. (H. Martin)

Won easily by a length; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27.

1—Kinnikinic, Milltown Stable's br. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Filbertigtheknot, 124 pounds, even money and 1 to 4. ..... (Spencer)

2—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 110, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1. ..... (O'Connor)

3—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. f., 4, 110, 4 to 1 ..... (Maher)

Tinge, 108, 20 to 1, (Cunningham;) Manassas, 110, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Hilee, 95, 6 to 1, (McCue,) and Nana H., 106, 5 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Esfaca, J. C. Quinn's b. c., 4 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-La Cienza, 106 pounds, 4 to 5 and 7 to 5. ..... (H. Martin)

2—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 3, 95, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 ..... (Clawson)

3—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6, 104, 3 to 1 ..... (Maher)

Glonoine, 94, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Campania, 94, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Filament, 94, 100 to 1, (Makin;) Mazarine, 107, 4 to 1, (Turner,) and General Maceo, 92, 100 to 1, (Gisbourne,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 1-5.

1—Tyrshina, J. Rowe & Co.'s ch. c., by Tyrant-Shina Van, 102 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.. (O'Connor)

2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 106, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3. ..... (H. Martin)

3—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., 98, 4 to 1.. (Clawson)

Holdon, 104, 40 to 1, (Cunningham;) Belgrave, 86, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Imitation, 101, 15 to 1, (Jones;) King's Pride, 101, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Sir Florian, 105, 30 to 1, (Songer,) and Tendresse, 103, 4 to 1, (Spencer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $500 in 1898; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $400 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:45 3-5.

1—Wordsworth, Adam Beck's b. g., 4 years, by The Bard-Loyalty, 99 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1. ..... (Songer)

•Dalgretti, Fleming & Black's b. g., 4, 105, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Spencer)

2—Sister Stella, H. T. Griffin's b. f., 3, 99, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1. ..... (Jones)

3—Brigham, Mrs. M. C. Hyle's ch. g., 4, 102, 4 to 1. ..... (Maher)

Myth, 102, 8 to 5, (Clawson;) Her Own, 99, 4 to 1, (O'Connor;) Pitt, 100, 100 to 1, (Eutton;) Fenneta, 86, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Saratoga, 86, 20 to 1, (J. Daly;) Talisman, 102, 30 to 1, (Cowman;) Tanis, 105, 6 to 1, (James,) and Athy, 99, 30 to 1, (Gisbourne,) also ran and finished in the order named.

•Dalgretti finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Effervescent 109	Grievance	91
Claroba 103	Lamity	90
Miss Order 95	Tut Tut	85
Auridale 94	St. Sophia	85
Morning 93	Fallela	84

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Brentwood 104	Merlin 102
Blarneystone 104	Tyrian 102
Black Dude 103	Flax Spinner 97
Nearest 103	

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Warrenton 126	Handpress 102
Ben Eder 120	Brighton 94
Gala Day 116	Charlie Rose 92
Nosey 113	

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Savory 112	Last Time 105
Captain Sigsbee 112	Lepida 102
Ninety Cents 109	Tyran 102
Lady Lindsey 109	Foot Hardy 100
The Gardener 106	Sir Christopher 97
Overboard 105	Cavallocia 97

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and forty yards.

Free Lance 110	Myth 104
Charentus 108	Blueaway 103
Regulator 106	Marshall 103
Gala Day 105	Danforth 102
Tanis 104	Hirns 99
Doggett 104	Frohman 90

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages. Seven furlongs.

Regoe May 105	Lady Disdain 103
Tabouret 104	Fleeting Gold 103
L'Allouette 103	Come Quick 103
Sagacity 103	Queen of Beauty ... 98
Blissful 103	

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

Two Firsts, Three Seconds, and One Third for Sloane.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—At the last day's racing of the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day J. H. Musker's two-year-old bay filly School Girl, with Tod Sloane up, won a Free Handicap. There were nine starters, and the betting was 9 to 2 against School Girl.

Golden Bridge won the Second Limekiln Stakes. Prince Soltykoff's three-year-old bay colt Leisure Hour, ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second, and James R. Keene's four-year-old chestnut colt Voter was third. Six horses ran over the Rowley Mile, and the betting was 7 to 2 against Leisure Hour.

The Old Cambridgeshire Handicap was won by the Prince of Wales's bay filly Nunsuch, ridden by Tod Sloane. Seven horses ran over the Old Cambridgeshire course, (1 mile and 240 yards.) The betting was 6 to 1 against Nunsuch.

The Houghton Stakes was won by R. A. Oswald's bay colt Scintillant. Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's Landrail, at odds of 3 to 1, ridden by Sloane, was third. Seven horses ran over the Rowley Mile.

A Selling Welter All-Aged Stakes was won by McNeil, Cranesbill, the property of Lord Harewood, and ridden by Tod Sloane, finished second, and A. Hahoe's brown filly Rose Shoot was third. There were ten starters in this event, and the betting was 5 to 1 against Cranesbill.

The Criterion Nursery Handicap was won by F. Alexander's chestnut filly Solennis, by Lourdes, out of sister to Peace. J. H. Musker's bay filly School Girl, ridden by Sloane, was second, and the Duke of Portland's bay colt Manners was third. Fifteen horses ran. The betting was 2 to 1 against School Girl.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Season at the Ranges Will Be Extended Until the First of December —Scores Made Yesterday.

The shooting at Creedmoor yesterday was under the supervision of Col. C. H. Gaus, Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice for the State. Col. Gaus officially announced that the season would be extended until the 1st of December, and that every Friday and Saturday in November would be supplementary days. Fridays, which have heretofore been for marksmen and sharpshooters, would hereafter be for marksmen and experts, and Saturdays would be sharpshooters' day instead of experts'. The scores of the day follow:

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E	4 3 3 4 4—18	2 3 4 2 4—15	—33
Corp. H. A. McGuire, Co. H	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 5 4 4 4—20	—38
E. Fischer, Co. L	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 5 2 3—17	—36
Paul F. Howard, Co. H	5 3 4 4 4—20	5 4 5 3 3—20	—40
C. S. Lunz, Co. H	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 5 3 2—17	—35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E	4 4 4 5 5—22	4 5 5 4 3—21	—43

One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

A. Nelson, Co. I	5 2 3 3 4—17	5 3 4 3 0—15	—32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

B. Crane, Co. A	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 4 4—20	—43
A. Nelson, Co. I	5 5 3 4 5—22	4 4 4 5 5—22	—44

On Oct. 14 Sergt. W. H. G. Teague, Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, qualified as a sharpshooter, with a score of 23 at 500 yards and 21 at 600 yards; total, 44.

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. J. A. Barnard, Co. K	5 5 5 4 5—24	5 4 3 5 4—21	—45
Sergt. J. L. Jardon, Co. A	0 4 4 3 4—15	5 5 4 3 4—21	—36
W. N. Croxton, Co. G	4 4 4 5 5—22	3 3 4 3 0—13	—35
J. F. Diskin, Co. G	3 4 4 3 3—17	4 3 3 4 3—17	—34
J. Hyatt, Co. E	3 3 4 4 4—18	5 5 4 4 4—22	—40
George C. Ilium, Co. D	4 4 3 4 3—18	5 5 5 5 3—23	—41

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lieut. G. S. Towle, Co. D	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 2 4 4 4—18	—42
Corp. F. M. Crossett, Co. K	5 5 5 3 4—22	4 5 4 4 3—20	—42
Corp. F. X. O'Connor, Co. I	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 4 5 4—21	—42
G. L. Baldwin, Co. H	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	—42
A. C. Briner, Co. G	5 5 4 4 5—23	4 5 4 5 4—22	—44
W. N. Croxton, Co. G	5 5 4 5 5—24	3 4 3 5 3—18	—42
J. F. Diskin, Co. G	5 4 5 4 5—23	5 4 4 4 4—21	—44
N. W. Greene, Co. G	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	—42
L. S. Petree, Co. G	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 5 5 4 2—21	—43
E. A. Wade, Co. D	5 4 3 4 4—20	4 5 5 4 5—23	—43
C. L. Winkelman, Co. G	5 5 5 5 3—23	5 5 4 4 5—23	—46

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.

R. T. Maguire, N. C. Staff	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 5 3 3 5—20	—43

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

W. J. Dalton, Co. K	4 4 5 3 3—19	3 0 5 5 4—17	—36
F. Edwards, Co. K	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 4 4 3 2—17	—34
J. R. Parker, Co. C	2 3 5 2 4—16	3 4 4 0 4—15	—31
H. Parrish, Co. A	5 4 3 5 4—21	5 0 4 0 5—14	—35
E. A. Powers, Co. K	4 3 5 2 4—18	4 5 3 0 5—17	—35
J. L. Preuss, Co. A	3 4 5 4 3—17	5 4 4 5 3—21	—38

SHARPSHOOTERS.

P. G. Farquharson, Co. K	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 4 5 4 5—21	—42
W. C. Hambler, Co. I	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 4 4 3 4—20	—42
C. N. Herbert, Co. K	5 4 3 4 5—21	4 5 4 4 4—21	—42
H. A. Hopson, Co. I	5 5 4 5 5—24	4 4 3 3 4—18	—42
W. E. Rumbald, Co. I	5 4 5 5 5—24	2 5 5 5 2—19	—43

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. J. S. Barnes, Jr., Troop 1	4 4 5 4 4—21	5 4 4 4 4—21	—42
F. W. Duryea, Troop 2	4 3 4 2 4—17	4 4 0 5 5—16	—33
S. H. Watts, Troop 2	4 4 5 3 2—18	4 4 4 0 4—16	—34
A. B. Whitney, Troop I	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 0 3 3—12	—31

SHARPSHOOTER.

Corp. G. De W. Williamson, Troop 3	4 4 5 5 5—23	5 4 2 3 4—18	—41

One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

A. Conrow, Co. D	4 4 4 4 4—20	5 5 4 4 4—22	—42
F. H. Senior, Co. D	4 5 5 5 4—22	0 4 4 4 4—16	—38

SHARPSHOOTER.

A. Conrow, Co. D	5 4 5 5 3—22	5 4 3 4 4—20	—42

Troop C.

MARKSMEN.

Corp. J. Weir	5 4 0 4 3—16	4 5 5 5 5—24	—40
A. W. Christopher	2 3 3 3 5—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	—32
A. Fiala	4 3 2 5 3—17	5 4 4 3 4—20	—37
Alex. Jardon	4 3 4 3 5—19	3 3 4 3 3—16	—35
F. B. Ogilvie	3 4 4 3 4—18	0 3 3 5 3—14	—32
W. J. Storke	3 4 5 4 3—19	4 4 4 5 0—17	—36

SHARPSHOOTER.

F. B. Ogilvie	5 5 5 4 4—23	5 4 2 3 3—18	—41

One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.

Capt. Charles H. Jones, staff	4 5 3 4 4—20	2 4 2 0 2—10	—30
Capt. A. M. Hamilton, staff	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 3 0 3—13	—31
Lieut. J. Chambers, Co. B	3 4 3 4 5—19	4 2 3 3 4—16	—35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. C. H. Jones, staff	5 4 5 4 3—21	5 4 5 4 3—21	—42
Capt. A. M. Hamilton, staff	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 5 5 4 3—21	—42

Second Signal Corps.

MARKSMEN.

C. W. Byers	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 3 3 2—14	—33
E. H. Ensell	3 3 4 2 3—15	4 3 5 4 3—19	—34

Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Capt. A. Mitchell, Co. I	5 4 3 4 4—20	3 4 3 2 4—16	—36

SHARPSHOOTER.

Capt. A. Mitchell, Co. I	5 5 5 4 3—22	4 5 4 4 4—21	—43

Thirteenth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Oscar Boy, Co. C	3 3 5 3 3—17	4 3 4 5 0—16	—33

One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMAN.

Sergt. John A. Opel, Co. B	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 3 4 4 4—19	—37

Seventeenth Separate Company.

MARKSMAN.

G. P. Long	5 3 4 4 4—20	5 0 4 4 4—17	—37

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

SHARPSHOOTER.

Major C. P. Dillon, staff	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 5 5 5—23	—45

Beagle Club's Field Trials.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Oct. 28.—The National Beagle Club continued its field trials today. In the continuation of the Class A event the judges announced winners as follows: First prize, Reed's Splitter; second, Kreuder's Blanch; third, Guystead Kennel's Maywood. The reserve went to Reed's Bell Barton.

Gardner Knocks Out Kelly.

"Sam" Kelly of this city and Oscar Gardner of Omaha, two bantam weights, tried conclusions last night at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, with the result that in the fourteenth round of a twenty-round bout Kelly was knocked out by a heavy blow. The fight was a scientific one from start to finish, with Gardner the aggressor.

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David Wilson Manager.

GOLF VICTORIES FOR YALE

Individual Championship Lies Between Smith and Reid.

HARVARD PLAYERS DEFEATED

Choate and Cutting Both Survive to the Semi-Final Round—Final Match at Ardsley To-day.

Walter B. Smith and John Reid, Jr., will be the competitors to-day in the final round of the intercollegiate tournament for the individual championship. Both are Yale students, so that, even with the loss of the team championship, there is consolation in the New Haven ranks over the fact that one of the chief honors is sure to fall to Yale. While Yale has maintained the ascendency in team contests during the last two seasons, it has never been her good fortune to win the individual championship. Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton, held the honor first, and the victor last May was James F. Curtis of Harvard.

The final match to-day on the Ardsley links will be 36 holes, and, for the competitors, it will practically be a repetition of their match a few days ago on the New Haven golf links, when Smith beat Reid for the Yale championship. The former is the favorite, but he is more liable than Reid to be seized with erratic tendencies in golf, and he will have to play up to his best game to get the better of Reid, who has been playing splendid golf this week.

His semi-final round yesterday afternoon with Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of Harvard, was a magnificent exhibition. He won by 6 up and 4 to play, and his game was almost perfection in approaching and putting. The first two holes, 205 and 225 yards, respectively, he made in three strokes each, at the first landing the ball inches from the hole on his second shot and about three feet from the hole on the second green. Reid halved the third hole in five from three-foot put when Choate's ball was lying so close to the hole and in such a direct line to Reid's ball as to make it almost a stymie. Reid almost had to graze his opponent's ball to get in the hole, but he did it nicely. His steady work and excellent play on the green gave him the lowest score of the week for the first nine holes, 38 strokes, and a lead of four holes. Of the next five played, Reid made two, and three were halved, the match ending at the fourteenth hole. The scores:

John Reid, Jr., Yale—									
Out	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	—38
In	4	5	4	5	4				—22
Total, 14 holes									—60
Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Harvard—									
Out	4	5	5	3	6	8	4	5	6—46
In	6	5	4	5	5				—25
Total, 14 holes									—71

Walter B. Smith met W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., of Harvard, and they had a closer match, Smith winning by three up and one to play. Ordinary golf marked the first nine holes, honors ending even. Cutting was playing a stiff game, and held the match a tie up to the fourteenth hole. Then Smith won three holes in succession and closed the match. The scores were, the bye-hole being played out:

Walter B. Smith, Yale—									
Out	6	4	5	4	5	5	4	7	5—45
In	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	6—40
Total									—85
W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard—									
Out	5	7	6	3	5	6	4	5	5—46
In	6	4	5	5	3	8	5	5	5—46
Total									—92

The victories in the first match play round played in the morning all went to the Yale and Harvard competitors. John Stuart of Princeton showed the greatest strength of the four defeated contestants. He played with John Reid, Jr., and forced that veteran Yale golfer to play his best without taking any chances. The Princeton man gave his opponent a surprise by making the first two holes. Reid, however, soon overhauled him, but honors closed even at the end of the first nine holes. Reid got his first lead at the tenth hole, but he was unable to get more than two ahead at any time, and Stuart kept the game well in hand up to the seventeenth hole, when he had to relinquish it in Reid's favor by two up and one to play. The last hole was played out and the scores are:

John Reid, Jr., Yale—									
Out	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	—42
In	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	—41
Total									—83
John Stuart, Princeton—									
Out	4	4	6	3	6	8	5	5	4—45
In	6	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	7—45
Total									—90

The other match that was entirely played out was between W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Chauncey H. Murphey of Princeton. The former began brilliantly by taking the first three holes, but Murphey got in some good work before the finish, and was not defeated until the seventeenth hole was played out, when Cutting won by three up and one to play. The last hole was played out and the scores were:

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard—									
Out	4	4	4	5	4	5	7	6	—43
In	4	5	4	5	4	10	5	5	—47
Total									—90
Chauncey H. Murphey, Princeton—									
Out	5	5	3	5	5	4	8	5	—45
In	5	4	3	5	5	6	6	5	—45
Total									—90

Walter B. Smith had for his opponent Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., the ablest Columbia golfer. The latter was not equal to the best golf standard of Yale and was defeated by five up and three to play. The scores were:

Walter B. Smith, Yale—									
Out	4	4	4	3	6	5	4	7	5—42
In	5	4	4	5	4				—27
Total, 15 holes									—69
Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Columbia—									
Out	4	4	6	3	7	6	5	7	5—47
In	4	5	4	5	4	5			—27
Total									—74

W. H. Dixon, the second Columbia representative, was beaten by the highest score of the round, six up and five to play, by Joseph H. Choate, Jr. The latter played a very steady game, going out in forty-one strokes.

The summary of the two match-play rounds follows:

Intercollegiate Championship.—First Match Play Round—Walter B. Smith, Yale, beat Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., Columbia, 5 up and 3 to play; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Harvard, beat Chauncey H. Murphey, Princeton, 3 up and 1 to play; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Harvard, beat W. H. Dixon, Columbia, 6 up and 5 to play; John Reid, Jr., Yale, beat John Stuart, Princeton, 2 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Walter B. Smith beat W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., 3 up and 1 to play; John Reid, Jr., beat Joseph H. Choate, Jr., 6 up and 4 to play.

CLOSE GOLF BY WOMEN.

Tie for the Championship of the Morris County Club.

Miss Helen Shelton and Mrs. William Shippen finished the semi-annual competition yesterday for the championship of the Morris County Golf Club in a tie, each scoring 111 strokes for the eighteen holes. Miss Shelton was the previous champion, and the tie will be played off next week. Eight women finished the match, and their names and scores follow, those of Miss Shelton and Mrs. Shippen being given in full:

Miss Helen Shelton—									
Out	5	5	6	5	7	8	7	5	7—55
In	5	7	8	7	6	4	6	8	5—56
Total									—111
Mrs. William Shippen—									
Out	5	6	6	8	7	5	5	6	6—54
In	6	7	7	8	7	5	4	7	6—57
Total									—111

	Out.	In.	Total.
Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan	61	58	119
Miss Alice L. Day	62	60	122
Miss Kip	58	65	123
Miss C. G. Willis	58	69	127
Miss A. W. Post	66	62	128
Miss Alice Strong	60	69	129

The women's foursome match on the previous day was won by Miss Shippen and Miss Strong in a score of 122 strokes from scratch. Miss Marie G. Bryce and Miss Kip were second with 124 from two strokes handicap. The men will play their championship contest to-day. The present champion is Henry P. Toler.

FINE BILLIARDS BY STARK.

New York A. C. Expert Wins Two Games in the Amateur Tournament.

There was not a vacant seat in the Ives Billiard Academy when J. B. Stark of the New York Athletic Club and L. A. Servatius began their game in the amateur fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament last night. Stark's fine playing in the afternoon game brought out the crowd, and it witnessed the best playing of the tournament thus far. Servatius had a handicap of 100, he having to play 200 to Stark's 300. The New York Athletic Club expert, however, won easily, running out in the forty-seventh inning, Servatius having tallied 130 when the game ended.

In the twenty-ninth inning Stark gave a splendid exhibition, running fifty-four before missing an easy draw to the cushion. This is the best run of the tournament. Throughout this remarkable run he showed rare judgment in speed, having to drive for position from time to time. In the thirty-ninth inning he got the ivories in a good position, and clicked off thirty, including a clever open-table shot. The stroke ball was about ten inches from the object balls, which were spread. The shot was cleanly made. In the forty-sixth inning he made another long massé. Servatius played an erratic game at times. He seemed unable to draw his ball.

In the afternoon Stark defeated W. L. Gershell, who was handicapped to play 240. He ran out in the forty-first inning, making the best average of the tournament. He made double figures in twelve innings. The scores follow:

J. B. STARK, (300.)—0 5 3 0 8 1 0 26 1 0 20 26 3 0 0 8 23 10 10 0 6 29—16 7 3 1 3 4 7 5 19 27 2 2 4 2 0 11 2 0 10. Total, 300. Average, 7 13-41. Highest run, 28.

W. L. GERSHELL, (240.)—1 31 4 4 1 0 3 1 1 3 16 2 3 14 2 1 9 2 0 1 5 8 0 28 0 6 1 1 12 3 2 3 0 11 2 0 0 3 4. Total, 195. Average, 4⅞. Highest run, 31.

J. B. STARK, (300.)—0 0 12 14 0 4 4 0 4 0 0 1 7 21 1 3 1 10 15 0 1 0 4 11 3 1 10 10 54 0 5 7 0 15 1 3 1 0 30 7 12 3 0 0 7 3. Total, 300. Average, 6 38-47. Highest run, 54.

L. A. SERVATIUS. (200.)—0 4 0 2 0 10 15 1 3 5 0 1 14 4 0 0 0 0 5 4 1 0 5 0 1 7 3 4 11 1 1 0 2 0 10 0 2 0 0 5 2 0 2 8 2 0. Total, 130. Average, 3 19-23. Highest run, 15.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

Golfers at Richmond County.

The Consolation Cup tournament was finished yesterday in the open contest on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. The trophy was won by R. M. Littlejohn of the Oakland Club, who beat Paul B. Cooke of the Harbor Hill Club in the final round by 4 up and 3 to play.

TO SAVE GUTTENBERG TRACK.

Stockholders Will Release Property from Hands of the Receiver.

A number of stockholders of the North Hudson Driving Park Association, which owns Guttenberg race track, met last night at Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, and decided to subscribe a fund sufficient to take the track out of the hands of the receiver, to whom it was assigned some time ago. The object of the stockholders is to prevent their interests from being sacrificed. The track was to have been sold last week, but owing to an injunction secured by several of the stockholders from the Court of Chancery, the sale was postponed until Nov. 19.

The liabilities of the association are over $60,000. Ten thousand dollars was subscribed last night, and it is expected that at the meeting to be held on Nov. 10 a sufficient amount will be raised to release the track from the hands of the receiver. Arrangements will probably be made to organize a syndicate and sell the track in building lots, unless the prospect of reviving racing in New Jersey becomes brighter than it is now. The track is valued at $200,000.

Chicago Racing Association's End.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Edward B. McKey was appointed receiver to-day of the Chicago Racing Association upon the petition of De Witt H. Curtis, one of the stockholders, and George H. Kuhl, a creditor of the association, who filed a bill in the Circuit Court to wind up the affairs of the concern.

Yale-West Point Football Match.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 28.—The Yale football eleven left for New York shortly after noon to-day. They will play the West Point cadets to-morrow at West Point.

SHORT SKIRTS AND MORALS.

Dress Reform Discussed by Women's National Council at Omaha—True Dividing Line of the Body.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 28.—Dress, particularly the short-skirted kind, was the main topic of the Women's National Council today.

A report from the Committee on Dress was presented by Mrs. Frances W. Leiter of Mansfield, Ohio. It announced that the dress bulletins had had to be suspended for lack of funds.

The Rev. Anna Shaw who presided, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Louise Barnum Robbins of Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby of Washington, D. C., the former President of the Nebraska State Women's Christian Temperance Union, all took part in the discussion of dress reform, and some interesting points were brought out, such as "men's appropriation of trousers," which had been the invention of woman when man was the warrior and did not have time to attend to any business; the effect of short skirts upon the morals of young men, and the need of the latter to be disciplined by the constant object lesson of the former, (which was Miss Shaw's idea,) and finally the anatomical information that the true dividing line of the body is just below the stable ribs.

Mrs. Leiter said the true art model has no dividing line, and when a woman has a round form she is laced, because the true human form is oval. She believed the Russian law, compelling girls at school to leave off their corsets during physical exercises, ought to be adopted in this country.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster read a report from the Committee on Domestic Science, which had been prepared by Mrs. Helen Campbell of Denver.

Mrs. Susan Young of Provo City, Utah, a daughter of Brigham Young, read a paper on the relation of capital and labor as applied to domestic service.

RAILROAD NOTES.

W. D. Cornish has been elected President of the Oregon Short Line.

Frederick V. S. Crosby was yesterday appointed Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer
will sell at auction
TO-DAY,
Saturday, Oct. 29, at 1:30 P. M.,
on the grounds
AT EDGEWATER, N. J.,
on the Palisades, opp. 114th St., N. Y. City,
by order of Executors of the Estate of
ISABELLA KEARNEY, DECEASED,
150 Choice Building Lots 150
This property is located on high, healthy, level ground, convenient to STORES, SCHOOLS, and CHURCHES. The DEPARTMENT STORES of NEW YORK deliver goods to PURCHASERS FREE OF CHARGE.
Home seekers and speculators are directed to these lots, as they are within 7 miles of the City Hall, New York, and accessible by trolley cars connecting with the NORTH RIVER FERRIES from FRANKLIN ST., 14TH ST., 42D ST., and 130TH ST., NEW YORK.
RESIDENTS of NEW JERSEY take Hudson County trolley cars to EDGEWATER.
TERMS MOST LIBERAL.
CASH, HALF CASH, OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
5 per cent. discount allowed for cash, 2½ per cent. for half cash. Savings banks depositors will be allowed interest for money drawn to purchase lots at this sale.
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE OF COST TO PURCHASER.
SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
This sale will be held under a
MAMMOTH TENT.
BAND OF MUSIC. LUNCH BEFORE SALE.
Maps and full information at the office of the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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Maps and particulars with Augustus C. Brown, Referee, 120 Broadway; Wilson and Wallis, plaintiff's attorneys, 48 Wall Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York City.

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Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.
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126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident

107TH ST., 64 EAST,
Near Madison Av., seven rooms and bath; all light; finely decorated; perfect order; heated halls.

18TH ST., 12 WEST.—Apartment to let, seven attractive rooms; in fire-proof building; occupied by owners; rent moderate. Apply to janitor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,
BOULEVARD & 63D ST., NEW YORK.
A modern fireproof family hotel of the first class, conducted on the American and European plans, for the accommodation of those who want the best at reasonable cost.
Easily and quickly accessible by electric, cable, and elevated cars from all parts of the city.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE VIRGINIA,
COLUMBUS PLAZA,
53th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York.
The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. POWELL,
Proprietor.

THE SCHUYLER,
59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.
High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE CHELSEA,
222 WEST 23D ST.
One of the most desirable apartment houses in the city; absolutely fireproof; all modern improvements; restaurant of superior excellence; apartments furnished or unfurnished.
E. N. WILSON, Manager.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Randolph, 12 W. 18th St.
Nine large rooms and bath; newly decorated throughout; for permit or plan address
J. A. SHEED, 635 Park Avenue.

RENTS REDUCED, 56 WEST 93D STREET, (Station Street.)—Six rooms and bath. Steam heat and hot water supplied; $28 to $32. Small, select families. Apply on premises or 127 West 124 St.

1,049 PARK AV., NEAR 86TH ST. LOCATION Excellent and accessible; apartments six large rooms; steam heat; rents, $21 to $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

8th Ave., Nos. 47 and 49,
junction of 4th St. and facing Jackson Square; double, single flat, 6 large rooms and bathroom; $25 to $29.

2D AV., 1,400 AND 1,451, NEAR 75TH ST.—Floors, 5 large rooms, with water and gas, improvements, $12 to $15. 697 and 857 1st Av., 2 and 3 rooms, $5.50 to $8.

PEARL ST., 120, NEAR WALL ST.—5 rooms and bathroom, $21; also 3 and 4 rooms, $15 and $17; very quiet and clean house.

PRINCE ST., 159.—Three very light rooms, $13.50; 23d St., 438 and 442, corner Avenue A, 2, 3, and 4 excellent light rooms, $9 to $14.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORE, WITH LIVING ROOMS, GOOD BUSINESS locality, plate-glass front; suitable for crockery or dry goods store, &c. 1,443 2d Av., near 75th St.

STORE, WITH PLATE-GLASS FRONT AND 3 living rooms; rent, $15. 697 1st Av., near 40th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40,000 feet floor space, between 18th and 31st Sts. and west of 9th Av. Eastern Sash, Door and Glass Company, 654 West 30th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1 EAST 124TH ST.—Large and small rooms; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; heat. Telephone 743 Harlem.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

PLEASANT, LIGHT FURNISHED ROOM, near Madison Square, for gentleman. 117 East 26th St.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable North of Ireland girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city references. 530 West 47th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Family having just given up housekeeping desires to secure permanent position for cook; excellent reference from last employer, who may be addressed, Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St.

COOK.—By a good cook; can be seen at her present place; five years' reference. Call, Monday, 65 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 6 East 58th St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family or private boarding-house. 105 East 33d St. Ring four times.

COOK.—By first-class cook; German, French, and English; private family; good city references. S. A., Box 320, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaking and tailoring; dinner and reception dresses; perfect fit; out by day. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady having morning hours, disengaged, as visiting governess; English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Literature, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 719 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in private family. Call, for two days, at 874 6th Av., third bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place her experienced nurse, who has lived with her for three and a half years, to care for grown child; capable of teaching elementary branches; can highly recommend her. Call, 10 to 12, 223 West 57th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. F. Rose, 222 East 49th St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; 11 years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By respectable North of Ireland young woman; no objection to light chamberwork; satisfactory reference. 555 West 44th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman; take home family washing, or go out by day; city reference. 323 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—In private family; with last employer 20 years, who does not require service, as he goes abroad; honest, sober, reliable; safe driver; thoroughly understands care of horses; colored man. George Batten, care of Willis Livery and Boarding Stable, 231 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of neat appearance and careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages, and stylish driver; strictly sober; willing and obliging; four years' personal reference. F., 130 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes good position for his coachman; can highly recommend him; six years' reference from present employer. Coachman, 36 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; excellent horseman; first-class city driver; understands care of horses and carriages. R. T., 310 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced all-round man; five years' good city reference. M. P., 112 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. M. C., 9 East 52d St.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR or POSITION OF TRUST.—By man of the highest; competent and reliable; will collect for salary or commission; references or security if required. A. D. F., 616 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

NURSE and MASSEUR.—Graduate, wishes care of invalid mentally or physically afflicted; over four years' practical experience; first-class reference. S. Nicolson, 364 Lexington Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced Protestant nurse or nursery governess for three children under ten years of age; French or English preferred; must be a good seamstress. Call, Saturday or Monday, between 11 and 1, at 5 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on, distributing $11,000 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2908, 150 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.
Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, NEW YORK.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary.
Special Courses.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. No "extras," MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

Miss Eleanor Boesé
THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. **26 East 56th St.**

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM.
20 experienced teachers, small classes.
Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school-rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
76 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
177 West 79th Street,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Mr. Prosser will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 WEST 44TH ST.
Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Sts., New York.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,824 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons,
commencing Saturday, Oct. 22

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A retired and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM V. KING, plaintiff, against BELLE F. KING, defendant.—Action for separation. Trial desired by plaintiff in New York County.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 21st, 1898.
WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
To Belle F. King, the defendant above named:
The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made herein by Hon. Wm. N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, October 28, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.
WM. C. REDDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. o29-law6wS&d10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Front Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-five feet four inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant fifty-nine feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant fifty-one feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant forty-three feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant twenty-seven feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant fifteen feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant two feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant twenty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant fifty-one feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant forty-three feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-three feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant twenty-seven

MYSTERIOUS CHESS CLUB

Police Have Been Told that the Place Where George Stanfield Died Is a Poolroom.

RIGID INVESTIGATIONS MADE

Capts. Smith and Killilea Say that They Never Found Any Evidence to Warrant Closing Up the Place —Its Members Unknown.

A chess club in the heart of the busiest section of New York, open between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., may seem rather odd to the devotees of the silent game, who generally find pleasure in playing it in their homes and at their clubs after the cares and troubles of the day are over. The idea of New York business men in the Wall Street section running out of their offices "for a game of chess" may appear to have something of a comic-opera touch.

Yet Charles Barker, proprietor of the Fulton Chess Club, Room 6, in the building at 112 Fulton Street, claims to be such a man, and had not George Stanfield, a man of wealth and social position, dropped dead in this club on Thursday afternoon, it might still be keeping up its mysterious career. The police have been told that the Fulton Chess Club is nothing more nor less than a poolroom.

George Stanfield, son of the late Mark Stanfield, at one time proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, who lived at The Stonington, 1,515 Broadway, left his home about 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and evidently went direct to the Fulton Chess Club. He was there at 2:30 o'clock and was talking to Barker, when he became faint and sank into a chair. Barker sent a man for Dr. W. H. Farrington at the Astor House, but Stanfield was dead when Dr. Farrington arrived. His death, according to Dr. Donlin, the Coroner's physician, was due to heart disease.

The mysterious manner in which the dead man's body was removed from the rooms of the Fulton Chess Club and the lateness of the hour when his death was reported to the police caused an investigation to be begun. A story was told that the club was a poolroom. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES knocked at the door, he found the place vacant and no one to give any information regarding it except William Cox, the elevator boy, who said that it had only been open for half an hour yesterday; that it had no attendants, and that its members were unknown to him. Capt. Smith, the officer in charge of the Old Slip Police Station, was next interviewed.

"Did you ever hear of this club before Mr. Stanfield died?" Capt. Smith was asked.

"Yes, I have," was the answer.

"Is it true that the place is a poolroom and not a chess club?

"It is my belief that it is not a poolroom."

"Did you ever investigate it?"

"I have investigated it a dozen times," said Capt. Smith, "and on the orders of Chief Devery. It has been running for some months, and some time ago a report came to Police Headquarters stating that the club was a poolroom. I was ordered to keep a strict watch on it, and for days I had officers, both in uniform and citizens' dress, watch the rooms, and my instructions were to watch them closely. I even had officers stationed there from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. during its hours. I told them to make written statements to me, and each of these statements says that the officers could find 'no violation of the law.' At least a dozen different officers made the same statements, which I can produce."

A search was made for Barker, and he was not found at the address given in the directory, 1313 Second Avenue, the landlady saying that he had given up his rooms and had moved to Long Island some time ago. The exact place was unknown to the woman.

Finally Detective John Turley, whom Capt. Killilea had ordered to look into the matter, and who was standing in front of 112 Fulton Street, pointed out Barker, who was walking along the street. As Barker approached the spot where the detective was standing he said "Good evening," in a pleasant manner and stopped.

"I am sorry there is any mystery about it," he said. "The gentleman died suddenly from natural causes, I suppose, and I can assure you that no one regrets it more than I do. I don't want anything in the papers if I can help it. Mr. Stanfield was in my office about fifteen minutes. He was talking to me when he became very pale. He sank in a chair as a friend of his came in, and with this man's aid I laid Mr. Stanfield on a lounge. I sent a man for a doctor, but Stanfield died in a minute or two. That's all."

"How many members has the Fulton Chess Club?" Barker was asked.

"It has a fair membership. I will give no names. I do not care to drag other gentlemen into this affair. I can see no sense in all the fuss that is being made over it."

"Is any betting on horse races done at the Fulton Club?"

"No."

"Isn't it an odd thing for a chess club to be established in the busiest part of the city? Chess is usually played by men when they have lots of time to spare."

"I suppose men can play chess when they like."

"Has your club any by-laws or rules and regulations?"

"Such things are unnecessary."

"Is it true that it is used for pool selling or some other form of gambling, and not for chess?"

"It is not true."

Here Barker excused himself and was off. He refused to answer any more questions, and said that he could not stand being bothered so.

The elevator boy, William Cox, said that he had often seen men going into the room, but he did not know them or the nature of their business. Frequently he had seen drinks going up to the club from the café below, but he was sure that the club had no attendants.

Dr. Farrington was asked if the room had the appearance of a poolroom when he was in it. The doctor replied that he was wholly unacquainted with the appearance of poolrooms, and was only in Barker's front office, and took no notice of anything in it except the dead man.

An investigation of the place was made by Capt. Killilea some months ago. He said: "I heard that the place was a poolroom, but I could get no evidence. I shall not stop in my efforts to find out now, however.

A tour of the offices at 112 Fulton Street brought no futher light as to the exact use of the rooms occupied by the club. Every one said that it was a quiet place, and its occupants never made any disturbance no one ever paid any attention to it. On the fourth floor there is a door on which are painted the words "No Admittance." The elevator boy says he has seen men enter the "No Admittance" door freely. Last night this door was locked. No one has been found who has been in the second room of the Fulton Chess Club, adjoining the room where Mr. Stanfield died.

RUNAWAY HORSE ON BRIDGE.

Dashes Over the North Roadway and Causes Much Excitement.

A runaway horse was responsible for a great deal of excitement on the north roadway of the bridge late yesterday afternoon. Charles E. Farrington of 492 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, the owner of the horse, left it standing at Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn, while he was attending to some business in the neighborhood.

The horse, which was attached to a light business wagon, took fright at a passing trolley car and bolted down Washington Street. The wagon struck a post near the bridge entrance and the horse broke free. The animal galloped on to the north roadway of the bridge and continued at a furious pace to the Manhattan side, where it was stopped by two policemen. In its flight across the bridge the runaway horse frightened the passengers on the trolley cars and caused a stampede among the few wheelmen who were riding across at the time.

Appeal for Woman in Need.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 in aid of a single middle-aged woman of excellent character, who is in great need. Since she was seventeen years old she has worked for her living, having supported her father and mother for the first twenty years of this period. She has the prospect of work, which she could take if she could get better and more abundant food for a time. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged

WANTS $50,000 FOR HUSBAND.

Mrs. Watson, an Actress, Sues Mrs. Page, Who Flees from the Courtroom.

The trial of the action brought by Ella Mae Watson an actress, against Mrs. Antoinette Page to recover $50,000 damages for the alleged alienation of her husband's affections, was begun in Trial Term, Part VII., of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Beach and a jury. Mrs. Watson is about thirty-five years old and says that she was married to Watson in Meadville, Penn., on June 24, 1884. At the time of their marriage Watson was a horse breeder of independent means, and owned the Edgehill Stock Farm. Finally he became interested in the hotel business in Florida, and in 1890 he and Mrs. Watson came to New York, when the latter went upon the stage. While he was in Virginia several years ago Mrs. Watson found letters among her husband's possessions that caused a breach and she at once left him.

According to A. H. Hummel, who appears for Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Page had twice been married before she became the wife of Watson, in Bayonne, N. J., on Jan. 6, 1894. Mrs. Page's first matrimonial venture was with Chauncey W. Marshall, a Brooklyn millionaire. Then she married Dr. Emmett D. Page.

In her defense to the suit Mrs. Page declares that Mrs. Watson was never married to the man over whom they are at odds.

After Mr. Hummel had made his opening address to the jury he turned to Justice Beach and said: "I call Mrs. Page as my first witness." Immediately there was a flurry among the counsel for the defendant. Mrs. Page had been about the corridor just outside of the courtroom a few moments before. Mr. Snedeker, counsel for Mrs. Page, said that his client had not been subpoenaed in the case, and therefore it was not imperative for her to be present in court.

Upon the application of Mr. Hummel, Justice Beach granted a short adjournment in order that messengers might be sent out to look for Mrs. Page. A clerk from Mr. Hummel's office and one from Mr. Snedeker's office rushed into the corridor at the same time. After a short wait, Mrs. Page, escorted by both of the clerks, appeared at the door of the courtroom. The trio stopped at the door and there was a short consultation. Mr. Hummel jumped to his feet and called to Mrs. Page to come into the courtroom, saying that she was wanted as a witness.

"I object," shouted Mr. Snedeker. "Are you a court officer?" he asked, turning to Mr. Hummel.

"I am," answered the lawyer, "and so are you. As a lawyer you are an officer of the court."

While the commotion was going on, Mrs. Page suddenly broke away from her escorts and rushed along the corridor. She ran down the stairs from the third floor to the ground. Several persons were sent after her, but she refused to return to the courtroom.

Mrs. Page's lawyers said that she was ill and unable to be in court. Mr. Hummel admitted that Mrs. Page had not been subpoenaed, and Justice Beach adjourned the trial to Nov. 7.

LEGAL NOTES.

MUNICIPAL LIABILITY FOR DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.—A judgment on a verdict for $3,500, which was secured by Charles Williams in his suit against the City of Brooklyn for damages for injuries he received by stumbling over a large flagstone while walking with a friend on the sidewalk on Hamilton Avenue, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The flagstone was from three and a half to five inches higher than the sidewalk. It appeared that the plaintiff tripped and fell violently and fainted. On recovering consciousness he had a violent pain in his head, and a bunch as large as his fist above his right groin, and he had sprained his ankle and skinned his knee. He was attended by his physician for nine months, and then went to a hospital for an operation for hernia. After his discharge, two months later, his weight had fallen from 210 to 124 pounds. There was evidence that in March, 1896, two months before this accident, two persons had fallen over this stone, and that the attention of a policeman had been called to the condition of the walk two years previously. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gave the opinion on appeal, held that the city was chargeable with the knowledge of the policemen, after a reasonable length of time, to enable them to inform their superiors, and that actual notice was not necessary in such a case. As to the defendant's claim that Williams had unreasonably refused to have an operation for the hernia performed the day after the accident, when the hospital surgeons advised it, the court held that he was not bound to submit blindly to professional advice. He was entitled and bound to exercise reasonable judgment, and if his conduct was that of a reasonably prudent man he was within his rights in refusing to submit to an operation, and could not be charged with negligence in that respect. Adding the pain and suffering to the physician's charges and loss of earnings, the court held that the verdict was not excessive.

***

LIFE INSURANCE.—Sarah J. McElwain brought suit in the Supreme Court, in Monroe County, against the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and in her complaint alleged that the company issued its policy of insurance to her upon the life of her husband, in consideration of the payment of a premium and of certain warranties and agreements contained in a written or printed application. Her husband, she averred, signed no application for, and had no knowledge of such insurance, and therefore the policy was invalid. She had no knowledge of how, or by whom the application was made out, and before discovering that the policy was invalid she had paid certain premiums to the company, of which, upon learning that her husband had never made any application for the insurance, she demanded the return, which demand was refused. The company has submissed on the trial upon the ground that the facts stated in it did not constitute a cause of action. The Fourth Appellate Division ordered a reversal, holding, in an opinion per curiam, that a cause of action was stated, and that in such a case a waiver by the defendant of strict conformity to the requirements of its contract of insurance, by the issue of a policy without any formal application having been made therefor, was a matter of defense to be established as such, and could not be regarded as admitted by such a complaint.

JUDGMENT AGAINST PETTIT.

A Massachusetts Syndicate Proposes to Arrange with His Creditors.

Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave judgment for $6,073.38 against John Pettit in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank. This amount represents the principal, interest, and costs of action of a note for $5,800, signed March 10, 1898, by William E. Booth, a real estate dealer, and indorsed by John Pettit, the former head of the Pettit Realty Company and now a fugitive.

A judgment in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank against Mr. Booth was given some time ago, but, owing to an agreement, proceedings were commenced against Mr. Pettit, who had negotiated the note with the bank. Service was by publication, and the case went by default of the defendant.

Mr. Booth, when seen yesterday, first said he made out the note at Mr. Pettit's request "as a favor to him." Mr. Booth occupies an office in the Bennett Building, part of Mr. Pettit's holdings. Later Mr. Booth declined to make any explanation, and seemed indignant that the case had come to light again. It was learned, however, that the bank would press no claims, waiting a settlement of the estate.

A development of interest in connection with the litigation over the note is the revelation that the claims against Mr. Pettit and his estate will soon be settled. A Massachusetts syndicate proposes to arrange with the creditors. The property and holdings of John Pettit, exclusive of the Bennett and Beekman buildings, are estimated at $3,000,000.

Julius Newton in Bellevue.

Julius Newton, fifty-four years old, formerly a stock broker, who was arrested on a charge of embezzling $500 from the banking house of A. A. Housman & Co. of 52 Exchange Place, and committed to the Tombs, was yesterday removed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. It is understood that friends will place him in a private sanitarium.

Meritorious medicine like the Lung and Throat cure—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is a boon to humanity.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

THE PUERTO RICAN MARKET

Robert Graham's Views as to the Feasibility of Placing American Products There.

EXISTING TARIFF LAWS A BAR

A Double Duty in Some Instances—Good Market for Flour, Cornmeal, Corn, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Canned Goods.

Robert Graham, a merchant of this city, has just returned from a trip to Puerto Rico, which he made for the purpose of investigating the conditions there personally, with a view of ascertaining how far those conditions, as they existed at present, would allow American enterprise to place American products successfully and profitably in the Puerto Rican market. On his return the officers of the Merchants' Association asked him to give them the result of his experience. This he did in the following statement, which sets forth the conditions as they affect trade and commerce pretty thoroughly:

"In submitting to you my views on Puerto Rico, I will merely consider and tell you of a few of the principal facts that came under my observance. In starting, permit me to say that I do not pretend to be a skilled observer; but I have endeavored to be an impartial and honest observer of many matters of personal interest to me in a business way, and with a view to future business.

"The first thing that possibly would interest you in regard to Puerto Rico is its existing tariff laws. The President of the United States has apparently caused a translation of the Spanish tariff laws to be made and applied them for the time being, as the laws in effect until Congress acts. Under their operation now these laws are really more of an oppression than the old Spanish law, for the reason that the Spanish law, while it had a very heavy duty against all foreign countries, also had a provision for goods imported from Spain, admitting them at, approximately, a 10 per cent. duty, but they have no 10 per cent. provision in regard to the United States. The United States pays just as large a duty as any other portion of the world.

"Of course the merchants there, as soon as war was declared, allowed their stocks to become greatly reduced, calculating that the island would go to the United States, and that then they would be able to import their supplies at a lower rate of duty. They are obliged to buy supplies, such as flour, &c., no matter what the duty may be, and while we were there they were perfectly willing to give any quantity of orders for such things as they were in the habit of using, but could not see their way clear to do so until some action is taken by the Government to reduce the duty. This, in many cases, is from 100 per cent. to 250 per cent., and even 350 per cent., so that when they come to import goods from the United States under the present tariff it will cost the merchants more than before, as they have no 10 per cent. provision as they had under the old Spanish law.

A DOUBLE DUTY ON SOME GOODS.

"To an American the Spanish law appears peculiar, but I will not enter into details at this time, as there can be no doubt but that the President will take the matter up in due course of time. However, as I was saying, to the casual observer the law strikes him as being very peculiar, owing to the fact that there is a sort of double duty in many instances. For instance, there is a duty on carriages, we will say, amounting to 250 or 300 per cent. in addition to the cost of a carriage from a foreign country, then there is an additional duty on that duty of 50 per cent., or a surtax. Of course this applies only to a few articles. The duty on liquors is much lower than in this country; the duty on certain other goods, low in this country, are expessively high; but, in any case, all the iniquities of the old Spanish tariff are continued without the lightening of the burden as yet given by the reduction in duties on goods from Spain at a comparatively low rate.

"The next thing of importance is the currency. They allow that the approximate value of the peso of Puerto Rico is about 42 cents. When we entered into the island the President issued a proclamation taking the Puerto Rican and Spanish dollar at the valuation of two for one, but they had no method of enforcing this, and they could not imprison a man for not recognizing this if he did not want to. The merchants and bankers and money-lending class, who have been lending money to the planters and merchants on the other hand, naturally see that it is going to hurt them. They had been juggling with the currency, and at different times of the year, according to the condition of export or import for that one period, the exchange had been running for gold all the way from 50 to 75 per cent. premium. Of course there was a certain amount of flat value recognized in their dollar under those conditions, but this has been done away with, and to-day the only thing that remains is the actual valuation of the dollar.

"In taking their dollar at the rate of two to one the Government is really allowing them more than their dollar is worth, but the banks, seeing no provision for enforcing the action of the President, have refused to recognize it, and the rate of exchange was $1.75; that varied from $1.80 to $1.90, and even down to $1.60 for one of our dollars. Of course this fluctuation in values has been largely a gambling process among the bankers and money lenders on the action of the United States. There is also an apparent and combined action by the bankers and some of the merchants there to come here and get some action from the Government raising the flat value of their money, so as to have their money taken at as high a rate as possible. Not so much for the $5,500,000 of currency that is afloat in the island, as for the fact that they are creditors for the $50,000,000, approximately, that is owing. If they can get their money taken, for instance, at the rate of $1.60 or $1.50, this $50,000,000 that is owing has to be paid in our money, allowing them at that rate of exchange. And they are fighting to get the value of their money made as high as possible, as by that they benefit to that extent on the debts that are due to them.

MASSES NOT GREAT CONSUMERS.

"Naturally they have got very easy dupes in the average citizen of the island, because he looks only at the few dollars that he may have in the provincial currency, and thinks that he is a gainer by having them exchanged at as high a rate as possible, forgetting that what he gains in the one case he loses by having to pay his indebtedness at the same increased ratio, and what he owes is probably much more than the amount of actual currency that he may have on hand. One of the members of a large banking concern has come to the United States and presented a brief to our Treasury Department, stating and setting forth the reasons why the fiat value, or a certain portion of it, should be recognized by the United States. Of course this has a very material bearing upon the commercial interests of the island, because even such goods as could be bought to advantage they are afraid to touch, for the reason that they cannot get at any approximate value of their coin, and as they have to buy exchange from the bankers to pay our bills they are naturally at a great disadvantage.

"The banks there are of a peculiar character. They have no such thing as a National bank, nothing but private banks, and the banknote of one city is not good in another. It is actually true that you cannot exchange the bills at face value at any great distance from the city in which they were issued. Their bills are peculiar to this extent. The Bank of Ponce issues a note nearly a foot in length, and bearing coupons along the edge, allowing for the interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. This is to encourage circulation of the currency. These coupons are punched as you pass them in.

"In regard to Puerto Rico, and the people of Puerto Rico, the masses are not great consumers of goods. They live very cheaply, their wants being small in the way of clothing and articles to eat. However, there is a market in that island for anything they do use. There is a market for flour, cornmeal, and doubtless for corn. While grown there in small patches, I think most of their grain is sent to them from the United States. I did not see a grist mill in the whole island. Of course there may be a few there, but I did not happen to see them.

"The markets there are somewhat different to ours, inasmuch as they have been buying English, Spanish, and French goods. There are certain goods that they will use quite freely. They will be of carriage and transportation goods, and goods pertaining to that class, and all goods pertaining to the horse. The horse there is entirely different to the animal we know by that name here. The biggest horse there would weigh about 700 pounds, and the average about 600 pounds, so that all horse clothing and horseshoes, and everything else will have to be comparatively smaller, practically the pony size in this country.

COFFEE CHIEF EXPORT FACTOR.

"When it comes to such things as iron and brass beds, they have been buying those in England. No bed is of any use in that country unless made with four high posts, a provision for covering the bed with mosquito netting. The beds there are six feet long, instead of six and a half feet. Our bed springs made here would not fit unless made somewhat shorter. Then mattresses are not used at all; a blanket is thrown over the springs, a sheet over that, and a sheet over the sleeper, and a blanket convenient for emergency.

"Dry goods are very freely bought by the wives of the better class of the Spanish and Puerto Ricans. They use about the same materials as used by a similar class here. The people in the interior, however, have no great use for dry goods.

"There would be a large demand for agricultural implements. The island is very mountainous, but there is a border of lowland running all the way from two to four miles wide surrounding the island, almost completely used for growing sugar cane, while coffee is chiefly grown on the hills and mountain sides. On the plateaus a very small amount of tobacco is grown, which will be no factor at all in this market. It is, however, of very good quality.

"The imports are about $19,000,000 and exports about $30,000,000. The largest factor in export is the one of coffee. The coffee of Puerto Rico is certainly very high-class, but it does not seem to be appreciated in this country. The ship owners with whom I conversed said that it was very seldom that they brought coffee to the United States. About 90 per cent. of the coffee grown in Puerto Rican and Spain is sent to Cuba, Spain, and France. They get much better prices in Spanish-American countries and in France than in the United States.

"Next to the coffee exports is that of sugar, and then following that undoubtedly it would be some form of fruit. There is no doubt but that ultimately they will become very large growers of citrus fruits, and pineapples and bananas. Frost is not known in any section. There are very few orange groves in the sense as known in California and Florida, while along the public highways oranges, limes, and lemons are frequently found growing wild. Cocoanuts grow principally on the coast. In the interior, as you get up on the mountains, the country is certainly beautiful, and I should think a very delightful place of residence after it has become fit for a white man to live in. The sanitary conditions are very bad. Sanitary science receives no attention at all.

BIG MARKET FOR HARDWARE.

"With regard to hardware, there is an enormous market. The sugar planters in the interior are buying the heavy American cast-iron stove and using it with considerable satisfaction. In other parts of the island, if properly introduced, oil stoves would be an enormous feature. At present a sort of brick counter, with three or four holes in the top, is used for cooking, &c. As to the method of baking, I think this is done mostly by professional bakers, and the so-called hotels have an arrangement similar to that of the baker. There are only a few cheap oil stoves used, as most of the natives could not use them without some sort of an educational campaign.

"The peasants are very poor, and their wants are very limited, the largest expenditure perhaps is for rum. In the merchant class there are many very well-to-do. The planter class, whether for sugar or coffee, require considerable capital in their business. The bulk of the peasants farm a little and raise enough stuff for their own use, and work for the planters. Of the population, approximately 800,000, only about 10 per cent., are fairly well-to-do. There are only two classes in the island, that is, the merchant or planter class and the farm laborer or peasant class. There is no well-defined middle class.

"There is a large market for canned meats; in fact all canned goods. No fresh meat can be kept there. There are only three very small ice plants on the island; two in Ponce, with a capacity of two and a half tons per day each, but as a rule one is broken down. There is a plant of a somewhat larger capacity just across the bay from San Juan, at Bayamon. The killing and the supply of fresh meat on the island is a monopoly sold by the Spanish Government to certain concerns, no one else being allowed to enter the business.

"The consumption of codfish on the island is simply enormous. It should think it is a very large factor in the ordinary diet of all classes. While the adjacent waters teem with fish there is very little caught, only small lots which are sold in the market places by local fishermen for immediate consumption, as there are no means of keeping it for transportation. The salt fish is shipped from Nova Scotian provinces; it was formerly shipped from the United States, but changes in the tariff and other laws have destroyed that business for us.

"So far as I could find out, but little more than 10 per cent. of the people there can read and write out of the total population. With regard to schools, the facilities are very limited. They have their country schools and their district schools, and the laws are very good in regard to compulsory education, but are never enforced. Many of the children in the country districts up to six or seven years of age run about absolutely naked; occasionally you see such things in the larger cities, but younger children usually."

Answers to Correspondents.

"M. MOOR."—There will be no school system established in Cuba until after the American occupation of the island. The only arrangement of the kind made thus far is at Santiago, where Gen. Wood has opened temporary schools for the children of that city.

The subject of overcoats is now occupying the thoughts of most men, for the backs of most men feel the need of one.

If you belong to the frozen variety, of course it's the heaviest sort that you want. Here's a thoroughly good kersey for $15 and a silky Montagnac at $50, with everything in warm overcoats between.

But our medium-weight overcoats are the "ticklers" of every active man's fancy; they are the common-sense overcoats for all men who do much walking.

Plain or herring-bone coverts, dark grays and blacks, silk-lined and worsted-lined; $15 to $40.

Choosing a Winter suit is easy here. It's more. It's a real pleasure—so great is the variety. $14 to $35.

For information about the $5 Model shoe, the $3 Derby and the various furnishings, see our booklets—mailed free.

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Brisk selling creates rare values here.

What's left of a number of lines of the season's best Top Coats—best, else the sizes wouldn't be broken — to-day are marked $20.00. They were $30.00.

They're from Coverts with plaid linings woven on to the goods.

Not many—better come early.

Imported Balbriggan Underwear, $1.50 and $2.
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Have you tried our $3 Derby?

Business Suits in the very newest shades and patterns, $14 to $32.

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CIVIL SERVICE DECISION

Whalen and Knox Agree in Their Estimate of It.

MAIN QUESTIONS PASSED OVER

Corporation Counsel Says Court of Appeals Has Not Decided Them Fully.

The decision affecting the civil service rules given by the Court of Appeals in the case of Leet against Commissioner Keller of the Charities Department was read with deep interest yesterday by city officials upon the arrival of the full text from Albany. Corporation Counsel Whalen said:

"In this case there were two questions raised, both in the Appellate Division and in the Court of Appeals; first, whether the amendment to the civil service law of the State applied to the City of New York, and, second, if it did, could an effect be given it which would invalidate all existing civil service regulations in this city. The Appellate Division passed squarely on the first one, and held that the amendment of 1898 to the general civil service law of the State did not apply to the City of New York.

"In the Court of Appeals Justice Gray's opinion sustains the contention of the city on both grounds; that the law of 1898 did not apply to the city, and, even if it did, it did not make invalid the rules of the Civil Service Board previously existing.

"The Court of Appeals has, however, decided the case upon the second ground only—that, even assuming that the law of 1898 applies to the City of New York, the Mayor had two months to approve the civil service regulations, and the State Civil Service Board three months in which to pass upon such regulations approved by the Mayor.

The Court held, therefore, that the relator was lawfully removed, he having been removed under civil service rules held to be valid by the Court.

"It will be seen by this statement that the condition of the law as laid down by the courts on this question at present is, that the Appellate Division has unanimously decided that the law of 1898 does not apply to the city, and the Court of Appeals has decided that even if it did, a retroactive effect could not be given it, so as to protect the relator in the present case. It cannot be said, therefore, that the Court of Appeals has passed squarely upon these two general questions, and therefore the decision of the Appellate Division covering the entire question and holding that the law of 1898 does not apply to New York City, remains unaffected by the decision of the Court of Appeals."

Charles H. Knox, President of the Civil Service Commission, said in regard to the opinion:

Judge Gray, in the Leet case, concurs entirely with the court below. The opinion of the Court also says that in any event the decision of the lower court in the Leet case was right, because, whether the State Civil Service Board has any power over the city regulations or not, it had no power over the regulations that were legally in force on March 31, and, therefore, the decision in that case could not be retroactive. In other words, it seems that it was not necessary for a majority of the court to pass on the larger question discussed first in the opinion of Judge Gray. I do not understand that the Judges dissent in any way from the first position taken in Judge Gray's opinion. They simply say that it was unnecessary to pass on the larger question in order to decide Leet's case.

"The result is that on the broader question we now have the unanimous opinion of the Appellate Division and of Judge Gray, and the other Judges of the Court of Appeals follow a well-settled rule, that only enough shall be decided in any case to decide the point involved in that case, leaving any questions undecided that are not necessary to decide the case at the bar. And I do not understand that any of the other Judges of the Court of Appeals have expressed, by concurring in the second ground stated in Judge Gray's opinion, anything adverse to the first ground in the opinion; they simply did not consider it necessary to a decision in the Leet case. So far as I can see, the Leet case only is decided, and the broader question as to appointments since July 1 is now covered by the decision of the Appellate Division. I agree with Mr. Whalen in his idea of the case."

CHILD KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

George Reardon Run Over at Second Avenue and One Hundredth Street.

Three-year-old George Reardon, who lived with his parents at 226 East One Hundredth Street, was killed by a Second Avenue trolley car yesterday morning. He and several other children were playing on the crossing at One Hundredth Street when they saw a car rapidly approaching, but, with youthful recklessness, they gave the car time to near the crossing before leaving the track.

It is the custom in some places for cars to slow down when approaching a street crossing, but this car dashed upon the crowd of screaming children, who scattered out of harm's way with the exception of George Reardon, who fell beneath the wheels. The car was immediately brought to a stop, and after some difficulty the boy was extricated, but he died before the arrival of an ambulance.

The motorman, Edward Tamplon of 301 East Eighty-ninth Street, and Frederick Watts of 357 Avenue A, were placed under arrest. One of the motormen was a new hand and was being taught the work.

Karl Hecking Gets Four Years.

Karl Hecking, who was arrested a month ago, charged with grand larceny, and who has boasted that he had married so many women that a trolley car could not hold them, was convicted yesterday in Part I., General Sessions, before Judge Newburger, and sentenced to four years in prison.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
TO THE QUEEN'S TASTE.

Sideboards for the Thanksgiving feast; beautiful in line, conveniently planned, daintily decorated and finely finished, every one, —they will add beauty to many a home.

ANTIQUE OAK SIDEBOARDS
$12.50.
(regular price $18.00)
(3 ft. 6 in. wide, carved top, French bevel plate mirror.)

Special prices and "Long Credit" make homes beautiful.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
REED ROCKERS
(shellac finish)
$3.50
45 West 23d Street.

It's not a question of value in our stores—you know you will get your money's worth and have only to please your fancy.

Top-Coats & Overcoats,
of fabrics and cut adopted by the most prominent fashion-leaders,
$10 to $45.

Suits,
combining dress, service, style and high-class workmanship,
$10 to $28.

Neck Scarfs, in Puffs, Imperials, Tecks & Four-in-Hands, made from imported silks in the new shades and patterns, 50c.

Tattersall Fancy Vests, $5 to $7.50.
Hats: Derbys & Alpines, $2.50 & $3.
"The Paraqua" Street Glove, $1.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
NEW YORK ORCHESTRA.
MR. EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Grand Introductory Concert
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Parquet, $1.50. Dress Circle, $1.00. Balcony, 50c.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
Five Matinees—Friday Afts., Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Feb. 17, March 10.
Five Concerts—Sat. Even'gs, Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 18, March 11.
Season Prices—Parquet, $7; Dress Circle, first two rows, $5; other rows, $4; Balcony, $3; Boxes, $50.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. WILLIAM GERICKE.....Conductor
Five Matinees. Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Five Concerts. Thurs. evg's at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
This Saturday Afternoon, at 2.30.
Rosenthal
Tuesday Aft., Nov. 1, at 2.30.
Res. seats, $2, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's and box office.
Henry Wolfsohn, Manager
Steinway Piano Used.

FOOD SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Open 10:30 A.M. TO 10:30 P.M
EVERY LADY WHO BUYS A TICKET GETS A SOUVENIR.
MRS. LEMCKE'S COOKING LECTURES 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. LAST DAY. (8:30.) SOTHERN
Anthony Hope's
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
***NEXT MONDAY, THE NEW PLAY,
A COLONIAL GIRL. With E. H. Sothern.

HOTEL TOPSY TURVY
Herald Square THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. Matinees Wed. and To-day 2:15. Xtra Elec. Day Mat.
"Nothing funnier on the stage." —SUN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S
SIRANDY DE BOOTJACK, IN GOTHAM.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE STARS.
Matinee To-day at 2:15.

BIJOU. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. today & Wed. Including ALICE
LAST 2 WEEKS.
SAM BERNARD
The Marquis of Michigan.
ATHERTON and a great Co.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St.
VIOLA ALLEN
THE CHRISTIAN.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day
Extra Mat. Election Day.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows every Day, 2 and 8.
Three hours of steady laughter.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Madison Square Comedy Company.
The Big Farce Hit.
ON AND OFF.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Turning away money MAT. TO-DAY.
The Turtle

BROADWAY Then. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2.
FRANCIS WILSON and Company
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH.

14th St. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

Daly's
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées To-day & Wed. at 2.
*SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Keith's
Continuous Performance
Noon to 11 P. M.
First and Second Balconies, 25c.
Orchestra: Admission, 50c. Front Seats, 75c.
Box Seats, $1.00. Boxes Reserved.
BERT COOPER and JULIE KINGSLEY.
CLORINDY; ORIGIN OF THE CAKE WALK.
Metweef Troupe, A. O. Duncan, Raymond and Kurkamp; John E. Camp, etc., and the BIOGRAPH.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:30.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
COMEDY COMPANY IN
RIVALS.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:30.
Box Office open daily, 9 A. M. Mr. Ward, Treas.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
IL TROVATORE IN ENGLISH, BY AMERICANS.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c
Next week—ROMEO AND JULIET, (in English.)

WALLACK'S Last

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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IS ALL THE WORLD TO WRITE BOOKS?

Along with reports of an unusually large output of books from the publishing centres this Autumn comes the statement that publishers were never so deluged with manuscripts as they have been within the past few months. The large number of books published can in part be explained as an effect of the war; scores of books intended for the Spring were held back in consequence of the absorbing demands the war made on the minds of readers.

But how shall we explain the increase in manuscripts? Not to the war can this fact be wholly ascribed. It is undoubtedly true that the war has furnished new topics—in actual accounts of the conflict, in books on Cuba, past and present; in books on the Philippines, and books on military and naval topics. But manuscripts of this class have furnished a small part of the items making up the great manuscript total. We must seek elsewhere for a more potent, more general cause—a cause, moreover, which we fear promises to be permanent This writing habit has been growing upon the whole human race. Time was when to have written a book gave a person some degree of distinction. Men and women were pointed out as the authors of certain books, and these books, once named in educated circles, were recognized. But that time has measurably gone by. To have written a book nowadays is to have done what thousands of others have done and are busily engaged at this very hour in doing. The statement amounts to little more than does the statement that a certain person has designed an office building, has invented a labor-saving machine, has constructed a new kind of street-car rail, or a wagon.

And the cause, once we reflect on the intellectual history of the past twenty or thirty years, is plainly to be seen. It lies in the spread of education, the improvement of the common schools; the increase in attendance at colleges at a reduction in expenses; the enormous increase in libraries, free and not free; the spread of such systems of instruction as the one at Chautauqua, the free traveling libraries, and the general decline in the cost of books and magazines. To get an education has become a mere matter of taking the time to get it. It lies within the reach of all who desire it. And hence we have had a tremendous growth in the number of those who know how to write—who have acquired ideas, power to express themselves, and self-confidence enough to say what they think in print.

All this does not of necessity mean good results for literature. Unfortunately, it means the contrary, provided we regard the highest interests of literature. To be the author of a book ought to mean something more than to write sixty thousand words and get them printed. A true book is not alone an inanimate object. All true books have souls. But scarcely one in a hundred so-called books possesses that adjunct. The pity of it all is that in this flood of literature the one book endowed with the breath of immortal life must struggle so long in the deep waters and malarial marshes where thrive the unworthy and profitless thousands.

There seems to be something like apathy among our American collectors, as far as old music is concerned, and by old music we mean compositions or scores of 400 years or more ago. Literature tells of a manuscript volume of music in the Bodleian Library containing compositions ranging between the years 1400 and 1440. "There are 280 folios of sacred and secular compositions by Dufay, Binchois, Brasart, Tapissier, Carmen, and others," but general musical acquaintance with old composers, so far as we are concerned, seems to begin with Palestrina. Before him we know little or nothing. The value of the volume in the Bodleian Sir John Stainer at once comprehended, and Novello is to publish an account of the manuscript, with callotype fac similes, a life of Duffay, a key to the transcription of the fifteenth century music, and an essay on the music by Sir John Stainer. Only those who have been fortunate enough to read this old music know how pleasingly quaint it is.

The cover of The Century for November was designed by Grasset, the famous poster man of Paris. It shows Alexander mounted on Bucephalus and applying the check rein with uncommon vigor. The effort on the part of the Conqueror of the World of that period is an energetic one, since it sends his sword and the fillets of his wreath all flying. In the background is the Macedonian town, with its temples. The colors are quiet and staid, contrasting with the action of the mounted horseman. "Poster" as a means of illustration has been subject to such bad treatment that we rather call this work of Grasset's a clever picture. The print introduces Prof. Benjamin Wheeler's serial, "The Life of Alexander." Bucephalus! That has been always deemed to be the embodiment of equine superbness, but it may be news to some of the horsy ones, with classic tastes, of course, to learn that according to the latest researches Bucephalus was not a horse but a mare.

Who would have thought that the actual business of that most delightful writer, Kenneth Grahame, is to run up long columns of hard figures and to strike balances? Mr. Grahame is closely associated with that wonderful dame, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, London. Do children run riot and play hide and seek around the vaults of the Bank of England? The former Secretary of the great financial centre of the world, having retired after more than forty-five years of service, Mr. Kenneth Grahame has been appointed Deputy Secretary.

Pearson having advertised his new magazine telling how he had given an order for a million of copies, "the largest order ever given a printer," Harmsworth, with his magazine, follows suit, and says he will print "over two millions of Harmsworth's Magazine," or 341 tons of his commodity. Harmsworth's Magazine, a copy of which is before us, is truly British. On the cover there marches past a line of "beef eaters," resplendent in red, yellow, and black, with their halberds on their shoulders, the Tudor arms, flaming hatbands, and rosettes in their shoes. As to the contents, it is fair. There are two detective stories, several popular articles, and, to favor the Anglo-American alliance, there is an article entitled "American Wives of English Husbands," with nice illustrations.

THREE NEW BOOKS.

Gen. Wheeler's on the War, Marion Crawford's on Rome, and Short Stories by Harold Frederic.

THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.*

Gen. Wheeler's volume is so soldierly in its brevity, so characteristic in its terseness, that it is quite as much biography as history, but its very brevity increases its value. Any one desirous of details can easily find them in the acres of "picturesque writing" that have been produced by one class of war correspondents, and in the burning periods of others raging at the spectacle of official neglect and commissioned ignorance.

Gen. Wheeler's appointment; his report for duty to Gen. Wade; Gen. Shafter's assumption of command; the embarkation, and the diary of the voyage, occupy twelve pages; no more. The landing and the battle of Las Guasimas, with the official reports of Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Young, and Col. Wood, the elegantly transformed account given by a Spanish newspaper, and THE NEW YORK TIMES's comment upon it, are compressed into twenty-five. The battle of Fort San Juan is described in two chapters, in which are included the reports of Gen. Wheeler, Gens. Kent and Young, Col. Wood, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt.

The sixth chapter takes up the question of the regulars and volunteers, and the behavior of the Seventy-first New York, and disposes of both very briefly, and then the author describes the admirable defenses of Santiago, and the plan of investment by extending the American right. This—with the naval battle, the dispatches from the President and Gen. Miles; the negotiations with Gen. Toral; the truce for the removal of non-combatants; an account of Gen. Escario's advance and its result—carries on the tale for two more chapters.

The ninth opens with the simple statement that Gen. Wheeler's illness did not compel him to leave his command, and tells of Gen. Garcia's engagement with Pando; the bombardment of Santiago; Gen. Miles's arrival and assumption of command, and the overtures for peace. The next four chapters give the story of the capitulation, with accurate reports of the conversations between the Commissioners, and complete details as to the surrender of arms.

After these, in which the writer's appreciation of Spanish sensitiveness is pleasantly apparent, comes the chapter recounting the ceremonies of taking possession and descriptions of the strong landward defenses, the fortifications, and the wrecks of the fleet. A few pages describe Santiago and the neighboring towns and country and reprehend the Spanish economic treatment of Cuba. Brief outline portraits are given of the general officers on both sides, and of the Spanish civil officers, and a few words in regard to the rich young Americans in the ranks end the story of the cavalry in Cuba. The troops are taken home in a few more words.

The tale of Camp Wikoff occupies one chapter. It is perfectly well known that Gen. Wheeler has not learned how to grumble, and that he dwells upon the popular generosity which made Camp Wikoff endurable rather than upon the shortcomings of officials is not surprising. Nor is it strange that he should regard the spirit of the soldiers themselves as more worthy of contemplation than anything said by their friends, or by those aroused to defend them. The mustering out of the regiments and farewells, the closing chapter of the first part, are included in seven pages. The official dispatches, arranged in proper order, occupy the second part, furnishing the material needed by the military critic and the strategist.

Gen. Wheeler's own criticism of the war is that the American loss in killed and wounded was larger in proportion to the number of men engaged than the losses in Napoleon's wars. "Not bloodthirsty, but not sparing of blood," is the best that Napoleon's eulogists can say of him. It will require more skillful diversion than railway speeches and misquotations from Mrs. Browning to divert the attention of the American people from administrative deficiencies causing an expenditure of blood more extravagant than the Corsican's.

The volume is simply bound in rough blue cloth, and is illustrated by a photogravure portrait of Gen. Wheeler and five maps.

ROME THE IMMORTAL.*

Whatever audience may have been in the mind of the author, Mr. Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis" will be approached by most readers from one of two distinct points of view—that of the person familiar with, perhaps an inhabitant of, Rome; and that of the person who has never been there, but has, as every intelligent person must have, an intense interest in that historic city. It was in no vainglorious spirit that its early authorities set up their golden milestone at the foot of the Capitol hill, "from which landmark

* THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN. By Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Boston: Lamson, Wolff & Co.

*AVE ROMA IMMORTALIS. Studies from the Chronicles of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan & Co.

all the distances in the Roman Empire were reckoned, the very centre of the known world," for this was a simple expression of fact; and, in a sense, it still remains literally true that "all roads lead to Rome."

It is a very fortunate circumstance for us that the two cities of the world greatest and most interesting in their different ways should have found chroniclers so apt for their work as Sir Walter Besant in London and Marion Crawford in Rome. Familiar as a child with the oldest and most historic part of "old Rome," for his father was that Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, known to us as the maker of the Statue of Liberty which adorns the dome of the Capitol in Washington, and spending a large part of his life there ever since, Mr. Crawford knows the Eternal City with an intimacy few foreigners can ever gain, and his remarkable ability as a descriptive writer insures the most vivid presentation of this knowledge that could be hoped for. His studies in history and archaeology have been ample to gather for us all that is most interesting in the remote past, while his own experience reaches back to the days before the existing régime when not only the monuments, but many of the customs and traditions of the classical and mediaeval city were still to be studied. This enables him intelligently and sympathetically to reconstruct and restore for us pictures of the life and activities of the ancient town, the manners and morals of its people, and to revivify the storied places that crowd upon one another as one threads the narrow streets, pauses in the squares, or enters palaces and churches whose foundations were laid, perhaps, long before the Caesars, and whose walls have echoed through many centuries to the tramp of the men and the voices of the women who wove never-to-be-forgotten lives into the marvelous fabric of Rome the Immortal. It is no wonder that the author finds 700 pages no more than sufficient for rapid glances at the marvelous succession of municipalities and powers and civilizations whose remains, here overlying one another, there inextricably mingled, constitute the history of this world-capital; but so keen are these glances, so sharp are the figures, that give life to the relics of place and scene, brought forth for a moment from the obscurity of the past and contrasted with the figures that to-day stand in the same places, that the book will be a handy encyclopedia—an invaluable local guide—to both dwellers and visitors in the Eternal City.

It is, however, by the far greater public which has never seen Rome that the book must mainly be read, and it is from that point of view that it ought mainly to be judged. Leaving to archaeologists a critique of its statement of facts of history, or its casual explanations of relics and legends, (in the general substantial accuracy of which we may well trust,) let the present reviewer content himself with inquiring how well the author has portrayed for the intelligent stranger the city where twenty centuries have left their monuments side by side, and where a vigorous municipal and social life still goes on. The only answer can be that the attempt has been a success. No book upon Rome in existence brings so vividly and luminously to mind the scenery and life and meaning of the city as this one, for the reader is constantly made to see how in its inward as well as its outward life the Rome of to-day is a child of the Rome of the past, and the characteristics of its citizens are formed of a mosaic of inherited traits, as its streets and edifices are erected out of stones acquired long, long ago and used and reused again and again.

After unrolling rapidly before our eyes a panorama of history, Mr. Crawford explains the very ancient division of the city into wards or "regions," each having its name, insignia, and well-understood bounds. There were more or less strongly at various periods semi-independent parts of the municipal whole, and their elected Captains were the acclaimed leaders of the people—that indefinite, dormant, but fearful force with which every tyrant had ultimately to reckon and still must. There are fourteen of these regions, each having special characteristics—geographical, historical, architectural, and personal. Each has been the scene of events commemorated by buildings and monuments that still exist, or the sites of which are known, that every one must become acquainted with if they are to "know their Rome," and each has been dominated by certain great families, which have unified the people and doings of their region about them, and made it a little realm in itself. Not the least is the last one, Borgo, the suburb, "within whose limits stand St. Peter's, the Vatican, and the mausoleum of Hadrian—the biggest church, the biggest palace, and the biggest tomb in the whole world"; and besides that the Castle of St. Angelo, garrisoned continuously for the last thousand years.

Beginning with Monti, which included the hilly, principal part of the Augustan city, and which, as the home of the Colonna clan, witnessed some of the most stirring events of the turbulent Middle Ages, Mr. Crawford takes us upon ramble after ramble through all the regions in succession. It is the Rome of to-day we traverse, riding in our carriage or tram car, or more often walking. We make railway stations and hotels and modern churches and public offices points of guidance, and the worldly, political Italian capital of to-day is constantly impressing itself upon us. Nevertheless we are most pleased when our genial and talkative guide withdraws us a little from the crowd to listen to the story of some wall or column or towering structure, half in ruins, half grand, that we might easily have overlooked; or steps aside through a Titanic portal into a castle or temple erected perhaps a thousand years ago upon foundations a thousand years earlier; or raises the leathern curtain of some dim, quiet little church, where a volume of ghostly tales would not suffice to hold the stories of fact and legend that cling to its antique walls. In Rome one may "condescend to be romantic for an hour, because in Rome such deeds have been dared, such loves have been loved, such deaths have been died, that any romance, no matter how wild, has larger probability in the light of what has actually been the lot of real men and women. * * * No capital in all the world has such contrasts to show within a mile of each other—one might almost say within a dozen steps."

It is because this sense of poetry and romance appeals so strongly to Mr. Crawford's mind that he has found Rome so attractive; and it is because he is able to communicate to us so vividly his appreciation of it that we enjoy this, his book of facts, as if it were one of his glowing books of fiction.

The two volumes have all the elegance of appearance characteristic of the press of the Macmillan Company, and are bountifully illustrated, having about thirty excellent photogravure reproductions in sepia of photographs of buildings and scenes in the city, and a large number of pen-and-ink sketches or reproductions of old-fashioned engravings scattered through the text. There is also a map of the present city, and an admirably full index.

STORIES BY HAROLD FREDERIC.*

In this collection of stories by Harold Frederic, England and America are brought together as they long have been through that gifted pen. Although written for boys and in the most direct and simple style imaginable, the American stories in the book suggest many qualities of the author who could write "March Hares" and "Gloria Mundi." They are full of details, which undoubtedly were drawn from Mr. Frederic's early experience of the cold Winters of Oneida County and a certain amount of sturdy poverty. The boys whom he chooses for his heroes are not afraid of cold or of work, and do not hesitate to confront hardship in order to do a kindness for a friend.

They have simple, primitive tastes, and their pleasures are those that involve a skillful use of hand and eye, and a considerable amount of physical courage. They are not afraid to confess their sins, and nothing seems to them so little commendable as to sink and fail in the presence of personal danger. At the same time they have hearts that are gentle toward the weak, and impulses of protection. In the first story Job, the "hired boy" of a milk dealer, whose place was on the tablelands of the Adirondack region, finds an opportunity to save the life of a comrade, who has deserted from the army in order to look after his old father. In time of war the moral of the tale might be a somewhat precarious one, as Mr. Frederic, with characteristic ardor, justifies the desertion and demands the sympathy of the reader for the deserter. In the second story a little drummer boy plays a curious part in the Battle of the Wilderness. He is taken from a village home, which is described with the fidelity of close associations:

"On the river road below the tannery, away back in New York State, there stood for many years a small house, always surrounded in Summer by sunflowers and hollyhocks and peonies that enwrapped it as in a beautiful garment. It seemed that flowers grew nowhere else as they did for the Widow Hornbeck. There was no other such show of lilacs in Juno Mills as that which early May brought for her front yard. The climbing roses, which covered the whole front and side of the poor, little house, were only of the simple, old sorts—the Baltimore Belle, the Yellow Scotch, and the ordinary pink brier—but they bore thick clusters of delightful blossoms. And in the Fall, when the frosts had nipped and blackened other people's flowers, the asters and nasturtiums and gladiolus in this wee patch appeared unhurt by the weather.

"When there was to be a wedding in the village or some celebration at the church or the schoolhouse, the children always went to the Widow Hornbeck to beg for flowers. Often they found her sitting out in her yard among the plants she loved—a mild-faced, patient little woman, with thin, bent shoulders, and hair whitened before its time, and she would be poring through her spectacles over the same big book spread open on her knees."

A boy coming from such an environment might not be such a manly youngster as Washington Lafayette Hornbeck turns out, but he could hardly fail to keep some untainted memories, and these patches of "living green" in Mr. Frederic's writing, whether for old worldlings or for young lads, are what bear striking testimony to a certain lovable and refreshing side of his character.

The English stories go back to the Wars of the Roses, and are told with a delightful mingling of modernity with the old warlike spirit to the expression of which Mr. Frederic was so well adapted. The tale of the boy Dockon subduing himself and his lusty tastes to the charm of Andreas, a worker at the then new craft of printing, if read allegorically, might well suggest the union of two opposing natures in the vivid personality so recently withdrawn from the range of our knowledge. The boys who read his final message to them will know that Mr. Frederic wrote on the side of stout hearts and honest speaking and against cool friendship and neglect of old people.

STORIES OF BISMARCK.

In The Cornhill Magazine the Baron de Malorite tells an amusing story of Bismarck's smartness and how he outwitted the Austrian Post Office. It was a common thing on the Continent to have at each Post Office what has been designated as the "cabinet noir," and in that particular "dark" room all suspected letters were examined, and under the general heading of suspect the letters of a supposed murderer or swindler were classed with the correspondence of a Foreign Minister. Unquestionably, with their spy mania in France, if the chance is offered, all letters which are believed to contain state secrets are opened. It was in 1852, and Bismarck and the Baron were in Frankfort. Bismarck entered a small grocer's shop. The future Chancellor drew out of his pocket two letters. "My hands are rather cold," said Bismarck to the shop boy, who was weighing a Dutch cheese, "and oblige me with a sheet of writing paper, some sealing wax, and a pen, for I want to address these letters." Then Bismarck complained that his hands were so frozen that he could not use a pen, and that he could not write with his gloves on, and wouldn't the boy please address the letters? Then Bismarck passed to the boy the letters, and on a piece of paper was the address of another grocer in Berlin. The lad copied the address and Bismarck paid for the writing paper, envelopes not being in use then, and added a tip for the boy. There was a fine, greasy look about the letters, and certainly the fragrance of Dutch cheese. Going out, the Chancellor told his friend that that was the way he outwitted the Austrians. The Thurn and Taxis postal administration had in its employ Austrians, and if the letter had been directed in his own handwriting it would have been read by those most interested to outwit him. Sometimes, for the fun of the thing, Bismarck would write something or other, address it carefully, so that it might fall into the hands of the cabinet noir, and so befool the Austrians. Of course, the Berlin grocer was in Bismarck's confidence. Bismarck said to the Baron: "Pray do not smile, but be grateful; it may prove some day a most acceptable contribution to your professional baggage as a diplomatist. And now let us go in; it is luncheon time, and we have earned our food." Question: Was all correspondence sacred to the Chancellor? The pith of the joke lies in this, for the astute Baron concludes: "I may add that I profited by this advice in 1866, when the Prussians, after occupying Hanover, indulged in opening the letters of all Hanover patriots. I remembered the lesson given me at Frankfort, and it answered so well—much to the annoyance of my mother's brother, whom they had appointed Governor General—that I could not resist expressing my gratitude to Herr von Bismarck for having taught me the trick."

*THE DESERTER AND OTHER STORIES. A Book of Two Wars. By Harold Frederic. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company.

M. RECLUS'S GREAT GLOBE.

According to Prof. Elisée Reclus's recent paper, read before the Royal Geographical Society, he is still bent on the production of a great globe. Cartography, Prof. Reclus says, has done fairly well, but the globe as we have made it amounts to little or nothing. Make a globe six or twelve feet in circumference, and then the loftiest peak of the Himalayas is only represented by one-twenty-fifth of an inch in height, a mere nothing, hardly perceptible. As to other fairly tall elevations they would not be indicated at all. Pseudo relief maps, Reclus says, are, for the major part, silly exaggerations, magnifying what are the actual elevations. When a globe is constructed large enough to show at least one-millionth part of the earth in real proportions then we may try to represent the heights and depths as well as the planimetric dimensions.

Even then highlands of 3,000 feet would barely appear, but when we made summits of 10,000 or 12,000 feet these would be distinctly visible. A huge globe on the scale of 1 to 100,000 is what M. Reclus wants. A skilled Swiss cartographer and relief maker proposes making such a relief of Switzerland, and it is possible that it will be shown at the coming Paris Exhibition. What the distinguished geographer wishes to bring about is a co-operative plan for the construction of such a globe, each country to produce its own section, keeping to the proportions of the Swiss one. Then at some time in the future all the parts are to be joined in one harmonious whole. Of course, there will be many gaps. Looking over the reports of the Geographical Society relative to this gigantic globe, the exact size, in fact, of it is not mentioned.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace long ago proposed a hollow globe, but, as it would have to be seen from the inside, we think details would escape observers. How insignificant would be the Eiffel Tower alongside of this huge ball if it is ever to be constructed; and a Ferris Wheel would be but as a child's hoop. Geography and cartography have notably improved since Dean Swift's time, when he wrote:

> "Geographers in Afric maps
> With savage pictures fill their gaps
> And o'er inhabitable downs
> Place elephants for want of towns."

The Art Students' League is to have a series of monthly exhibitions this Winter, in its rooms in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibitions will be open to the public the Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following the first Wednesday in each month. The exhibition which opens on Nov. 3 will comprise pictures and studies by Mr. Frederic Crowninshield. In December will be shown work by John La Farge, in January by Edwin H. Blashfield, in February by Rowland Hinton Perry. Later there will be work by Arthur W. Dow, Frank Duveneck, J. H. Twachtman, and others. There will be sketches and studies shown, as well as finished work, so that the student can in many cases trace the growth of picture and decoration from its conception to its completion.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Hamlin Garland's Life of Grant.*

What is the use of another book about Gen. Grant? This is the question that Mr. Garland has had to answer, and he has answered it, answered it in a manner that is in the highest sense satisfying and delightful. We have, besides Grant's own memoirs, had so many facts given us concerning Grant's life and career that we had believed that a new biography could, at the most, but be a compilation of other men's work. But we were wrong. Mr. Garland has proved our error in a way that leaves no doubt.

Mr. Garland has not only presented in an orderly manner and in a lucid and charming style those facts about the life of Grant which we have already known; he has gone much further; he has done much more. He has spent some three years conducting investigations with a view to gathering new data concerning Gen. Grant, has visited every place where Grant ever lived, has interviewed all friends and acquaintances of Grant now living, has examined many unpublished letters relating to Grant, and indeed has spared no efforts to possess himself of all information concerning Grant that was in any way to be obtained. And these researches—scholarly, thorough, painstaking, conscientious, and almost unlimited in extent—have not been in vain. For Mr. Garland has added many new and interesting facts to those already known of Grant's career.

This not only entitles Mr. Garland's biography to a place in the literature of Grant, but gives to it a historic value. But we may go even further in our praise. Besides the diligent scholarship of the investigator, Mr. Garland shows himself possessed of those higher and rarer qualities of the biographer—a keen mind that lays hold of essentials and never lets masses of detail becloud those essentials; a mind which rejects details that have no value or intent, and employs details with the single view to bring out more clearly essentials, a thorough and appreciative comprehension of the character of the man about whom he is writing, not as a fixed and undeveloping number of qualities, but as a thing changing and unfolding, growing and expanding with years, with circumstances, with experience of men and things, with joys and sorrows, with health and sickness, with great opportunities, great difficulties, great responsibilities, and great successes; a realization that behind and beyond this changing character lies a temperament steady and unvarying; an understanding that the man of whom he is writing is weak as well as strong, and a fearless readiness to speak of the weaknesses as well as of the strength; and with all this Mr. Garland writes admirably, is content—a thing rare among biographers—to keep his own personality in the background, and adds to the patient diligence of the scholar a deep and enthusiastic love of his subject which cannot but inspire his readers.

Thus Mr. Garland has written not merely the career of Gen. Grant; he has without exaggeration painted in clear colors, with all its lights and shadows, the life of Grant—of Grant the child, far in the growing West, viewing daily the tremendous processes of cultivation and destruction which go together when a land is ceasing to be forest and beginning to become fields and villages; of Grant the boy, at school, at play, and at home; of Grant the youth, at West Point; of Grant the husband, the lover, the father; the fearless fighter in the Mexican War; then of Grant the man who has been drinking, who is without a vocation, who must ask his friends for help; poor, dependent, bent, sad, and ashamed before his folk—the man who has failed; and then of Grant in the civil war—the man of the hour, no longer bent, no more dependent, but straight, firm, self-confident—the man who knew how to fight it out on one line till Lee surrendered; of Grant the President, beset by difficulties, charged with such words that, like Washington, he too could have described himself as attacked "in terms so exaggerated and indecent as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even a common pickpocket"; and then, last sad scene, of Grant the suffering man, dying serene in the consciousness that his people once more loved him, once more believed in him.

Mr. Garland has not—nor was it to be expected that he should—shown new or hitherto unknown sides in Grant's character that we have known so well. Grant's reticence, amounting almost to silence, his gravity, his simplicity, his straightforwardness, his fixedness of purpose, his dependence in time of failure, his confident self-reliance as a soldier and as a commander of men and armies, his aversion to all pomp and circumstance, his undeviating resolve, his patience and gentleness. But merely to know a man as possessed of certain qualities is no more than to know that Othello was jealous and that the Venus of Melos is beautiful. Mere catalogues of qualities are nothing. One must read Othello, one must see the Venus of Melos. After that one may say understandingly: "This painting, that piece of sculpture, is beautiful; this character is possessed of certain qualities," and the abstract statements have meanings, for they are supported by perceptions of the things themselves.

So it is with this life of Grant. It shows to us not a mere figure draped with certain qualities, but it shows a living moving man; it shows how a great man thought and felt and acted in things great and little, and that is an inspiring sight to any one.

It would be pleasant to go into details about this book; to quote incidents; such as that of the phrenologist's prophecy that Grant would be President of the United States—one of those delightful and remarkable ex post facto prophecies that always are discovered about great men; or to quote the entertaining accounts of the debating society to which Grant belonged as a schoolboy, where he argued on such questions as "Resolved, That females wield greater influence in society than males," and gallantly proved the affirmative of this proposition; and "Resolved, That it would not be just and politic to liberate the slaves at this time," where he again victoriously upheld the affirmative; and—favorite topic for the schoolboy moral philosopher—"Resolved, That Socrates was right in not escaping when the prison doors were opened to him;" and, "Resolved, That America can boast of as great men as any other nation," a proposition against which Grant then argued, and the truth of which his own life—if that were necessary—has so well proved. So, too, it would be pleasant to tell of the West Point life—of the boyish feasts held surreptitiously in bedrooms—at one of which where, a chicken being roasted in Grant's room and an officer suddenly coming in and remarking, "Mr. Grant, I think there is a peculiar smell in your room," Grant, having just hid the chicken and the saucepan, impassively remarked, "I've noticed it, Sir." So, too, is Grant's sentimental proposal of marriage very charming. "Julia," he said, "you spoke just now of clinging to me." (They were driving over a dangerous part of the road.) "I wonder if you would cling to me all my life?"

And one is inclined, too, to speak of his extraordinary courtesy—of the manner in which he (the victor) arose and walked over to Gen. Lee, who was seated—Lee being the older man—when they first met to negotiate the terms of surrender. Many incidents of such nature occur; and one thinks of them, or, maybe, of Admiral Craven's words to his pilot as they were stepping out of their sinking ship: "After you, Sir;" and of a hundred such instances in our history and begins, perhaps, to think that, for a nation notorious for its lack of chivalry (or even common politeness) we do pretty well once in a while.

And of those great "moments sudden" in Grant's career when he showed himself made of the stuff great men are made of; as where having received his first commission in the civil war as Colonel of the Seventh District Illinois regiment, a then wretchedly disciplined body of men—and having been introduced to them and called upon for a speech, he arose, small, undistinguished, in his civilian's garments, and said: "Men, go to your quarters"; or of that great moment when first Grant and Lincoln met.

But Mr. Garland's is a book that may be opened and quoted from at any page; and when that is the case the only thing is to read the entire book—than which nothing better can be done. For good biographies are rare—and especially is this the case concerning the lives of the great men of our land; so that those of us who are not of sufficient breadth to be cosmopolitan, but are unfortunately still so circumscribed in our notions as to think that patriotism is a fine thing and to believe that ours is the first nation in the world will not only find it a source of inspiration to know intimately a great man but will find as well a source of pride in believing that in the man's great qualities are expressed some of the essential and enduring traits of our people.

*ULYSSES S. GRANT. His Life and Character. By Hamlin Garland. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 1898.

A Discouraging Book.*

This book is dedicated with accentuated notes of admiration to Maurice Maeterlinck, the apostle of grewsome honors, who with uncanny power has painted some of the most shocking aspects of human misery. Mr. Benjamin Swift plainly aspires to be a more or less humble follower of the author of "Les Aveugles." He believes in the cheering nature of insanity as a subject for artistic fiction, and he has offered for the public delectation a story of madhouse mutterings and ghastly love. "The Destroyer" is undoubtedly the tender passion which poets like Petrarch, Dante, and Shakespeare have endeavored to extol, and upon whose glory the fetid imagination of Mr. Swift glowers like a snake eying from the damp shadows of rank grass a spot of sunlight in a forest dell.

There is nothing intolerable in the actual relations of the men and women described in "The Destroyer," and that is perhaps the only praise which can be awarded to the novel. There is, to be sure, a fleeting glimpse of the nether side of Parisian life, but it is not treated in a manner to bring the flush of indignation to the cheek of the reader. Yet it cannot be said that this novel leaves a feeling of cleanliness on one's hands when they put it down. The reader feels that he has been for a brief time dwelling in a charnel house, and if he be inclined to troubled sleep he is like to hear the gibberings of lunacy in his dreams. For one of the lovers of the utterly inhuman heroine marries her and goes mad on his wedding day. The other lover rescues him while he is wandering in Paris in his demented state, takes him to his own country house in England within sight of the home of the heroine, and keeps him there. While he has the madman in durance this lover, who once prepared for the priesthood, makes love to the widowed wife, or permits her to grow in love with him, which in the end amounts to the same thing.

Of course this is a state of affairs which cannot endure, and eventually the woman goes to her insane husband, who forthwith has a lucid interval, and dies in her arms. This tale is told in a most turgid and spasmodic style. The personages of the novel act and talk like a lot of half-educated bookworms suffering from acute hysteria. If there ever was a community of such creatures anywhere it must have been in an asylum. The heroine of the story, who is called Violet because she closely resembles a blossom of night-blooming cereus, keeps a diary in which she writes the burblings of a morbid mind. She is a woman whom no one could love without being insane or becoming so; and as a just punishment she has a nice old Russian uncle who falls in love with her and proposes marriage under a German law which smiles on unions of such consanguinity. The young lady's father is a neat-handed old scoundrel, who has an illegitimate daughter. The uncle is on the eve of discovering the proof of this when the father fires a gun and frightens the horse which the uncle is riding, and that is the blessed end of the amiable old scoundrel from Russia.

It is altogether a most discouraging book, this "Destroyer." It is discouraging to think that a man who has sufficient application and industry to grind out 313 pages of handsomely printed English will deliberately use those qualities in a pitiable endeavor to spread and perpetuate the literature of the Slough of Despond.

*THE DESTROYER. By Benjamin Swift. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Moore's "The Fatal Gift."*

Mr. Frankfort Moore does not always have a remarkable story to tell, but he has an entertaining way of telling it. "The Fatal Gift" will please a goodly number of readers without, perhaps, leaving an indelible impression upon the age in which it was produced. The tale begins in Ireland, in a really captivating style. Indeed, no part of the book is more skillfully written than the opening chapters. Here we are introduced to one of the fabulously beautiful Misses Gunning in the act of committing the folly which long afterward destroys the happiness of her life. Her beauty is something to rave about, and no one knows it better than she does. In spite of this knowledge, which ought to be of high practical value to her, she elopes with a foppish and shallow-pated villain named Feversham, who has about as much idea of marrying her as he has of usurping the throne of France. Alighting at an inn, she has the good fortune to fall in with one of Mr. Sheridan's players—for the story is in the day of Richard Brinsley's father—Mistress Ann Bellamy, who is acquainted with Feversham and instantly recognizes the familiar dramatic situation.

By the simple strategy of the actress the beautiful Miss Gunning is rescued from the gay deceiver and taken back to her home without her parents being any the wiser. Here we meet the other Miss Gunning, Betty, who is the more beautiful of the two, and who is also the more serious. We meet also their mother, who has a fond parent's full realization of the market value of two such daughters, and who looks forward to London, Mayfair, and ducal coronets. There is also a father, who is a very weak imitation of a certain Captain Costigan of immortal memory. Mr. Moore lamely attempts to apologize for this gentleman by saying that he became the model for all subsequent fathers of that particular type. If he had been presented to us before Jack Costigan that would have been satisfactory; but as he does not play a very serious part in the story he may be dismissed without further comment.

In due course of time Mrs. Gunning and her daughters migrate to London. They are largely influenced to this movement by the appearance of bailiffs in the household

*THE FATAL GIFT. By F. Frankfort Moore. New York: Dood, Mead & Co.

(Continued on Page 716.)

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

and the predictions of a soothsayer that the daughters will make brilliant marriages. In London the beautiful Misses Gunning meet with many lively adventures, some of which are the result of enmity on the part of other women, coupled with a readiness to play upon Mrs. Gunning's social aspirations. Every one will enjoy reading the somewhat improbable episode of the two gorgeous young Dukes who are introduced to the girls, take them to Vauxhall Gardens, and turn out to be envious women in disguise.

More ingenious and convincing is the manner in which Mrs. Gunning defeats one of the schemes of the envious ones, who send her a spurious invitation to a ball given by a certain Duchess. Mr. Moore tells in a most entertaining way how the now aroused mother succeeds in securing a genuine invitation and how her two beautiful daughters make the social sensation of the season at this ball. Maria, too, here learns from the lips of Lord St. Albans that he loves her. Betty is so fortunate as to win the love of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who is plainly enough a nobleman in nature as well as by title. The characters in Mr. Moore's tale are well sketched, and the incidents are brisk and various. Perhaps, however, the greatest charm of the book is its representation of some of the quaint features of London life in those days. It was a time of wit and gallantry, and we are not much astonished at the public disturbances occasioned by the struggles of the populace to see the two beautiful girls, who will command the sympathy of every reader.

William Black's "Wild Eelin."*

Thomas Carlyle once said to William Black, "I have read your stories, Sir, and they are very amusing, very amusing, indeed; but when are you going to write a real book?" If Carlyle were still in the world, which he made wiser but not merrier, he would undoubtedly be saying something of the same kind again to Mr. Black. That gentleman is still writing his amusing stories, but the world is still waiting for his real book. It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Black continues to be the most promising novelist of our time. His novels have so many admirable qualities, so much that seems to hesitate upon the borders of real greatness, that one never ceases to wonder what is lacking. Yet, somehow, Mr. Black never enters the promised land. He never has that burst of genuine inspiration which seems to be continually approaching. He writes well, at times most admirably, as witness the opening sentences of "Wild Eelin":

"The calm of a Sabbath morning lay all along the wide valley; not a sound disturbed the perfect silence, save now and again the call of a curlew or the soft winnowing of a pesewepe's wings; the pools in the Garva River—deep and dark and tea-brown under the wooded banks, but of a bold, clear turquois blue out in the open—were still as glass; while the shallows down by the ford, where the water raced and chased and glanced and glittered over the beds of pebbles, were so far away that the continuous smooth murmur of them was hardly audible in the basking and sunlit air."

Except for the pernicious stringing of clause upon clause with the factitious aid of semicolons when separate sentences would be stronger, that is as pretty a bit of description as one need wish to read. "Wild Eelin" abounds in writing of that kind, which certainly gives atmosphere and color to the story. The heroine, to come to the human interest of the tale, is a very lovable young woman, though there is no manner of doubt that many men and most women will feel more at home with the subsidiary personage, Lily Neile, a very plain and womanly creature of a most domestic type. Those who recall "Madcap Violet" will not be altogether at a loss to know what to expect of this wild girl, who is in temperament much the same sort of a being.

But Wild Eelin is a highly intellectual young woman, with decided literary ability. This "cacoethes scribendi" it is that brings her into intimate acquaintance with one Archibald Gilchrist, a newspaper man, who very naturally falls heels over neck in love with her to his own misfortune. He is the real hero of the book, yet it is never clearer that he will not be her husband than when she accepts his offer of marriage. She does it because she desires to protect herself against the pig-headed wooing of a most reprehensible young nobleman, who has all possible bad qualities, including the stupid obstinacy of a dull mind. Yet he is not a very convincing personage despite the careful elaboration with which the author has drawn his character.

Even less satisfactory is young Somerled MacDonald, the Canadian railway king, who loves Eelin and is loved by her, but does not do or say anything of serious import throughout the novel. Eelin does not discover that she loves him till after she has plighted her troth to Gilchrist, and that young man does not learn the state of her affections till she babbles it to him in the delirium of a fever. This is one of the strongest parts of the story, and when Archibald hastens off to tell Somerled that he must go at once and set matters straight between himself and the woman he loves, the reader naturally expects a happy ending. But Mr. Black has elected to adopt an unhappy one, a method always justified when the natural evolution of character in a story demands it. But in this book it seems wholly unnecessary and, therefore, needlessly painful to the imaginative reader. But on the whole "Wild Eelin" is a good novel, in spite of the fact that it never touches greatness.

*WILD EELIN. By William Black. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

Another Tale of Ancient Rome.*

This new novel, dealing with life in Rome in the first century of our era, and the persecution of the Christians under Domitian, may be cordially commended to the readers of "Quo Vadis." It seems to have been founded partly on the author's impression of the two busts of Domitia Longina, one in the Chiaramonte Gallery of the Vatican museum and the other in the Florence Gallery, and partly upon the tradition that that Princess became a Christian. Its epoch embraces the closing years of Nero's reign and those of Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Its account of the rise of the ignoble Flavians is particularly interesting, and its picture of the Emperor Titus is notably lifelike.

It is chock-full of classical lore, and its elaborate descriptions of travel by land and water, of domestic life and public entertainments, of a wedding and a funeral, may be relied upon by those thirsting for such information. St. Luke is one of its personages, and the incident of the collision averted by him is one of its most dramatic passages.

Another personage is Nero's chum, Paris the actor, who is here represented as a freedman and a convert to Christianity under the influence of the Good Physician. The narrative contains many graphic touches.

Maarten Maartens's New Story.*

When new books from well-known authors appear we naturally expect an excellence in their working out at least equal to their former productions. Maarten Maartens after a long silence has in his present book well sustained his former reputation. It is a tale of English life. He has left the environments of Holland, with which he has made us familiar, and has given us a story with a decidedly British flavor.

The opening chapters are tinged with melancholy. They have to do with the death of the wife of Anthony Stollard. Anthony Stollard, a man of sensitive and artistic nature, inclined to solitude, journeys to Italy, seeking solace, and is there saved from the gambling craze by "her memory." Meanwhile his brother, Sir Henry, dies, and Anthony succeeds to the baronetcy. Through the cares and worries of public life he neglects his daughter, Margaret, and leaves her without suitable companions in his country home. Loneliness and the desire to provide a mother's care for his daughter finally induce him to marry a second time.

Margaret is a unique character in the novel. The manner in which she clings to the memory of her dead mother is particularly touching, for her father attempts to obliterate all recollections of her mother from the child's mind. The minor characters are well drawn. They include Anthony Stollard's mother-in-law, who manages his household, and, contrary to the general rule, the two appear to get on very well together. Then there is Sir Henry, a matter-of-fact gentleman, very good at heart, and a whimsical French valet who wishes to leave Sir Anthony's service, and to accomplish this he offers a very remarkable excuse. François explains to Sir Anthony that several prominent German doctors have discovered that the pronunciation of the English language produced cancer in the throat, and therefore not wishing to run any risks he is determined to leave. He recommends his brother as his successor, seeming to have overlooked the probability of cancer attacking him. Lady Mary Hunt is a fashionable and frivolous woman, but kind hearted and in love with Sir Anthony.

The absence of a villain is one thing which the reader will probably notice. This character has become a great feature in the modern novel, and the present story, in its omission of him, is a pleasant exception to the ordinary rule. The nearest approach to this type is Lady Mary Hunt, who is, perhaps, merely thoughtless. She introduces Anthony Stollard to the Monte Carlo gambling halls, but afterward shows her true nature by a kind deed well wrought. She finally becomes Sir Anthony's wife. "Her Memory" is a powerful story and should be classed with honor among this year's books of fiction.

*DOMITIA. By S. Baring-Gould. Illustrated by Izora C. Chandler. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

*HER MEMORY. By Maarten Maartens, Author of "God's Fool," "Joost Avelingh," "The Greater Glory," &c. Cloth. Decorated Cover. 12mo. Pages, 328. Price, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Tales By Col. Higginson.*

To those who think of history not merely as a collection of records in which plans of government and civilization play a prominent part, but also as an outgrowth of strange superstitions and legends, in which a vast ignorance of much that we hold common is displayed, this collection of tales will have a great attraction. In grouping them Col. Higginson has started, like a mariner, with the legends that kept near the European shore of the Atlantic, then he has moved on toward the open sea, and finally has reached the American shores and the mouth of the great St. Lawrence.

"Every tale in this book," he says, "bears reference to some actual legend, followed more or less closely, and the authorities for each will be found carefully given in the appendix for such readers as may care to follow the subject further. It must be remembered that some of these imaginary islands actually remained on the charts of the British Admiralty until within a century."

The legend that is identified with "The Island of Demons" is quite as picturesque as the immortal history of Robinson Crusoe, and in the notes a brief account of the adventure is given in the old French of Marguerite of Navarre in her "Heptameron." As Col. Higginson tells the story with its amplifications, when Francis I. sent Cartier forth a second time upon his American explorations he sent with him the Sieur de Roberval, whom he commissioned as Lieutenant and Governor of Canada and Hochelaga. Marguerite Roberval, his fair and romantic niece, was to go with her uncle upon the expedition, and promptly fell in love with Etienne Gosselin, the son of a notary, whose passion for the sea and for nautical construction had kept him a shipbuilder. On the long voyage the situation developed, until at last Gosselin and Marguerite were secretly married by a Huguenot minister. When this act of insubordination was made known the vessel was directed toward a rocky island known to the sailors as l'Isle des Demons. The unhappy couple were put upon its shores with Marguerite's old nurse and a store of provisions and ammunition. The husband yielded first to hardships and distress of mind, then the old nurse succumbed, and finally the child who was born to Marguerite. For two years and five months Marguerite remained upon the island, "ainsi vivant, quant au corps, de vie bestiale, et quant à l'esprit, de vie angelique," passing her time, when she was not defending herself against wild beasts, in reading, contemplation, prayers, and orisons, having a mind joyous and content in a body emaciated and half dead. "Then as she stood upon the shore some Breton fishing smacks, seeking codfish, came in sight. Making signals with fire and calling for aid, she drew them nearer; but she was now dressed in furs only, and seemed to them but one of the fancied demons of the island. Beating up slowly and watchfully toward the shore they came within hearing of her voice, and she told her dreary tale." She was taken back to France and received with great honor by all the ladies, who willingly sent their children to her to learn to read and write, and at this worthy trade the rest of her life was passed.

Other tales more or less fanciful are those of the Arthurian romances, the legend of Harold the Viking, and that of the Irish knight Maelduin, the Welsh story of the Castle of the Active Door, and the Spanish legend of Antillia, where Columbus was recommended by Loscanelli to stop on his way to India.

As a boy's book nothing could be more delectable than this collection of valuable myths told in Col. Higginson's direct and interesting style.

*TALES OF THE ENCHANTED ISLANDS OF THE ATLANTIC. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. 1898.

Spanish Literature.*

"Spanish Literature" is the fifth volume of the series of Literatures of the World edited by Edmund Gosse, of which the four preceding volumes are French, Ancient Greek, Italian, and Modern English. Mr. Kelly has confined the scope of the book entirely to Castilian literature. This was doubtless necessary on account of the constant need for compression in order to prevent it from exceeding the limits prescribed for the volumes of the series, (about 350 pages.) It is an excellent idea to have these histories as short as is compatible with accuracy and reasonable completeness, but it is a question whether the literary history of a country like Spain can be written in this compass without omitting much which should find a place there and neglecting many authors who should, at least, be mentioned. It is from this necessity of constantly compressing that no attention whatever has been paid to the other languages of the Spanish Peninsula, the Asturian, Galician, Basque, and Catalan. This is particularly unfortunate in the case of the first three tongues, which fully deserve at least some consideration for their influence upon Castilian literature, if not for themselves. Catalan, as the author truly says, "is so singularly rich and varied that it might well deserve separate treatment; its inclusion here would be as unjustifiable as the inclusion of Provençal in a work dealing with French literature."

Nevertheless, in spite of the limitations placed upon him by the shortness of space, Mr. Kelly has succeeded in producing an excellent manual. He has not, for the sake of bringing in a greater number of the lesser-known names of Spanish authors neglected giving to the great writers an adequate treatment. This method, while it is not, of course, so comprehensive, is yet by far the better way. The minor authors of any past age or period of literature are of no interest except to a student of that epoch, for to the general reader they are nothing but names, if they are as much as that. M. Brunetière has, indeed, carried out this method so far in his recent "Manuel de la Littérature Française," that in the body of that work there are hardly any names of authors whatever or at least any details, of their lives and personalities. Mr. Kelly has, as we have said, pursued this scheme, and with him it was necessary. But he has been forced to leave out many writers worthy of at least brief consideration. Yet, on the other hand, we should feel grateful, inasmuch as in this way we have been spared reading of the names and dates of a great number of authors whose works are never read and who are known only by their occasional recurrence in histories of literature, whose pages are burdened with them.

In his first chapter the author shows that Spanish literature began with the Roman conquest, and emphasizes the fact, which is too frequently lost sight of, that the Roman authors of the Silver Age were Spaniards as well as Romans, and that Seneca, Lucan, Quintilian, Martial, and the Emperor Hadrian were the earliest Spanish writers. As in the case of the other Romance languages, Spanish had its origin in the gradual breaking down and demoralization of the pure Latin of the classics into the "sermo plebeius," the language of the Roman soldiers, which they forced upon the conquered people of Gaul and Spain. During the so-called "Dark Ages," this process of disruption went on, until finally we see emerging the germs of new languages, the French, the Spanish, and the Italian, and the other Romance languages. If we except the "Misterio de los Reyes Mages" and a few other unimportant "mysteries" and semi-religious liturgical plays, the earliest monument of truly Spanish literature is the "Poema del Cid." This poem, which probably dates from the middle of the twelfth century, (1135-75,) is the story of the exploits of the great national hero of Spain, the Cid, and of the marriages of his two daughters. As it has come down to us it is incomplete and mutilated, and, like so many of the old epics, it has been so touched and retouched that it is probable that we have lost part of the original poem by the attempted improvements of unskillful hands. Yet, after all, it is no unworthy companion, in the author's judgment, to the Chanson de Roland and the Nibelungenlied. It can hardly be said, however, to equal those great epics, for it is an obvious imitation of the Chanson.

For 200 years after the appearance of the "poema" Spanish literature was in a state of transition, a formative period, when a great number of poems, histories, plays, and, in fact, essays, in every form of composition, was written. They are for the greater part not noteworthy. They were written in something which was a mixture of Spanish, Arabic, and Latin. But by the time of Columbus and the great discoveries the language had so nearly taken its modern form that the books of that period can be easily read by any one acquainted with modern Spanish.

We come now to the age of Lope de Vega and Cervantes, (1508-1621,) the "Golden Age" of Spanish literature, the period of the composition of the immortal "Don Quixote," the greatest expression of Spanish genius in letters, and one of the masterpieces of all literature. Lope de Vega, by nature a great dramatist, ruined the quality of his work by his supernatural fecundity of production. His 2,000 plays, with a very few exceptions, have been forgotten, and justly so.

From the time of these writers until the present century Spain produced nothing really great. The quantity was large enough, but its quality was not good enough to give it a high rank. But during the present century there has been, so to speak, a literary revival throughout all Spain. A new school arose in the eighteenth century whose productions were largely influenced by the study of French literature.

*A HISTORY OF SPANISH LITERATURE. By James Fitz Maurice-Kelly. D. Appleton & Co. 1898.

But this has to a great extent been thrown off, and at present there is a literature which is national, both in tone and in inspiration.

The chief defect of the book has been mentioned before—namely, the exclusion of many writers on account of its shortness. One other drawback to some readers will be the fact that all the quotations, which are very few in number, are given in translation. This is a mistake, for not only is it impossible to render the spirit of the work, especially of the old epics, into modern English, but a large part of the interest and value of the quotations lies in their language itself, in which it ought to be possible to see the change from the "sermo plebeius" to the Spanish language of today. A single extract from the "Poema del Cid" will show the futility of attempting to render the spirit of the poem:

"Among them, gentlemen! Strike home for the love of charity!
The Champion of Bivar is here—Ruy Diaz—I am he!"

These, however, are small defects in an excellent work. Mr. Kelly is to be congratulated on having produced a book which is a clear and eminently readable history of Spanish literature.

Remington's "Crooked Trails"*

In many cases stories and books are spoiled by illustrations which are not adequate expositions of the text, and ideals grow up in the minds of readers that are far from being borne out by the foreign pictures that are pressed into service and are made to serve whether or not. This is not the case with Frederic Remington, for his illustrations of subjects like that he has now drawn for treatment are most charming and artistic. They commend the book even if the text were unconsidered. We are more accustomed to think of Mr. Remington as an illustrator than as an author, but when it is found that he can accomplish much in both directions we have a rare combination that it is very hard to match.

In "Crooked Trails" Mr. Remington has collected together ten sketches or stories that have to do with the Western country and frontier life, of which he is so very fond, and of which in "Pony Tracks" we have previously seen evidences of his skill with pen and pencil. Hunting outlaws and other game on the plains in the North and Southwest is perhaps not as refined and exalted a theme as we might desire, but the incidents are full of life and action, not to mention the incidental death element that enters and finds a place in the recital. There is a certain charm about woodcraft as Mr. Remington presents it. The stories are certainly spirited and recall days now largely passed but which still live and find a welcome place in story told at the San Antonio Club and elsewhere. Mr. Remington writes from the artistic point of view, which he never forgets. It is hard to forget that which we know and love, and reading his story of "The Essentials at Port Adobe," for example, we may, if we choose, read art between all of the several lines that go to make up the structure and superstructure of it.

The same is true as well of the other word pictures he presents. The stories are realistic and have in them a dash of the picturesque, but, except for the pictures, one would not wish to go over them often. The soul that invests and reinvests such a story as "Robinson Crusoe" with a vital and a living interest and causes it to be read and reread will not be found in "Crooked Trails." The cunning satire of "Gulliver's Travels" is sought after in vain. They are sketches, faithful and realistic as Vassili Verestchagin in any of his paintings, but the art rises far above the literary work. Some men seem at first glance to be equally good along many lines, but a searching and critical test usually develops the fact that in some one department even the most versatile men rise higher than in the other things. If Remington were not an artist he might have stood out as a writer, but as it is few will contend that his pencil is not greater than his pen. In "Joshua Goodenough's Old Letter" we have a very excellent picture of life in the American Army in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In the portrayal of ranger life Mr. Remington is well equipped, and the sketch given us in this story is drawn from the best models. We are shown Indians, scouts, rangers, regulars, and the sort of an army that figured in the campaign against Ticonderoga. Mr. Remington does not conceal the truth; he shows us the cruel side of war, and all the pomp and circumstance are stripped off and shown to have been only shams and impediments then as now. The treatment given all of the incidents, marshaled never so skillfully, affords excellent opportunities for illustrations that have been improved, and in no case do we find anything unsatisfactory as to pictorial adornment. The charm of the book lies in its illustrations, and worshippers of Remington have here another shrine where their idol may receive their homage so richly deserved. In the other stories that form a part of the present book we find the same things presented, only from other points of view. Now Mr. Remington takes us up into the Hudson Bay country, and then we are led captive by him in Mexico and Florida, and his art always lures and never disappoints. His theme is, however, always the same, and the city and town confined man who reads his book will marvel at the life Mr. Remington spreads out befor him.

*CROOKED TRAILS. Written and illustrated by Frederic Remington, author of "Pony Tracks." Cloth, decorated cover, rubricated title page, 8vo, pp. 151. New York: and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.

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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

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HENRY REEVE'S MEMOIRS

Thackeray, Balzac, Liszt, Malibran, Guiccioli, Macaulay, the Bonapartes, Froude, and the Queen.*

In the memoirs of Henry Reeve, who was an English journalist and for a time the editor of The Edinburgh Review, we find the record of a useful man. The anonymity of the English man of the press kept Reeve, perhaps, from being better known. Henry Reeve, who was born in 1813, sprang from a literary stock, his father, a Norwich doctor, having been among the early contributors of The Edinburgh Review. The young man was educated at Norwich, then went to Geneva, but did not enter any university. Early in life he lived in Paris, and came in contact with such people of distinction as Victor Hugo and Cousin. In 1835 Reeve writes to his mother:

"Thackeray is flourishing, and after the opera we took tea and had a long talk of the doings of French artists. He complains of the impurity of their ideas and of the jargon of a corrupt life, which they so unwisely admit into their painting rooms. Thackeray's drawing—if I may judge by his note-book—is as pure and accurate as any I have seen. He is a man whom I would willingly set to copy a picture of Raphael's—as far, at least, as the drawing goes; but he does not seem likely to get into a system of massive coloring, if I may judge by what he said."

No one questions Thackeray's literary ability, but he was about the last man to whom either the drawing or coloring of a Raphael could be intrusted.

Writing further of Thackeray, Reeve adds:

"I have seen a good deal of Thackeray this last week. That excellent and facetious being is at the present moment editing an English paper here, in opposition to Galignani's. But what is more ominous, he has fallen in love, and talks of being married in less than twenty years. What is there so affecting as matrimony! I dined yesterday with his object, who is a nice, simple, girlish girl—a niece of that old Col. Shawe whom one always meets at the Sterlings'."

The editor of these memoirs questions the "English paper" Thackeray was to edit. This glimpse of that great romance writer, Balzac, is of exceeding interest:

"The most remarkable visit I have recently made was to M. de Balzac, and I am indeed embarrassed by the attempt to give you the faintest idea of this extraordinary man: such a singular contrast of profound philosophy—more of intuition than of analysis—combined with the variety and prodigality of an Eastern story teller, expressed in a copious and brilliant language, frequently degenerating into the violence or rising into the ostentation of positive insanity, I have never met with. Balzac was seated in an elegant apartment, situated at the very extremity of this side of Paris, which he took because from some whim or strange reason the house is called 'La Fabrique de l'Absolu.' To this Fabrique we found our way, and at the end of a long, low room, as it were, between a study and a boudoir, we found the Magician himself, surrounded by proofs and manuscripts, which he was correcting and composing with a rapidity that sets all the printers of Paris at naught. He talked chiefly of himself, with the most boisterous and fantastical self-acclamation, for it was more than approbation; above all, he drew out the lines and castrametation of his great work before us, to which all that he has at present written belongs, and which will contain the circumstances of human life in all their variety, the motives and principles of human action in their irrevocable tendencies, and, thirdly, the causes of activity, and of thinking, and willing, in their permanent unity—a work which will reach at least to forty enormous volumes, and will in all probability remain incomplete from the death or madness of its author—the builder of a Babel which he intends to be a mark to all nations, and to overshadow the earth."

Balzac must have been thinking over his "Comedie de la Vie Humaine" in 1835. Three years before young Reeve at Venice had met Sir Walter Scott. He writes:

"We had the grand apartment at the Leone Bianco on the Grand Canal, till the ex-Empress Maria Louise turned us out of it. She was on her way to Vienna to see the Duc de Reichstadt, who was dying. Sir Walter Scott was also in the hotel. I saw him at the Academia. My dog Trevor jumped into his gondola, which amused him; but he was paralyzed and a mere wreck."

De Tocqueville, Saint Beuve, Ampere, he dined with. Mr. Reeve's musical taste was excellent, for he thus describes a Liszt concert:

"Liszt had already played a great fantasia of his own, and Beethoven's twenty-seventh Sonata, in the former part of the concert. After this latter piece he gasped with emotion as I took his hand and thanked him for the divine energy he had shed forth. At last I had managed to pierce the crowd, and I sat in the orchestra before the Duchesse de Rauzan's box, talking to her Grace and Mme. de Circourt, who was there; my chair was on the same board as Liszt's piano when the final piece began. It was a duet for two instruments, beginning with Mendelssohn's "Chants sans Paroles," and proceeding to a work of Liszt's. We had already passed that delicious chime of the "Song written in a Gondola," and the gay tendrils of sound in another lighter piece, which always reminded me of an Italian vine, when Mrs. Handley played it to us. As the closing strains began, I saw Liszt's countenance assume that agony of expression, mingled with radiant smiles of joy, which I never saw in any other human face except in the paintings of Our Saviour by some of the early masters; his hands rushed over the keys, the floor on which I sat shook like a wire, and the whole audience were wrapped in sound, when the hand and frame of the artist gave way; he fainted in the arms of the friend who was turning over for him, and we bore him out in a strong fit of hysterics. The effect of this scene was really dreadful. The whole room sat breathless with fear, till Hiller came forward and announced that Liszt was already restored to consciousness, and was comparatively well again. As I handed Mme. de Circourt to her carriage, we both trembled like poplar leaves, and I tremble scarcely less as I write."

At that time, the greatest of songstresses was Malibran, and he writes his mother of his emotions when he learned that she was dead, (1836.)

"I have not recovered from the emotion with which I have just learned the death of Malibran. I keep turning over in my mind the various occasions and parts in which I saw her, just as one recalls every passage in the life of some dear departed friend; the whole array of her powers passes before me like a pageant; the wasting grief of her Desdemona, the passion of her Amina, the heroism of her Arsace, the truth of her Fidello—it was in that part I saw her for the last time; and all these several shapes are like the vanities of a dream, having one soul to animate them. * * *

"Malibran was not made for age, and I never saw her without feeling that the light was wasting rapidly in proportion to the intensity of its splendor. She snapped like a string, she is fallen like a bird from its perch; and I trust I am not wrong in thinking that, of all the blessings with which Providence gilds and enriches the children of genius, that of early death, in the glory of the bright sunshine of their lives, is not the least. Those whom the gods love die young; and Malibran is gone to join the Raphaels, the Novalis, and those happy spirits who shared the gifts of the angels upon earth. We shall tell our children's children of her incomparable sweetness; and I trust that England will build a monument of pure silver over her grave."

Returning to London, here is a glimpse of the Guiccioli, which is curious, because the lady, according to Reeve, had literary tastes.

"I have been a good deal at Gore House lately, attracted and amused by Mme. de Guiccioli, who is staying with my lady. Having recently made the acquaintance of Lady Byron, it is very curious to me to compare the manners and character of her celebrated rival. The Guiccioli is still exceedingly beautiful. She has sunbeams of hair, a fine person, and a milky complexion. Her spirits are wonderful, and her conversation brilliant even in the most witty house in London. Besides which, she alone of all Italian women knows some things. Besides a fine taste, which belongs to them by nature, she has a good share of literary attainments, which, as her beauty fails, will smooth a track from coquetry to pedantry, from the courted beauty to the courted blue."

The young man must have been intimate with Sydney Smith, and Smith made fun of Macaulay, for Reeve writes:

"We got Sydney on the overpowering topic of Macaulay. Macaulay is laying waste society with his waterspouts of talk; people in his company burst for want of an opportunity of dropping in a word; he confounds soliloquy and colloquy. Nothing could equal my diversion at seeing T. B. M. go to the Council the other day in a fine laced coat, neat green bodied glass chariot, and a feather in his hat. Sydney S. had said to Lord Melbourne that Macaulay was a book in breeches. Lord M. told the Queen; so whenever she sees her new Secretary at War she goes into fits of laughter. I said that the worst feature in Macaulay's character was his appalling memory; he has a weapon more than any one else in the world's tournament. 'Aye, indeed,' said S. S.; 'why, he could repeat the whole History of the Virtuous Blue-Coat Boy, in three vols., post 8vo., without a slip. He should take two tablespoonfuls of the waters of Lethe every morning to correct his retentive powers.'"

Here is the description of the perfectly artistic dinner at Chorley's, that red-headed musical critic, crabbed Samuel Rogers, so cordially detested:

"Chorley's dinner was wonderfully brilliant. The Amphitryon sat between Juliet and Desdemona—Fanny Kemble and Pauline Viardot. The Cushman did not appear, but Edward Devrient came, and the Hallés. Conversation on the decline of the drama in England, Mrs. Kemble declaring society had outgrown the theatre, and Devrient maintaining this was impossible in the country of Shakespeare. It ended in my challenging Fanny K. to read a French play, in Hallé's playing a magnificent sonata, in Devrient's reading the Oster-tag scene from 'Faust,' in Viardot's singing, and in Fanny K.'s reading 'Antony and Cleopatra' compressed. However, before we reached the later portions of this splendid programme I was obliged to go home to do some work."

In 1840 Reeve first appeared in politics, not openly, but as an intermediary. He may have been sent by the English Government; anyhow, he met Thiers, and tried to smooth over matters between England and France. He held then a minor Government position. At about this time, 1840, he commenced his connection with The London Times, Barnes being the editor, and for fifteen years Reeve wrote leaders for the Thunderer. He tells how his service was continued for fifteen years up to 1855, in which time he had contributed "2,482 full paid articles, receiving for them £13,000." Then in Delane's time there was a row. Reeve says his articles were garbled. He resigned, "and fell back on The Edinburgh Review."

In 1856 Reeve wrote in diary the following:

"The great talk of the day is Macaulay's Vols. III. and IV. of his history, which has, upon the whole, disappointed people. Expectation had been raised too high; 25,000 copies were sold the first day, weighing sixty-one tons, and all the world set to work to read the book. But it wearies by the sustained effort of the style, and having looked into some of the authorities I am astonished at its inaccuracies. There is a capital article in The Times of to-day on the book by S. Lucas. The blunder about Schomberg was discovered by myself, on a hint from Panizzi. I wrote to Macaulay on it, and he admitted it to be 'a blemish.' Sir J. Stephens said to me that it was 'the most valuable and inimitable of books,' but with all its brilliancy, there is a want of temper, of truth, and of taste about it which makes me feel I had rather not have written it."

The mistake that cocksure man Macaulay made was that he had put Schomberg to rest in Westminster Abbey, whereas it was at St. Patrick's. Louis Napoleon at Gore House Reeve does not mention, but some one writes him a letter about the Prince in 1882, describing Louis in his younger days.

"At one time of my life I knew Hortense and Louis Bonaparte intimately. Hortense was an agreeable woman—very French, but lively and full of anecdote. She had been, and was, très galante, but with decency. When I knew her at Rome she was near fifty, and though not handsome, had still the appearance of once having been a desirable woman. * * * Her son was then with her—a youth of my own age, with whom I was intimate without liking him. He was cold, disagreeable, and full of pretension; silent and reserved in his own family, and anxious for distinction, which no one seemed willing to accord him. I believe—contrary to the usual opinion—that he was the son of Louis Bonaparte; he was like him. He was short, not ill-made, but ungraceful; his face was plain, his skin bad, complexion muddy; small pig's eyes, a coarse nose and mouth, lank hair; with little expression, and what he had far from good. Neither I nor any that then knew him thought him at all clever. I remember he got into a ludicrous scrape by intruding in female attire into the apartments of the mistress of the Spanish Ambassador, whence he was kicked out with every circumstance of ignominy."

As editor of The Edinburgh Review Reeve was, as he should have been, autocratic. He always favored anonymity. Froude's "The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon" he did not like, and so an unfavorable criticism appeared in The Edinburgh Review. This is Reeve's letter to Mr. Longman:

"Dec. 26, 1891—I thought it best to tell Froude frankly that the review of his book ('The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon') in The Edinburgh would be an unfavorable one. At the same time I disclaimed in the strongest language any disposition to make a personal attack on himself. Unfortunately, he seems to ascribe adverse criticism of his works to personal animosity, which, in his case, is entirely wanting.

"It is a painful necessity. Froude and his book are too important to be passed over in silence. But the judicial character and consistency, and, I may say, honor, of the Review absolutely require that the truth should be told about the book. I should consider it a derogation to my duty to the Review if, from personal motives or affection, I suppressed an adverse criticism of a work which imperatively demands an answer. * * * I have modified so far as is any expressions which appeared to be of too censorious a character; but it is impossible to avoid condemning a mistaken book because the author is a personal friend. 'Judex damnatur si nocens absolvitur' is our motto."

Innumerable are the extracts which can be taken from this volume. We conclude with this happy description of the gillies' ball at Balmoral, when the Queen was young:

"We drove up to the castle, which is eight miles off, through a fine wooded glen, in the moonlight. On arriving we waited in the library, when arrived Lady John Russell and her boys, the Farquharsons of Invercauld, young Peel, the William Russells, the Duke of Argyll, and then the Court. Nobody was in mourning, as it was a birthday; the Queen in white, with a floating sash of royal Stuart tartan from her shoulders; about half the men in kilts. The Queen made a circle, and then we went into the ballroom, where about a hundred and fifty of the tenants, servants, &c., with their wives and daughters were assembled. Reels then began, which were danced with great energy, and also jigs—very droll. Prince Arthur danced like mad, and Princess Alice was 'weel ta'en out' by the gamekeeper. I stood in a corner talking with the Duke of Argyll, &c. At last the Prince came round and conversed very courteously for ten minutes. * * * All this lasted two hours, and then the Queen withdrew into the supper-room, where there were sandwiches and champagne. She went round again and talked to Lord Melville, behind whom I was standing, and then made me a very gracious bow, but without saying anything to myself."

*MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY REEVE, C. B., D. C. L. By John Knox Laughton, M. A. Longmans, Green & Co.

JOHN HATCHARD.

Famous in His Time as an English Bookseller—Facts in His Life.

"Piccadilly Bookmen" is not a new book, for it was issued some five years ago, but it contains the life history of a famous second-hand bookseller and publisher, John Hatchard, and the little memoir by Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys is so neatly written, holds so much real literary nutriment in it, like "an egg full of meat," that some notice of the book will be found of decided interest.

For an introduction let us tell of the watchful care Hannah More had for Macaulay when he was a lad, for she divined his talents. Trevelyan, in his "Life of Macaulay," informs you that Zachariah Macaulay, the historian's father, knew the bookseller Hatchard well. Hannah writes many letters to the boy Tom. She had received from him "two letters, so neat, and free from blots. By this obvious improvement you have entitled yourself to another book; you must go to Hatchard's and choose." Macaulay never forgot Hatchard. The books Hannah had told him to select impressed the shop and the keeper of it on his mind, so when Macaulay one day met Hatchard in a Clapham stage Macaulay confided to him "his purpose of writing a history of England."

John Hatchard, the proprietor of that famous book shop in Piccadilly, was born in 1768 and died in 1849. He was apprenticed to one Bensley, a printer, but he did not like the place and left it. In 1782 he was bound to a Mr. Ginger, and later to a Mr. Clarke. Both of these personages kept old books for sale, and here John learned the business. He tells how his apprenticeship expired Oct. 18, 1789, "and on the 19th my friends congratulated me (at my father's expense, a good supper and flowing bowl of punch, with some good songs, toasts, and sentiments.") John Hatchard having entered the service of Mr. Thomas Payne, (no connection of the American Tom,) left him in 1797 and commenced business for himself at 173 Piccadilly, and beginning with a capital of £5 died in 1849 worth £100,000.

What memories of "Snuffy Davis" are there not associated with this biography? There is some moderate interest felt today in a small octavo pamphlet, which has for title "Reform or Ruin: Take Your Choice." That is a startling headline. Then you may read, "By John Bowdler, Esq., London, Printed by John Hatchard, No. 173 Piccadilly, 1797." But the publication of that trashy pamphlet was the beginning of the fortunes of the house of John Hatchard. We do not care a penny to-day for John Bowdler, and have but slight interest in his ridiculous son, Thomas Bowdler. Such a papa; such a son. For did not T. B. emasculate and mutilate Shakespeare, and has not the man's name gone down to posterity in the word "Bowdlerizing"? But "Reform or Ruin" had a grand success in 1797-8, and that was John Hatchard's lucky hit.

Sellers of old books in those days cemented literary friendships, for they were more or less learned. Dr. Samuel Johnson's father, Michael, of Litchfield, was one of the early types of this class of booksellers. It was in Tom Davies's bookshop, Russell Street, Covent Garden, that Johnson met his Boswell; and Davies had a pretty wife, which Churchhill signalizes, for he reports that when the lexicographer looked at her he said "Lead us not into temptation," and the virtuous Mrs. Davies having overheard him, the doctor whispered to her, when she saw his confusion: "You, my dear, are the cause of this." But Samuel was not invariably of a pleasant humor. This truly good and great man had once earned a meagre pittance by working as a cataloguer for another bookseller, Osborne, and once on a time Johnson knocked Osborne down by hurling a heavy folio at his head, adding insult to injury by calling him a "blockhead." "Sir, he was impertinent to me, and I beat him," was what the doctor said, and there can be no doubt that Osborne's punishment was deserved. Near Payne's there was Robert Dodsley's shop known as "The Tully's Head," and here came Johnson, Burke, Young, Akenside, Walpole, and Warton.

What were the magazines in vogue when John Hatchard set up business? There were no Edinburghs and Quarterlys. The publications in demand were The Gentleman's Magazine, The European Magazine, The Monthly Review, and The Christian Observer. What has been very much hammered into us was the composition of the Clapham sect, and belonging to this coterie were Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, Clarkson, Zachary Macaulay, and Inglis. They were all Hatchard's patrons. Zachary Macaulay was a truly pious person, distinctly narrow-minded, and so he forbid his son's reading novels—and possibly Thomas chafed over the restriction. One day young Macaulay smuggled a contribution into The Christian Observer, and it was in praise of Fielding. When he was fourteen Thomas Macaulay made an index for The Christian Observer, and ever afterward, though acknowledging that a book without an index is an impossibility, he held the makers of indices in low estimation, for he wrote "index makers in ragged coats of frieze, the very lowest of the frequenters of the coffee houses * * *"

Hatchard's was very probably a resort of the Tories, Debrett's being headquarters for the Whigs, and politics had then undoubted influences over literature. Lord Beaconsfield says "in those days when literary clubs did not exist, and when political clubs were very limited and exclusive, the booksellers' shops were social rendezvous." He then tells that his father often met at Hatchard's Mr. Pye. What do we remember to-day of Henry James Pye, who was Poet Laureate, succeeding Warton? Who knows or repeats a line of Pye's epic "Alfred," which was famous in 1801? Isaac D'Israeli, his son says, was indebted to Pye for encouragement and sympathy, and both of them frequented the Piccadilly shop.

Crabbe changed his publisher, chose Hatchard, and in 1807 appeared a volume containing "The Parish Register," "Sir Eustace Grey," and "The Birth of Flattery." Jeffrey was nice. The Edinburgh Review lauding the book, and Hatchard worked off the whole edition. A copy was sent by the author to Sir Walter Scott, and from that gift came a pleasant correspondence which Lockhart reproduced. Scott referred to himself as "fagging as a clerk," and Crabbe takes that up and writes:

"But how 'fag as a clerk'? Clerk is the name for a learned person, I know, in our Church, but how the same hand that held the pen of 'Marmion' holds that which a clerk fags, unless a clerk means something vastly more than I understand, is not to be comprehended."

Then Crabbe adds that he would "love to read law reports; that is, brief histories of extraordinary cases, with the judgments," and his conclusion is: "I have often thought of consulting Hatchard, whether he knew of such kind of reading." Crabbe's son, in his life of his father, remembers calling one day at Hatchard's in search of his sire, and the bookseller bidding him to "look around," and "there stood my father reading intently, as his manner was, with his knees somewhat bent, insensible to all around him."

Hatchard himself put on, what was natural to him, the garb of utter respectability. "He always dressed in a semi-clerical style, as he thought befitted his connexion."

Did a Church dignitary want a book, Hatchard assumed the proper deferential manner. In one room of the shop were old-fashioned chairs "to match the customary occupants." All this was "considered a part of the business, and as much care as possible was taken not to disturb the slumbers of those who fell into the hands of Morpheus." Then, outside, Hatchard had provided a bench for the accommodation of "the flunkeys who rode on the platforms behind their masters' carriages."

The Duke, for there never was of late times but one Duke, often rode up to the Piccadilly shop, and would dismount and unbend and take a chair. Once he did so when some pamphlets were to be sold at auction. A pamphlet had been originally sold for a shilling. His Grace wanted it, and his orders to purchase it were imperative. The pamphlet was started at 2s. 6d. and was knocked down to Hatchard for his Grace's account for £93, and the Duke "admired the obedience to his orders, which were carte blanche to buy the pamphlet."

With the connection Hatchard had with Tupper this notice must conclude. Martin Tupper's first series of "Proverbial Philosophy" was produced by Rickerby, (1838.) and Rickerby was rather a printer than a publisher. The second series had Hatchard for publisher, and for a long time Tupper made yearly his £500 to £800 from the books, and the profits aggregated in all some £10,000. While John Hatchard and his son Thomas were alive Tupper got along very comfortably with them, but when the two died Tupper took his "Proverbial Philosophy" to the Maxons; then came a decline in the demand for the books. Perhaps Tupper wanted to find himself catalogued with Alfred Tennyson.

How to Open a New Book.

From "Modern Bookbinding Practically Considered," by William Matthews.

"Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so go on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the centre of the volume. Do this two or three times and you will obtain the best results. Open the volume violently or carelessly in any one place and you will likely break the back and cause a start in the leaves. Never force the back; if it does not yield to gentle opening, rely upon it the back is too tightly or strongly lined.

"A connoisseur many years ago, an excellent customer of mine, who thought he knew perfectly how to handle books, came into my office when I had an expensive binding just brought from the bindery ready to be sent home; he, before my eyes, took hold of the volume and tightly holding the leaves in each hand, instead of allowing them free play, violently opened it in the centre and exclaimed: 'How beautifully your bindings open!' I almost fainted. He had broken the back of the volume, and it had to be rebound."

Griffin's New Views of Us

An old critic, Sir Lepel Griffin, has been talking in London of our literature—or our want of it. Before a gathering called the Linton Club he said:

The true greatness and distinction of a nation is not primarily due to its warriors or even its statesmen, who hurry across the world's stage in storm and tumult, but to its writers, either in literature or in science, who have reduced the sum of human misery and added to human happiness, and whose accumulated wisdom is the best inheritance of all succeeding generations. If you desire to see an example of the deadening influence of the exclusive struggle for wealth and material prosperity on the higher life, you have only to look across the water to the United States of America, which is rich and powerful, with an enormous territory and a rapidly increasing population. But the Americans have not yet realized that these advantages do not of themselves confer national distinction and that if their country were to sink beneath the ocean to-morrow it would in history fill a very small place compared with that of the tiny Republic of Athens. In America, at any rate among the men, education is so directed to commercial ends, and in its higher branches the scientific is placed so much above the literary method, that the soul and the imagination are starved and the power of original literary production seems decaying, which is an unnatural and dangerous symptom in a young and vigorous community.

The old race of writers of distinction, such as Longfellow, Bryant, Holmes, and Washington Irving, have died out and the Americans who are most prominent in cultivated European opinion, in art or literature, like Sargent, Henry James, or Marion Crawford, live habitually out of America and draw their inspiration from England, France, or Italy. I was reading the other day a little book called "Kokoro," written by an American, full of grace and delicate fancy, but the author had lived for many years as a professor in a university in Japan. The greatest of English critics of this generation, Matthew Arnold, in the last essay he ever wrote, discussed an opinion which I had expressed in a book on "The Great American Republic," that there was no country in which a cultured human being could live with less pleasure than in America; and when I heard him deliver his first lecture in New York I realized the truth of this remark and how deep a gulf in sympathy lay between the critic and his audience.

But I will not dwell on the shortcomings of our American cousins, when we have so many of our own. We have, in a different degree, the same defects, which are, indeed, inseparable from the conditions our modern life. I believe that the degeneration of the pure literary habit and instinct is but a passing phase of American life and that Americans will, with the larger National ambition which is now possessing them, take in time a worthy place in the Temple of Parnassus. That such may be the case I earnestly desire, for I am one of those who look to the cordial and sympathetic union of England and America as the most important factor of the history of the twentieth century. That this feeling is shared by the best and most distinguished Americans I am convinced, and in evidence I would read to you one graceful sentence from a letter to me of the American Ambassador, written a few days before he left England to take up the responsible position of Secretary of State: "I sometimes feel that the only advantage we Yankees possess over you is that we have two native countries, while you have one."

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This book, which follows "The Story of the Cowboy" in this series, pictures the building of the earlier transcontinental lines across the true West. It tells the story of the engineer who found the way and who was the pioneer of permanent civilization among the Indians and buffalo of the plains and in the mountains. Historically the book is valuable because it gives a comprehensive sketch of a great subject in a brief compass, and, furthermore, the strange and picturesque phases of life which are depicted are full of immediate interest. An actual war, now forgotten, for the possession of a canon in Colorado, is vividly described by the author, who has shared in the work of the railroad men, and who made a special journey through the West to gather fresh material for this valuable and entertaining book.

The Phantom Army.

By MAX PEMBERTON. Uniform with "Kronstadt." Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Mr. Pemberton has written a romantic novel, characterized by continued and increasing interest and stirring adventures. His hero, an English soldier of fortune, is enrolled, through a strange series of incidents, in the "Phantom Army," which has its stronghold in the mountains of Spain, like certain of the Carlist bands of a few years since. The picturesqueness and dramatic quality of the tale will find immediate favor with readers.

Concerning Isabel Carnaby.

By ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"'Concerning Isabel Carnaby' is beyond doubt a book to be read. It is a book with a great deal of fresh and interesting observation in it; the leading characters are really studied, and the detail is obviously from life. Miss Fowler has sympathy and understanding, and her range is a wide one. She can describe a Nonconformist circle in the provinces, and pass from that to society and politics in London, or house parties in the country, and seem equally at home in all of them. She writes without malice, yet with shrewdness and humor."—Westminster Gazette.

These books are for sale by all booksellers, or they will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

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A Great Rarity for the Lenox Library.

The Lenox Library, which contains so many precious original books relating to the early history of the New World, has lately added to its collection, through the kindness of one of its Trustees, a most important piece of Americana, of which but two other copies are known, the British Museum possessing one and the Imperial Court Library of Vienna the other. It is Schöner's "De Nuper Repertis Insulis ac Regionibus," a small Latin pamphlet of four leaves, bearing the date of 1523. This very copy sold for a low price in Maisonneuve's sale of 1867 in Paris, and later could not be traced. Last month, however, it turned up in Catalogue No. 61 of M. Spirgatis of Leipsic, where it was priced at 400 marks, and came a little later to the Lenox. In the Maissonneuve sale, where it figured as No. 1,186, it was bound with Houter's "Rudimentorum Cosmographico," and was then (1867) noticed by Harrisse, who, in his "Additions" to his "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," assigns to it the date of Houter's tract, 1549. It is now bound by itself, and apparently was separated from the Houter long before it reached the Leipsic bookseller.

Johann Schöner of Carlstadt, the author of "De Nuper Repertis," &c., and a celebrated German mathematician of the sixteenth century, is perhaps best known to present day scholars by the series of terrestrial globes supposed to have been made by him in 1515, 1520, 1523, and 1533, the first, second, and fourth of which are still preserved at Frankfort, Nuremberg, and Weimar, respectively. The title of the Latin pamphlet in question, (which was one of Schöner's numerous published works,) reads as follows, translated into English: "A Letter from Johann Schöner of Carlstadt concerning the Islands and Countries which have been recently discovered under the Command of the Most Serene Kings of Castile and Portugal; and a Terrestrial Globe for those who wish to follow the course of the Voyages. Dedicated to the most distinguished and eloquent Reimar von Streitberg, Canon of the Church of Bamberg."

The late Charles H. Kalbfleisch, the importance of whose collection of works on American history and geography is well known, never was able to secure a copy of the rare pamphlet of the professor of mathematics at Nuremberg. Referring to Varnhagen's reprint, St. Petersburg, 1872, he said in 1889, in a letter to a friend, that it was as near to the original as he ever expected to get. "There was a copy," he wrote at another time, "in Maissonneuve's catalogue of 1867, which sold very cheap. It was the one from which Harrisse got his inspiration. I tried very hard a few years ago to get them to trace it, but they had no knowledge of its destination. There are, I believe, but three copies known."

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Keep in mind the fact that the young people of to-day are just as anxious to read ST. NICHOLAS as you used to be,—and how many of them can you subscribe for and make happy?

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A Chinaman's Memory.

From "China in Transformation," by A. R. Colquhoun.

"The intellectual capacity of the Chinese may rank with the best in Western countries. Their own literary studies, in which memory plays the important part, prove the nation to be capable of prodigious achievements in that direction. It is stated in Macaulay's Life that had "Paradise Lost" been destroyed he could have reproduced it from memory. But even such a power of memory as he possessed is small compared with that of many Chinese, who can repeat by heart all the thirteen classics; and it is as nothing to that of some Chinese, who, in addition to being able to repeat the classics, can memorize a large part of the general literature of their country.

"A Chinese acquaintance of mine was able at the age of sixty-five to reproduce, verbatim, letters received by him in his youth from some of his literary friends famous as stylists. When pitted against European students in school or college the Chinaman is in no respect inferior to his Western contemporaries, and, whether in mathematics and applied science, or in metaphysics and speculative thought, he is capable of holding his own against all competitors."

Sale of Medals.

Will some of the medals recently given to our brave soldiers and sailors be ever put up at auction? There are many vicissitudes in life. Sales of military and naval medals are by no means uncommon in England. Lately a Victoria Cross, awarded to Private M. Murphy, military train, 1858, for an act of bravery at Azinghur on April 15, 1858, during the pursuit of Koer Singh's army, was, together with his medals for the Mutiny, with bars for Lucknow and the Relief, sold at Messrs. Debenham, Storr & Sons' rooms, Covent Garden. After a keen competition the lot was sold for £44. The East India Company's gold medal for services in Ceylon, 1795-6, realized £37; the same company's silver medal for Khelat-i-Ghilzie and the medal inscribed "Ghuznee-Cabul, 1842," (within two wreaths,) £37; a group of three naval medals, including the medal for Benin, 1897, £10 10s., and a West African medal for Mivele, 1895, £7.

BOOKS I BEST REMEMBER.

Under the title "Books I Best Remember," arrangements have been made by THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for a short series of papers by writers of experience and repute, who have read widely in the current literature of their times. The wish of the editor has been to show through these articles which books have best survived in the recollections of readers who have all their lives been in contact with current literature. Readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW with recollections embracing the same periods it is hoped will find these recollections interesting for comparison with their own. The first paper in the series was published in the issue of Oct. 22. It was written by Mrs. Sherwood.

Second Artic'e.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton.

"I love to lose myself in other men's minds. When I am not walking I am reading; I cannot sit and think. Books think for me. * * * I can read anything which I call a book."—Charles Lamb.

So many things have been said in praise of books that merely to name these eulogia would require almost the space of an Alexandrian Library. I suppose that the true account for this multiplicity of reference is to be found in the fact that nothing material is so allied to human kinship as is a book. Out of all these varied ascriptions of conspiring homage and gratitude, few can be chosen that offer a more pungent or pictorial report than Emily Dickinson's startlingly vivid lines, where she says:

"There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away,
Nor any coursers like a page
Of prancing poetry.
This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of toll;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears a human soul!"

I think the first complete volume—and it was in board covers—that could be called a book to which my attention was directed was Webster's American Spelling Book. In this, at two and a half years of age, (for I had learned the alphabet earlier,) a teacher pointed out to me the perpendicular columns of words and taught me to read the adjacent sentences into which they were simply formed. There were pictures there to give interest to the text, and, to this day, I clearly recall a certain strange sensation and delight which a book first made upon me, just because it was a book, and not particularly because it was that book.

I perceived that it was something different from the teacher's chair and table, though when closed it seemed no less material. It had ideas and a spiritual content, and it told me something. When I got to the pictured story of "The Milkmaid" and "The Boys in the Farmer's Apple Tree"—the good farmer who made first pellets of grass with which to drive them out before he tried what virtue there might be in stones—I saw fully what books and reading meant. Of course there was a high flavor of moral teaching mixed with its attempts at entertainment and literary instruction, but this was by no means ill-planned. When the English Reader, made by the good old Quaker, Lindley Murray, came along as a close second to it, the didactic element was overpowering and at high tide.

This book would be thought far too advanced now for a child of five or six; but it was in those early years, as well as much later, that I read it, and was thus introduced to Pope and Johnson and Addison and Goldsmith, as well as to other names of conspicuous note in English literature. The book would be called antiquated now, but if the effect of reading it could be traced and summarized, I doubt if the mental stimulus and culture it has afforded to thousands would not be shown to be equal to that of any one book among those which have worked to drive it out of recent use.

I confess it lifted my mind up on tiptoe, so to speak, at first; it was too strong meat for the adolescent mind to assimilate all at once—but it all became clear and lucid in later years. Those sonorous sentences that had long become permanent fixtures in the memory, though not clearly comprehended in the days of their introduction, were a blaze of light at last. For thirty years the book, perhaps, has had no living existence, but the children who were nurtured upon it, though they live three times thirty years, will not fail to remember its far-away reverberations. Some of us doubted, as children, that selected passage from Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" where he rather credulously remarked of Niagara Falls that, notwithstanding their great height, "it is said that the Indians sometimes went down it in their canoes in safety." We know now that whoever may have been Goldsmith's informant on this matter it was certainly not one of the Indians who had tried that experiment

As evidence of the book's enormous seriousness there is in one of its editions a footnote by Murray apologizing for the insertion of a passage that seemed to him to border upon levity, and he seems to shrink from the responsibility of it as if he had committed a cardinal sin. But what is amusing about the apology is that no one is so tenderly conscienced to-day as to be able to detect any particular levity in the passage whatever. In spite of these minor matters, the English Reader was one of the mind-shaping books of its era, and they are still a numerous people who acknowledge its influence and who both remember and reverence it.

A book that gave you boundless delight, and which was thumbed more and cherished more highly than were any of my toys, was the one given to me in my sixth year, if not earlier. The particular edition of it was titled, "Mother Goose's Quarto Book of Melodies." To step out of the dignified and stately English Reader, where to smile was almost to commit a crime, into this metaphorical circus tent, with its various Punch and Judy like characters, where all was roistering levity and general "high jinks"—with no more thought of sin or moral obligation than there is in conic sections or the chapters on the binomial theorem—was to enter an entirely new world. For me the world was a radiant fairy land, an enchanted, wondermaking domain. Whether it was "Old Mother Hubbard," "Ding-Dong Bell," "The Old Cow That Jumped Over the Moon," "Bobby Shaftoe," "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," or "Humpty-Dumpty" that I read, or whatever else in that savory and never-to-be-forgotten mélange, the door of romance was opened and life was changed on that book's parentally permitted arrival. I wonder if Lindley Murray ever saw it. I am sure William D. Howells thanks his stars that he saw and enjoyed it before he laid down the realistic edict as the rule for literature.

None of Mother Goose's readers, perhaps, could have explained how

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her."

And afterward how

"He put her in a pumpkin shell,
And there he kept her very well."

But it all tickled the fancy and gave inexplicable delight. To the child who has no long experience to set against such relations, Mother Goose was true enough. How could he who is so fresh born and expecting wonders—in fact, meeting wonders daily—doubt that these might be true somewhere? There was, at any rate, a vraisemblance in their telling that even the grown reader cannot quite quit himself of. The coming down of the Man in the Moon, the man who jumped into the bramble bush, with such sorrow at first and such success on the repetition, and the death and burial of Cock Robin, were not, of course, according to the ordinary way of things; but the story of Jack Sprat and his wife and the old woman who lived only upon victuals and drink, which "were the chief of her diet," as well as many others of the collection, were merely grotesque—not impossible.

What a medley of nonsense they all made—and yet was there ever anything more stimulating and delicious? It must be a sad child, and a rare child, who must go through life without feeling their hypnotic spell. My copy of Mother Goose was square, and covered by yellow-papered boards, and I have never since—to my regret—been able to find its exact duplicate. The palpable error, started early in this century, which says that Mother Goose was a real personage, who lived in Boston the century previous, has stuck to its foothold with surprising tenacity, but it has no show now in any intelligent court. The etiology of Mother Goose's tales is too distant to trace. The stories no doubt came from the table lands of Asia and from the far-back Aryan race. They were probably in various forms told to children the world over many thousands of years ago, and have a date and lineage similar to those that belong to the well-known and similarly universal children's games.

The Rollo Books and others of a close kinship to them I remember as fairly entertaining, but they did not waken my boyish enthusiasm or make a deep mental imprint upon me. I much preferred Mungo Park's "Travels in Africa," which was alive with a delightfully strange and indomitably heroic experience. A book that was never very noted which Paraclete Potter of Poughkeepsie published in 1810 lingered in my grandfather's garret far past its day and fell into my hands when I was six years old. I still recall its primitive simplicity and its antique flavor. Its hold upon my memory, though, comes from the fact that it furnished me the first piece I was ever taught to declaim.

I read the "Arabian Nights" very early, and somewhat clandestinely, for I found the book from time to time was moved about to be out of my reach. It was doubtless not an exactly fit mental pabulum for those very early days, when the world is all before one; but I am sure it brought me no permanent harm. What it did bring me was breathless pleasure, the spirit of the Orient, and a sense of the richness of human aspiration that were all a revelation. The magic of Aladdin lamp, the story of the Forty Thieves—how they still stir and excite the youthful mind! The atmosphere of the Nights' stories was far enough away from the New England and Middle States environment, and when you woke up from their absorbing spell the day's routine and even the landscape's perspective became dun-colored and tame and prosy enough. You had been reveling in its doctrine of hedonism and unrestricted liberty, and then were plunged back into the chill realities that belong with stern tasks and dutiful living—with no mental hashish at hand for their mitigation.

In the way of humor there were still existent upon the library shelves available to me Sam Slick's works, but I heard them read and quoted by older people oftener than I opened them. Then, too, there was an odd little book—of no known paternity, so far as I am aware—entitled, "Thinks I to Myself: A Serio-Comic Tragedy," which was not a little naïve and amusing, and full of touches of a certain keen anatomy of mental human nature. Every once in a while this little, long duodecimo, in boards, may be seen in some old bookstall; so that it would seem there was quite a large edition of it called for in its prosperous days. But how sad and solemn an old book that has outlived its generation, and is obsolete to the next, appears! If the book was once humorous, there will be no more smiles between its covers—only dust and mold upon them.

I believe that the first book of literary criticism that engaged my serious attention was "The Living Authors of America," by Thomas Powell. It was not great criticism—it was even thin and superficial, and not always intelligent; but its great importance to me was its introduction to my notice of several authors of whom I knew little. Here in extracts I got my first taste of Emerson, my early knowledge of Margaret Fuller as a literary personality, and some extended acquaintance with Poe, Longfellow, Bryant, Cooper, and other notabilities.

But there was still another book of poems that stirred me deeply, partly because it came at an impressible period of my life, and partly because it had some truly poetic worth, and bespoke large things. This book, in that chocolate-colored cloth under which the Ticknor & Fields house have stored such immeasurable literary wealth, was Alexander Smith's "Life Drama." On its appearance The London Times, The Spectator, and other English critical voices made for it a hearty acclaim. They said it was Shakespearean, and gave it other adjectives of but little less magnitude. After a little time there came a reaction from this praise; Sydney Dobell, a real poet, and others with Smith were satirized in a group as the "Spasmodic School" of poets—particularly in a poem built on the lines of the "Life Drama" and titled "Firmilian."

In spite of all this, I have always preserved a certain fondness for Alexander Smith. He wrote more than a few good lines, as these are which linger in my memory, from which I quote wholly:

"Although its heart is filled with gold and ores,
The sea complains upon a thousand shores.

All things have something more than barren use,
There is a scent upon the briar;
A tremulous splendor fills the Autumn dews,
Cold moons are fringed with fire."

But there were certain extravagances in the "Life Drama,' like the following quatrain, which made it easy to caricature it and make it seem ridiculous. This quatrain is part of a lyric addressed to a young lady:

"My soul leaped up beneath thy timid kiss,
What then to me were groans,
Or pain, or death? Earth was a round of bliss,
I seemed to walk on thrones."

Alexander Smith died young, but he left besides his verses some books of prose, one of which, a series of essays titled "Dreamthorp," is a very delightful production. I shall always keep this volume among the books that deserve not to die, and the "Life Drama" not far away—the latter as a reminiscence provoker of past pleasure.

I should have said at an earlier point than this that the bound volumes of the old Penny Magazine, as well as the Chambers Miscellany, made very attractive books when they were more current than either of them can be again, and that my indebtedness to the former especially is very great. The Hans Christian Andersen stories I enjoyed also when they came somewhat later. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Origin of Species" were epoch-making books in their respective ways, but, heretical as it may be to say it, I never could read the very famous one first named a second time—it was so helplessly unliterary, and, it seemed to me, in certain chapters so half-sickly melodramatic. William Blake's poetry, especially his "Songs of Innocence," had for me a rare charm from my first acquaintance with them. His song of "The Tiger" is one of the truly inspired poems—not less so, in fact, than Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner." What a stupendous and startling thought he embodies in this line:

"Did he who made the Lamb, make thee?"

There were two books, not altogether unallied in their spiritual content, that I read at about the same date, which wrought an unforgetable effect. I mean that tenderly introspective book, titled, "Thorndale," and the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli." Filled were both of them with a dreamy seriousness and deliciously poetic reverie. The former has its echo in "Amiel's Journal" and its counterpart in Matthew Arnold's favorite "Obermann."

Can any one forget the urbane and gentle and dignified "Spectator" of Addison and Steele? I have never been able to do so. Nor have I lost the remembrance of the charm of a multitude of Oriental works such as the "Sakuntala" of Kalidasa. This author has been called "The Shakespeare of India." The "Tripataka," the "Shammapada," and the "Zenda Vesta" have passages that often come to mind, as do some of Mahommed's sayings in his so-called "Table Talk." It was Theodore Parker's liability to take his text from some of these writings that caused Lowell, when describing in his "Fable for Critics" the condition of one who should go to hear this preacher, to write as follows:

"You won't know beforehand
Whether you are to be Bibled or Koraned."

I must dismiss Omar Khâyyâm the Elder, Edda, Gulliver, and Munchausen, and Evelyn and Pepys to not be carried too far a-field.

To speak of Joubert is to take us to one of the keenest sentence makers of France, but both the English and American editions of his maxims fail to render more than a part of his work. Among isolated books here and there that were impressive, I may name Hamerton's "The Painter's Camp," Judd's "Margaret," that idyllic New England story; Thoreau's "Walden" and "Week," and Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." But I could never, as some seem impelled to do, while seeing the latter's literary worth, and not affected by its portentous form, make of it the basis for a religious cult. But, chacun a son gout. Rossetti's volume, that brought the "Blessed Damozel," added a new pleasure to life.

If Landor is so famous as to be outlawed from this company I have summoned, he is so little read as to deserve admittance to it. For years I have kept close at hand, while having his other writings accessible, Stedman's and Aldrich's "Cameos," which is an admirably well-chosen selection (as the authorship would guarantee) of Landor's verse. If a Greek of the classic age could come back to us—one of eminent literary genius, and should express himself in our tongue—he would not be more Greek or more classic than was Landor.

But as memories of books thicken, there seems to them no end. Even Blackstone beckons in the backward perspective as having had literary and thought-inspiring significance. It is best, perhaps, to shut out here the clamoring figures that make a call to be named. I feel in laying down the pen and dismissing the topic as if I had gone partly through an immeasurable forest and touched only here and there a tree.

JOEL BENTON.

BOOKS AFTER SCHOOL DAYS.

Suggestions for Two Classes of Readers, Common School and College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You would confer a favor by giving me a list of books that would be proper to give to a young man just out of a country school, who has had a common education, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. Also, kindly give me a list of books that would be suitable for a young man who has just graduated from such a college as Yale, Princeton, &c., and greatly oblige

AN OLD READER.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1898.

"An Old Reader" gives us what would, in the slang of the day, be termed "a large order." It is an order peculiarly difficult to fill, because we have no clue as to the capabilities or tastes of these young men, nor have we any hint in regard to their love of reading or the books that have hitherto occupied them.

If the young man from the country school has no acquaintance with literature, it will be well for him to begin with the classics of boyhood, "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," "Gulliver's Travels," and "The Swiss Family Robinson"; then "The Jungle Books" and "Captains Courageous," by Kipling; Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Coral Island," (Ballantyne,) "The Treasure Island," (Stevenson,) Dickens's "History of England," and "Rollo's Tour in Europe." While these are suitable for young readers, boys of from ten to fifteen years, they would not be found too childish by any adult who had missed them in his youth. We do not know any books better fitted to inspire a boy with a love of reading and a longing for a wider excursion into the field of literature. These may be followed by biographies of the great men of our own country—and of these the name is legion—by "Plutarch's Lives," "Poor Boys Who Became Famous," (Bolton,) "Greek Heroes," (Kingsley,) "Adventures of Ulysses," (Lamb,) "The Talisman," "Ivanhoe," "Guy Mannering," "Quentin Durward," and "Kenilworth," (Scott;) "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield," (Dickens,) "The Last Days of Pompeii," (Bulwer,) and Smiles's "Self-Help" and "Character."

In poetry, the young reader's library should contain "The Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion," (Scott,) "Lays of Ancient Rome," (Macaulay,) "The Iliad of Homer," (Pope,) "The Prisoner of Chillon," (Byron,) and the collection "Open Sesame," in several volumes. Besides these, the series known as "Stepping Stones to Literature," from the Fourth Reader to the end, five volumes in all, are full of admirable selections. "Cum grano salis," we add Abbott's "Little Red Histories," (which, with Shakespeare, Lincoln was wont to say, taught him all the history he ever knew,) and "The Henty Books." The fault of Abbott's histories is that the author always holds a brief for his hero or heroine, whether it be Napoleon I. or Mary of Scotland. But he makes history living and interesting, and to those who have not the time to read larger and more philosophic works the information given by these bright little books will be found valuable enough to offset their too evident one-sidedness.

As for Henty, his many volumes are all historic, and, we believe, accurate. Boys seem to read them eagerly, although they are "history and water." Perhaps the water will evaporate and the history abide. An adult would probably cry for mercy before completing a single volume, but it is an undeniable fact that boys like these stories, nearly fifty in number. They cover many epochs of history, and are certainly far better mental pabulum than the apotheosis of bootblacks, newsboys, and juvenile criminals. "Two Years Before the Mast," Dana; Nansen's, Peary's, and Dr. Kane's books of arctic exploration, and Livingstone's and Stanley's volumes of African travel are all fascinating and healthful.

"Gulliver's Travels," "The Arabian Nights," and other works needing expurgation or abbreviation, are excellently well edited in Ginn's "Classics for Children," in itself an admirable library for the young. While a list of books suited to any special person is to be presented with diffidence and with the assurance that it is a thing elastic and not arbitrary, a list for a young and unknown college alumnus must be relegated into the region of the impossible. Not only has he already studied many of the works of those placed by common consent among the immortals, but his mind must have taken a certain trend, not to be ignored in his future reading. It does not follow, however, that he is to be left without guidance in mapping out a course for himself. Upon the threshold of his literary life, he can do nothing better than to read more than once Frederic Harrison's essay on "The Choice of Books." It will be well if he can possess himself of that essay, and of the same author's edition of the library of Auguste Comte. Then in "The Pleasures of Life," by Sir John Lubbock, he will find much that is charming and suggestive in two chapters, "A Song of Books" and "The Choice of Books." The latter concludes with a list of one hundred books particularly recommended for general reading. When this list appeared, many other lists were at once suggested by noted men of letters. Some of these were collated and bound together, and may still be obtainable. Of course, Sir John Lubbock's is open to criticism, as any other would be. We would suggest the substitution of Newman's exquisite "Apologia," that masterpiece of English, for Wake's "Apostolic Fathers"; the addition to the poets of Tennyson, Browning, and Mrs. Browning, as well as some collections of miscellaneous poetry, such as "The Fireside Encyclopaedia"; of Herbert Spencer to the philosophers, if only his "Social Statics" and "Data of Ethics"; of Carlyle to the essayists, and to the biographies his "Life of John Sterling," Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay," and Stopford Brooke's "Life and Letters of Frederick Robertson." We would not say of Miss Austen, "'Emma' or 'Pride and Prejudice,'" for "Pride and Prejudice" is by far the superior. Thackeray cannot be left without his "Henry Esmond," or, for the sake of "him whose heart was as a little child," without his "Newcomes." Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" and Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii" might reluctantly be omitted, if the omission would make room for George Eliot's "Romola" and "Middlemarch." But emendations and addenda will inevitably suggest themselves to this or to any one of the "Best Hundreds" which followed Sir John Lubbock's. He himself refers his readers wishing more extended lists to Comte's "Catechism," Pycroft's "Course of English Reading," Ireland's "Books for General Readers," and others.

Most admirable remarks on the subject of reading are to be found in "Letter CLV." of the "Life of Rev. Frederick Robertson" mentioned above. Naturally, no one confines himself wholly to these "best books" that have become classics, nor is it well that he should. Heeding, upon the whole, all that Harrison and Robertson say so incisively on the subject of "multifarious reading," it is, nevertheless, true that a chance acquaintance in a book is often as charming and refreshing as he is sometimes found in the flesh. But a few weeks ago the writer met one in The Outlook—"Youth: A Narrative." It was something not to be missed. It came, to use its own words, "as a gift, as a grace, as a reward" to all who love what is lovely in language and vivid in narrative. And so it will often be; but he who makes these chance acquaintances must be quick to discern; he must not need, as Mr. Beecher used to say, "to eat the whole ox in order to know the flavor of the beef."

After all, just as much depends upon how one reads as upon what one reads. There is the school-girl type of reader, whose sole interest in "Hamlet" would be to know whether the gloomy Dane married Ophelia. There is the conscientious, perfunctory type, who clings to "lists," and goes through all the books recommended with impartial dullness. And there is your true book lover, who seems to have a genius for finding a soul in the very waifs and strays of literature, and who often gets out of a book a great deal more than the author ever dreamed of putting into it. Think of the charm evoked by Macaulay and his sister from those dreary old romances of which nobody else ever heard. And when the magicians passed away and a younger generation essayed the books, where was the witchery? All gone. The fairy gold had turned to withered leaves. "To him that hath shall be given." That is the universal law. What we get from a book depends upon what we bring to it. And so we would say to every young reader: In life and in literature keep the best company, but don't be cold-blooded about it. Bring to your book friends, as to your flesh and blood friends, your own best. It is the paradox of literature that, while its highest aim is to improve humanity, he who reads for improvement alone misses the improvement he seeks. Bear always in mind Mrs. Browning's noble lines:

"Mark then. We get no good
By being ungenerous even to a book,
And calculating profits; so much help
By so much reading. It is rather when
We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge
Soul-forward, headlong into a book's profound,
Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth,
'Tis then we get the right good from a book."

A Paper in Pure Irish.

From The Athenæum.

The paper is to appear weekly at Ath Cliath, which is the name by which the once Danish city of Dublin is known wherever Irish alone is spoken, and its price is pinginn, a penny. It begins with "Nuaidheacht," paragraphs of news, such as accounts of the election of Mayors, local celebrations, and other Irish intelligence. This is followed by paragraphs of foreign news under the heading "Tar lear," beyond sea. Three columns of correspondence follow, and are succeeded by "Filidheacht," poetry or literature. A leading article, entitled "Teanga na hEireann" (the language of Ireland,) concludes the Irish part of the journal. Three pages in English follow.

SPANISH WAR BOOKS.

Fifty-two of the Best Ones in the Latest State Traveling Library.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—The craving of the reading public for Spanish literature seems to increase rather than diminish. The New York State Library head, recognizing this fact, has just filled out another of its popular traveling libraries. It contains fifty-two of the best volumes on "Spanish War." The works are as follows:

Harper's "Armies of To-day." Illustrated. New York, 1893. (Military systems and manners of United States, England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Mexico, with chapter on European military situation; popular.)

J. L. M. Curry's "Constitutional Government of Spain." Illustrated. New York, 1889. (Aims to show growth of free government. Valuable as a sketch of facts, but the facts reveal little true progress.)

F. T. Jane's "All the World's Fighting Ships." Illustrated. London, 1898. (Portrait details of over 1,000 warships, giving descriptive notes and statistics in English, French, German, and Italian.)

E. S. Maclay's "History of the United States Navy, 1775 to 1894." Illustrated. 1898. (Standard history of naval affairs disproportionate treatments and occasional errors, but admirable in the main.)

A. T. Mahan's "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future." Illustrated. Boston. 1897. (Eight essays reprinted from magazines. Strong plea for naval defenses in the interests of a righteous peace.)

Theodore Roosevelt's "American Ideals." New York, 1897. (On manly virtues and practical politics, State legislation, civil service reform, administering the New York police force, Monroe doctrine, &c.)

J. R. Spears's "History of Our Navy." New York, 1897. (Dwells chiefly on romantic and picturesque aspects, treating briefly and incidentally of naval administration and development. Profusely illustrated.—Dial.)

F. R. Stark's "Abolition of Privateering and the Declaration of Paris." New York, 1897. (Part I., a not very lawyerlike discussion of the right of capture of private property at sea; Part II., a concise comparative sketch of privateering before 1856; Part III., sensible comment on the Declaration of Paris as to privateering.—American Historical Review.)

C. F. Tucker's "Monroe Doctrine." Boston, 1885. (Concise history of the causes of its promulgation and of its various applications to 1885.)

G. E. Wilmot's "Development of Navies During the Last Half Century." Illustrated. New York, 1892. (Development of means of ocean warfare in Europe, specially England, in the United States and South America.)

H. W. Wilson's "Iron-Clads in Action." Boston, 1897. (Invaluable to students of naval history and science, and intensely interesting to the lay reader.—Bookman.)

R. W. Gilder, "For the Country." New York, 1897. (Written for patriotic occasions and in memory of great soldiers.)

Edmondo de Amicis's "Spain and the Spaniards." Illustrated. New York, 1894. (A clever succession of word pictures describing a tour through Spain during the brief reign of King Amadeus, 1871-3.)

A. S. Brown's "Madeira and the Canary Islands." Illustrated. London, 1896. (Complete guide for invalids, tourists, and residents, with statistics, notes on history and conditions, and excellent maps.)

H. T. Finck's "Spain and Morocco." New York, 1891. (Two months' outing described by a good observer and swift sketcher.—Atlantic Monthly.)

Hans Gadow's "In Northern Spain." Illustrated. London, 1897. (Travel in unfrequented mountain regions where Spanish life may be seen in unchanged mediaeval backwardness.)

C. B. Luffman's "Vagabond in Spain." Illustrated. New York, 1895. (Straightforward record, without literary pretensions, of a tramping tour. Considerable information about social conditions of the people.)

Gaston Vuillier's "The Forgotten Isles." New York, 1896. (Many beautiful illustrations by author. His freshness of outlook, keen observation, and ready sympathy give him wide range of interest.—Academy.)

F. B. and W. H. Workman's "Sketches Awheel in Modern Iberia." Illustrated. New York, 1897. (Observations on nature, people, and art in Spain by two bicycle travelers of good courage and cheerful philosophy.)

H. R. Whitehouse's "Sacrifice of a Throne." New York, 1897. (Life of Victor Emmanuel's second son, King of Spain from 1871-3. Clear in statement and analysis of motives.)

David Hannay's "Don Emilio Castelar." Illustrated. New York, 1896. (A sketch of the political history of Spain rather than a biography of the man.—Academy.)

J. A. Harrison's "Spain." Illustrated. Boston, 1881. (Outlines of history from earliest times to 1878.)

Mrs. Elizabeth Latimer's (Wormsley) "Spain in the Nineteenth Century." Illustrated. Chicago, 1898. (Outline of recent Spanish history, with chapter on Cuban affairs. Readable and excellent for popular use.)

Julius Bien & Co.'s map of Philippine Islands and adjacent seas. New York, 1898.

F. Jagor's "Travels in the Philippines." London, 1875. (Interesting description of natural features, social conditions, products, industries, people, archaeologic remains, &c.

Henry Norman's "People and Politics of the Far East." Illustrated. New York, 1895. (Travels and studies in the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies, Siberia, China, Japan, Korea, Siam, and Malaya.)

John Foreman's "Philippine Islands." Illustrated. London, 1892. (Historical, geographical, ethnographical, social, and commercial sketch of the Philippine archipelago and its political dependencies, the Ladrones and the Carolines.)

Military map of the Island of Cuba. New York, 1898. Military map of the Island of Puerto Rico. Washington, 1898. (Both published by Adjutant General's office.)

M. M. Ballou's "Due South; or, Cuba Past and Present." (Describes Cuba and life and conditions there with considerable detail. Written in 1885.)

Raimundo Cebvera's "Cuba and the Cubans." Philadelphia, 1896. (By a Cuban. In reply to a Spanish book which seriously misrepresented Cuba. Describes country, people, social, industrial, educational, and literary conditions. Arraigns Spanish Government and advocates autonomy.)

R. H. Dana's "To Cuba and Back." Boston, 1887. (A picture, still interesting, of the island's life, conditions, and resources in 1859.

C. W. Eves's "West Indies." London, 1897. (Sketches briefly history and conditions, giving special attention to British colonies. Good maps and photographic illustrations.)

A. C. N. Gallenga's "Pearl of the Antilles." London, 1873. (Study of the Cuban insurrection, its causes and problems, made from personal observations in 1873.)

Charles Kingsley's "At Last; a Christmas in the West Indies." (Sketches the characteristic traits of the life around him and the natural phenomena of the world about him.)

F. A. Ober's "In the Wake of Columbus." Boston, 1893. (The author, Special Commissioner representing the Columbian Exposition, followed the courses of Columbus among the West Indies, collecting interesting data.)

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's "Where the Trade-Wind Blows." New York, 1898. (Twelve West Indian stories. Uncommonly successful in portraying alien types of character and morals.)

F. A. Ober's "Under the Cuban Flag; or, The Caciques' Treasure." Boston, 1897. (Romance of the Cuban insurrection. Glorifies insurgents' cause, and is full of excitement and bloodshed. Character drawing and sentimental side weak.)

J. H. Bloomfield's "A Cuban Expedition." London, 1896. (Personal experience of a young Englishman who participated in a filibustering expedition forty years ago.)

R. H. Davis's "Cuba in War Time." New York, 1898. (Press letters, wanting continuity, but throwing vivid light on proceedings which have ruined one of the finest islands in the world.)

Grover Flint's "Marching with Gomez," &c. Boston, 1898. (Not only the most novel and entertaining account of the insurrection yet written, but, so far as it goes, the most authentic.—Nation.)

John Guiteras's "Free Cuba, by Merchan and Others." Philadelphia, 1898. (Sketches of history, conditions, and the causes and justification of the present rebellion, written by representative Cubans.)

Murat Halstead's "Story of Cuba, Her Struggles," &c. New York, 1896. (A newspaper correspondent's study. His view of future relations between Cuba and the United States is somewhat rose-colored.)

James Rodway's "The West Indies and the Spanish Main." New York, 1896. (Story of the Nations.) (History of the land surrounding the Caribbean Sea. It is crowded with facts and has great merit as an accurate study.)

Rowan and Ramsey's "The Island of Cuba." New York, 1896. (Part I., descriptive: physical conditions; Part II., historical; Part III., political and commercial. Accurate; offers information rather than entertainment.)

A. S. Hershey's "Recognition of Cuban Belligerency." Philadelphia, 1896. (In demonstration of the right of the United States to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.)

Bulwer and Landor.

From the Memoirs of Henry Reeve.

Bulwer, notwithstanding his deafness, could hear the solitary hiss which mingled with the thousand plaudits. The sweetest flowers prick him with a thorn and the gayest insects sting him as they pass. He came into our box after having received a complete ovation, and the first words he uttered were: "A great many enemies in the house to-night." Poor fellow! who had so much talent with so little greatness; so much success, and so little happiness. That asp, his wife, sends over an abusive letter from Paris to The Morning Post just so that it may appear on the morning of the day fixed for bringing out his play.

Landor, you know, is quite as vain of not being read as Bulwer is of being the most popular writer of the day. Nothing can equal the contempt with which he treats anybody who has more than six readers and three admirers, unless it be that saying of Hegel's, when he declared that nobody understood his writings but himself, and that not always. Lady B. said the truest thing of Carlyle's productions that ever was uttered; she called them "spangled fustian"—a homely, rough stuff, sparkling with genius in the seams.

Cambridge and the Poets.

From Blackwood.

Cambridge has been always the home of poets—a nest or nursery of singing birds. It has been said—and perhaps with a little exaggeration—that Cambridge produced the martyrs, while Oxford burned them, and so it might be said that Cambridge has cherished her poets, while Oxford usually expelled them.

Clough and Matthew Arnold are happy exceptions, but Shelley was sent down from the university for airing his atheistical opinions, and the Jacobin Landor had to leave Trinity for firing a gun across the quadrangle at the windows of his opposite neighbor, who happened to be a Tory. But, as a matter of fact, nearly every English poet worthy of the name, who was at a university at all, was—for a time at least—a member of one or another of the colleges on the Cam. Chaucer's connection with Clare (his "Solere Hall") must, we fear, be consigned to the region of romance, but Milton was undoubtedly at Christ's, and his mulberry tree is still the object of attention in that charming little garden—the loveliest thing in its way in all Cambridge.

STERNE'S LETTER BOOK.

Found in France and Recently Exhibited in London—"Tristram Shandy."

There was recently discovered at Montpellier, in France, and exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, a manuscript volume of the highest interest, a short account of which may be acceptable to the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW:

This is an original letter book of the author of "Tristram Shandy," and consists of the signed, corrected, original drafts of sixteen long letters, all in his own neat and legible handwriting. Besides these there are letters from others, which Sterne has copied into the book to explain his replies. That the volume was intended for publication is shown by the following inscription written by Sterne on the cover:

"Fothergill, I know, has some good ones—Garrick some—Hall [i. e., John Hall-Stevenson] * * * has received hundreds, they have been wrote most of 'em in too careless a way—besides he's careless—Govr. Litleton's lady (Miss Macartney) numbers—Countess of Edgecomb—Mrs. Moore of Bath—Mrs. Fenton, London—cum multis aliis. These all, if collected with the large number of mine and friends in my possession, would print and sell to good end. Hall has by him a great number, wch. with those in this book and in my Bureau, and those above, wd make 4 vols. the size of Shandy—they would sell well, and produce 800 pds. at the least."

But the last letter is dated Jan. 6, 1767, and shortly afterward he carried the volume with him to France on his famous Sentimental Journey and left it there; and, although some of the letters have found their way into print from other sources, still the main part of the volume is unpublished—which is probably for the best after all.

The letters cover the entire eight years over which the publication of the nine volumes of "Tristram Shandy" was extended, 1760-67, and they naturally contain much matter relating to that work. Curiously enough, the first and last letters relate, respectively, to the first and last volumes of "Tristram Shandy." The first letter, of five quarto pages, dated Jan. 1, 1760, speaks at length of "Shandy," Vol. I. of which was then preparing for publication. His correspondent had given him to understand that the book did not altogether meet with his approval, (the author had evidently sent him part of the manuscript.) "I concluded," says Sterne in one part of the letter, "you had not spoke out, but had stronger grounds for some discouraging Hints upon 'Tristram Shandy' than what your good nature knew well how to tell me—particularly with regard to the point of prudence as a divine, &c.—and that you really thought in your heart the vein of humor too light for the color of my cassock. A meditation upon the four last things had suited it better, I own—but, then, it must not have been wrote by me." Fothergill, he says, in the same letter, has been preaching to him on the text of "Get your preferment and then write, and welcome," but he objects that "Suppose this self-same preferment is long o' coming, and for aught I know I may not be prefer'd till the resurrection of the Just." He goes on to defend the licentiousness of Tristram Shandy: "I deny it. I have not gone as far as Swift. He keeps due distance from Rabelais, and I from him. Swift says 500 things I dare not say—unless I was Dean of St Patrick's." He refers at length to various incidents in the first volume, and ends: "After all, I fear Tristram Shandy must go into the world with a hundred faults; if he is so happy as to have some striking beauties, merciful and good Judges will spare it as God did Sodom for the ten Righteous that are therein."

As a point of purely bibliographical interest it may be pointed out that, although in Lowndes's "Manual" it is stated that the first edition of Vol. I. of "Tristram Shandy" was dated 1759, this letter shows that on Jan. 1, 1760, it had yet not gone to press And further on we find a letter from Mr. Brown of Geneva to John Hall-Stevenson dated as late as July 25, 1760, and beginning: "Tristram Shandy has at last made his way here." While on the subject of "Tristram Shandy," it is interesting to note that the author intended to issue a tenth volume. Writing from London on Jan. 6, 1767, he says: "I miscarried of my tenth volume by the violence of a fever I have just got thro'. I have, however, gone on to my reckoning with the ninth, * * * and if to-day's Advertiser is to be depended upon, it shall be safely delivered by Tuesday."

A famous letter to Eliza, of seven quarto pages, is included in the volume. It is addressed to "My Dear Bramine," and signed "The Bramin." It is very characteristic of Sterne, but the style of these letters is too well known to make it necessary, or, indeed advisable, to give extracts. What does Thackeray say? "There is not a page in Sterne's writings but has something that were better away, a latent corruption—a hint, as of an impure presence." And Sterne's hints are very forcible. He expresses his devotion in flowery language and delights in capping his rhetorical climax with a ribald simile. His devotion is much the same, no matter who his correspondent; but his similes are various and original.

A favorite paragraph in his various letters—and one to which he gives great pains in polishing and correcting—is devoted to reproaching his correspondents for forethought and overcaution in that which they write to him. "Lord defend me," he writes to Miss M. Macartney, "from all literary commerce with those who indite epistles as Attorneys do Bonds, by filling up blanks, and who in lieu of sending me what I sat expecting—a letter—surprise me with an essay cut and clip'd at all corners. To me, inconsiderate soul that I am, who never yet knew what it was to speak or write one premeditated word, such an intercourse would be an abomination; and I would as soon * * * as have a hand in anything of this kind unless written in the careless irregularity of a good and an easy heart." He begins this letter thus: "An urn of cold water in the driest stage of the Driest Desert in Arabia, pour'd out by an angel's hand to a thirsty Pilgrim, could not have been more gratefully received than Miss Macartney's letter—pray is that Simile too warm? or conceived too orientally? If it is, I could easily mend it by saying with the dull phlegm of an unfeeling John Trot, (suivant les ordinances.) That Yrs. of the 8th Inst. came safe to hand." The letter is long and interesting, and ends by his speaking of some one who had asked that he should be forgiven "for the Volumes of Ribaldry he had been the cause of." "Now I say, God forgive them—and t'is the pray'r I constantly put up for those who use me most unhandsomely—the Bishop of Glocester, [i. e., Warburton,] who (to be sure) bears evils of this kind, so as no man ever bore 'em, has wrote me a congratulatory Letter thereupon—the Summ total of all wch is, that we bear the sufferings of other people with great Philosophy—I only wish one could bear the excellencies of some people with the same Indifference—and that I was not so much, as I am Yrs. L. Sterne."

He was anxious that Hogarth should engrave frontispieces for "Shandy," and the following letter to his friend, Berenger, was not improbably intended for the artist's eye, for Hogarth was known to be not insensible to flattery. At any rate, it brought about the desired result very quickly. "My dear Berenger," Sterne writes, "you bid me tell you all my wants—what the deuce can the man want now? What would I not give to have but ten strokes of Hogarth's witty chisel at the front of my next edition of 'Tristram Shandy,' (the vanity of a pretty woman in the hey-day of her triumph is a fool to the vanity of a successful author.) * * * Now the loosest sketch in nature of Trim's reading the sermon to my father and my Uncle Toby will content me. * * * What shall we do? I would not propose a disagreeable thing to one I so much admire for the whole world: You are a hard-faced, impudent, honest dog. * * * Begin thus: Mr. Hogarth, my friend Shandy—but go on your own way, as I shall do mine, all my life."

Mrs. F. (probably Mrs. Fenton) had written from Bath, inquiring whether Tristram Shandy were a married man or not, and he writes her a long and very plain letter of six pages about it. Portions of a description of himself may be quoted: "Why, my most adorable, except that I am tolerably strait made, and near six feet high, and that my nose (whatever as an historian I say to the contrary) is an inch at least longer than most of my neighbor's—except that—that I am a two footed animal, * * * let me whisper I am now 44, and shall this time 12 months be 45. * * * That a lady of yr wit would not give a brass farthing for a dozen such. * * *" This letter is signed T. Shandy.

His own interesting personality is a favorite topic with him, and one upon which he is always ready to gratify the curiosity of unknown correspondents. Scattered through his letters are many descriptions of himself, and a letter of four pages to Mr. Brown of Geneva is entirely devoted to the subject: "You are absolutely right in your conjectures about me," he says, (this is in answer to a letter, also in the volume, which Brown had written to Hall-Stevenson, hazarding conjectures about Sterne's personality.) "First, that I am a queer dog—only that you must not wait for my being so till supper, much less till an hour after—for I am so before I breakfast. Second, for my conning Montaigne as much as my pray'r book—there you are right again, but mark a 2d time, I have not said I admire him as much; tho' had he been alive, I would certainly have gone twice as far to have smoked a pipe with him as with Arch-Bishop Laud or his Chaplains, (tho' one of 'em by the way was my grandfather.) As for the meanness of my speech, and contemptibility of my bodily presence, I'm the worst Judge in the world of 'em—Hall is ten times better acquainted with those particulars of me and will write you word. In yr conjecture of my smoking Tobacco—there you are sadly out—not that the conjecture was bad, but that my brain is so—it will not bear Tobacco. * * * Be assured, I am an unworthy Labourer in the Vineyard—and I verily believe some of the Lords of it wish me out—being under terrible alarms that I may one day or other do more harm than good in it."

Besides those referred to above, there are in the collection several very interesting and humorous letters to various ladies, including Mrs. Vesey, (published,) Miss Sally T., and others. There is a letter to Lord Spencer, and a correspondence between Sterne and his intimate friend, John Hall-Stevenson, the author of the licentious "Crazy Tales" and of a "Continuation" to Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." Here, too, are the two famous "Ignatius Sancho" letters on the subject of slavery, and a letter purporting to be from Jenny Shandy, detailing an incident which "the Shandy family desire may be the second chapter of your next book." Sterne may have found this letter useful to show those who attacked "Tristram Shandy" that which he must have written had he been a more conscientious biographer. It is difficult to think of any other reason for its existence.

Much more might be written about this Letter Book, but enough has been said to give an idea of its nature and contents. The volume has been illustrated with a number of views of York and of Cambridge, and Sterne's college there, and bound in morocco. A fine mezzotint portrait, engraved by Fisher, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, forms a frontispiece to the book. The inscription reads like a satire: "Laurence Sterne, A. M. Prebendary of York, Vicar of Sutton on the Forest, and of Stillingfleet near York."

EDWIN A. DENHAM.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The sale of the pictures and art objects owned by the late Brazilian Minister to Washington Señor Mendonca will be an event of the coming art season. Señor Mendonca, who went to Lisbon after leaving Washington, but has now retired to private life, has long been esteemed one of the most discriminating collectors of the day. His art treasures are many and of superior quality, and the collection contains much that has a literary and historical flavor as well.

The dinner given by the Salmagundi Club in the gallery of its cozy little clubhouse in West Twelfth Street on Tuesday evening last in honor of the Norwegian and Scotch painters Fritz Thaulow and John Lavery brought together not only the members of the club but a number of well-known New York artists for the first time this season. Thaulow was unfortunately prevented from attending at the last moment. Lavery, who with Mr. Thaulow served on the jury of admissions at Pittsburg, returned home on Wednesday.

Among new pictures at the Blakeslee Galleries is a portrait of James, first Duke of Hamilton, by William Dobson—a three-quarter length, notable for the quiet, dignified pose, serious, sweet expression, the rich color quality, and fine rendering of the costume and its details. The color is almost as rich as that of Lawrence, and the textures of the black silk skirted doublet, the broad lace collar, and the blue ribbon of the garter are remarkably rendered. There is also an excellent female bust portrait by Pourbus, notable for its extremely fresh and cool flesh coloring.

Arthur Tooth & Sons are showing an extremely fine plate of Peter Graham's spirited Royal Academy picture of last year, "Crossing the Stream," which depicts a small drove of highland cattle fording a stream at nightfall, and with a gathering storm in the sky. The plate has been engraved by J. B. Pratt.

Following the exhibition of the original drawings by the brothers Rhead for the forthcoming edition de luxe of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" at the Keppel Gallery, there will open there on Nov. 2, to be continued until Nov. 18, an exhibition of etchings and dry points by Paul Hellen, whose subjects are the artist's wife and children, whom he has portrayed in varied costumes, groupings, and poses. There will be an exhibition of original drawings of C. D. Gibson, made during the year, in this gallery from Nov. 20 to Dec. 10.

Heroes of the recent war with Spain are now in the hands of artists, and portraits of this or that naval officer or military commander are being painted, exhibited, or announced for exhibition all the time. A portrait of Admiral Dewey, by John Mason, is now on view at the Kraushaar Gallery, 1,257 Broadway. The portrait has many strong points, and is worth a visit and inspection. It will be noticed at greater length another day.

The exhibition of some five hundred oils, aquarelles, and pen-and-ink drawings by the French artist James Tissot, who is now in America, and which is anticipated with much interest in art circles, will open at the American Art Galleries in this city about Nov. 15. The collection will afterward be exhibited in Chicago, Phiadelphia, Boston, and Washington. The several large paintings illustrating the story of the prodigal son, which M. Tissot painted some years ago, will be shown at the same time.

There are 122 canvases in the exhibition of the Society of Western Artists in the Detroit Museum of Art which are pronounced by the local critics of Detroit to be excellent. This is a good proportion. The pictures are for the most part by Western artists, but some Eastern men are represented. A glance at the catalogue does not show any pictures that are particularly known to fame.

The event of the week in art circles was the death of the noted French decorative painter, Puvis de Chavannes. There are few, if any, artists of our time that have impressed themselves as strongly upon it by sheer force of merit as Puvis de Chavannes. Like all masters, the secret of his first success was faith in himself, but like all great masters he was obliged to struggle for many years against neglect, opposition, and, the worst of all obstacles to success, ridicule. The pictures which he did for the Boston Public Library are the only works that he executed for any public building outside of France. Through all dilettanteism and pettiness of ideas and methods he held firmly to his high ideals, and no man of this day did more to sustain the dignity of art. It is a pleasure to remember that the dead painter had completed his seventy-third year, and that he had lived long enough, unlike some of his illustrious predecessors, not only to obtain recognition, but to find himself honored in two worlds.

The Architectural League will hold its annual exhibition in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, from Feb. 11 to March 4, 1899. The last day for the delivery of exhibits will be Thursday, Feb. 2.

A series of art talks has been arranged in the course of free lectures for the people, and these are being delivered at Public School No. 3, corner of Grove and Hudson Streets, on Monday evenings. The subjects for the lectures on Oct. 31 and Nov. 7 and 14 are: "Recent Tendencies in American Art," "How to Judge a Picture," and "How Pictures Are Made." On Nov. 21 Mr. Barnet Phillips will talk on the "Potter's Art," and on Dec. 5 J. S. Hartley, the sculptor, will talk on "Plastic Art." All the talks will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

Early Poems of Shelley Recovered.

Admirers of Shelley's poems are familiar with the poet's love for his first sweetheart, Harriet Grove, but few of them have ever heard of Mrs. J. F. Hussey, whose father, the Rev. Charles Henry Grove, was Harriet's brother. Mrs. Hussey's name will, however, be hereafter familiar to readers of Shelley, for it was she who not long ago found the little volume "Original Poetry," which Shelley had sent to her aunt—his first sweetheart. The poems were bound in half-calf, with the third canto of "Childe Harold" and three other poems by Byron. There was nothing outside the volume to indicate that the book contained any verses except Byron's.

Surprised at his find, V. E. G. Hussey of Dorchester wrote to John Lane, the London publisher, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"I am writing to ask if you would be inclined to undertake the republication of some early original poems by Shelley, of which my mother, Mrs. J. F. Hussey, is in possession, and of which her copy is, so far as can be ascertained, the only one now extant.

"The work in question is entitled 'Original Poetry, by Victor and Cazire,' the production of P. B. Shelley and an anonymous collaborator. The book was published at Horsham in 1810, and consists of about sixty octavo pages."

This was last June. Mr. Lane lost no time in going to Dorchester. He returned to London with the little volume, and showed it to Dr. Richard Garnett. Dr. Garnett was highly elated over the "find." He had been on the lookout for a copy of these poems ever since September, 1859, when he placed a newly purchased periodical on the shelves of the library of the British Museum. This was "Stockdale's Budget," published in 1827. Stockdale was a publisher who dealt largely in what the book trade calls "remainders." In looking through this "Budget" Dr. Garnett came across Stockdale's story of Shelley and this volume of poems. Briefly stated it is this:

Shelley went to Stockdale in the Autumn of 1810, and requested him to "extricate him from a pecuniary difficulty in which he was involved with a printer." Stockdale did not remember how the trouble was settled, but on Sept. 17, 1810, he received 1,480 copies of a thin royal octavo volume in sheets. Shelley told Stockdale that the poems were the joint production of himself and a friend. The next morning's Chronicle contained an advertisement of the work.

Shortly after the poems were published Stockdale says that in looking through the book he found one which he recognized as the production of M. G. Lewis, author of "The Monk." He told Shelley of it. Shelley expressed "the warmest resentment at the imposition practiced upon him by his coadjutor," and prevailed upon Stockdale to destroy all the copies in his possession. Only about 100 had been put into circulation. One of these Shelley had sent to his sweetheart, Harriet Grove. As many of the poems were addressed to her it may be easily surmised why she laid them away.

Here is a specimen poem, with the title "Ghasta; or, the Avenging Demon":

Hark! the owlet flaps her wing,
In the pathless dell beneath,
Hark! night ravens loudly sing,
Tidings of despair and death.

Horror covers all the sky,
Clouds of darkness blot the moon,
Prepare! for mortal, thou must die,
Prepare to yield thy soul up soon.

Fierce the tempest raves around,
Fierce the volleyed lightnings fly,
Crashing thunder shakes the ground,
Fire and tumult fill the sky.

Hark! the tolling village bell
Tells the hour of midnight come,
Now can blast the powers of Hell,
Fiend-like goblins now can roam.

The "Lost Shelley" has just been published by John Lane.

A Library on the Revolution.

William L. Stone of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is recognized as an eminent authority on the early history of this country. He wrote for Appleton's Encyclopaedia and Encyclopaedia of American Biography more than 100 different articles. He is also the author of a number of books, among them being "Revolutionary Letters" and "Burgoyne's Campaign and St. Leger's Expedition." His "History of the City of New York" is well known.

Mr. Stone's collection of books on Revolutionary subjects is acknowledged to be the most valuable extant. It comprises more than 3,000 volumes. There are also more than 350 volumes relating to Burgoyne's campaign. Many of his books consist of manuscripts neatly bound. His library is made more attractive by preserving in each volume, where possible, engravings, scraps, &c., relating to places or incidents therein described.

There are autograph letters from Gen. Marinus Willett, the hero of Oriskany, and afterward Mayor of New York City; Mrs. Janet Montgomery, wife of Gen. Montgomery; Isaac Sears, the leader of the "Liberty Boys," and George Washington. There are also letters and locks of hair from George Clinton and Col. Trumbull and a tiny gold slipper that Lady Harriet Ackland wore on her watchguard through the Burgoyne campaign. This was given to Mr. Stone by her nephew, the late Lord Carnarvon, who was Lieutenant Governor of Ireland.

There is an autograph letter of Benedict Arnold, written while in the West Indies; a passage from one of Gen. Burgoyne's plays, in his own handwriting; a military order written by Fraser, who fell at Saratoga; the diary of Capt. Fausch, commander of Burgoyne's "Maynau" artillery; a manuscript of 170 pages, and "Burgoyne's State of the Expedition." There is also the narrative by the Marquis de Chastellux put in type during his voyage back to France, and the narrative by Lamb, an Irish officer on the British side, who became a schoolmaster after he returned home.

One of the most interesting works is the narrative of Sir Henry Clinton in relation to his conduct in North America, with special reference to the issue of the campaign in 1781. This book was printed at Dublin in 1783. In it the British commander gives many excuses for not preventing Washington from uniting his forces with those of Rochambeau on the Chesapeake.

Besides his books, Mr. Stone has a varied collection of aboriginal relics, and quite a number of fine paintings, one of which is a Rembrandt representing an old Dutchman gleefully pulling a cat's ear.

One of the most highly prized of all Mr. Stone's treasures is an engraving of Queen Victoria and a letter of thanks bearing the signature of Lord Palmerston, both of which were sent to Mr. Stone's father in acknowledgment of a copy of the "Life of Brant," the famous Mohawk Indian, of which the senior Stone was the author. The engraving represents the Queen in her robes and crown, soon after succeeding to the throne.

The senior Stone—William L. Stone—was the editor of The Commercial Advertiser from 1818 to 1844. He has a secure place in American historical literature as the author of "The Life of Joseph Brant." Thurlow Weed was Mr. Stone's apprentice at the typesetter's case, and cherished many pleasant recollections of his chief.

Mr. Stone's ability as a historian of the Revolutionary period was recognized when he was appointed Centennial Historian for the State of New York, in 1876. He is a member of numerous historical and literary societies in this country and in Europe.

Emile Zola's New Book.

According to Le Temps of Paris, Emile Zola, during his exile in Switzerland, has been at work on a new novel, which will form the first of a series of four stories following the trilogy, "Lourdes," "Rome," and "Paris." The new novel is to be entitled "Fécondité," meaning fertility or abundance. The heroes of these four novels, whether in figurative prototype or in fact, it is said, will be the four evangelists, Matthew, Luke, John, and Mark.

It is also reported that M. Zola has in hand a history of the Dreyfus case; but this, from all accounts, is likely to be a posthumous work.

"Two Little Runaways," announced by Longmans, Green & Co., is a new story for children. Full credit is given by the author, James Buckland, to "Les Aventures de Jean-Paul Choppert," by Louis Desnoyers, from which it is in the main adapted. The illustrations, over eighty in number, are by Mr. Cecil Aldin, who, Mr. Buckland says, "visited Normandy in order to make himself familiar with the scenes which form the background of this production."

"Some Of My Dogs."
FRANK R. STOCKTON.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

for the week of November 3. Other contributors to the remaining issues of 1898 will be:

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Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Maine, has just issued his New List of Books. It is a charming *bibelot* in itself of some 64 pages, exquisitely printed in red and black, and comprises some 40 titles, ranging in price from 25 cents to $20.00.

Those who have yet to see these editions should favor Mr. Mosher with their names, that this List may be mailed them, postpaid, before the Holiday rush sets in.

TWO LECTURE COURSES.

What Will Be Done on the Platform for Art, Literature, and History in New York and Brooklyn.

Two courses of lectures that have been given in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and in Brooklyn for several years ought to be more widely known—the course of free lectures given by the Board of Education under the supervision of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and the Brooklyn Institute course, of which Prof. Franklin W. Hooper is the director. Many lectures pertaining to science and travel are given, but a large portion of the lists in each system are composed of topics that relate to art, literature, and history. In order to show the extent to which the latter classes of topics are embraced in the courses the subjoined articles have been prepared:

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

In the free lectures to the people given by the Board of Education, subjects have been selected and the assignments made for the first quarter of the present school year. Thus far some twenty-eight places have been designated as lecture centres, to which will doubtless be added other places from time to time, as the season advances and opportunity offers.

The present course is the eleventh that has been given, and the growing popularity of these lectures is evidenced by the enlarged attendance, which, beginning at 22,149 in 1889, was expanded to 509,571 in 1897-8. An increased interest has been developed in the lectures arranged in courses and a gratifying regularity in the attendance has been noted on the part of those interested. At the close of each lecture a discussion takes place regarding it, which lasts not to exceed one hour. This affords an opportunity for asking and answering questions that would be impossible otherwise. The use of what is called the "platform library," which consists of an available selection of books relating to the lecture subject has been introduced. The books are placed upon a table on the platform, and at the conclusion of the lecture distributed to those desiring to supplement the spoken lecture by a reading course. This idea was introduced experimentally as a feature last year, and from the encouragement received will be continued this season. The co-operation of the New York Free Circulating Library and the Aguilar Free Circulating Library, which makes the idea practicable, will be likewise continued as heretofore. The demand for these books has far exceeded the supply and indicates a widespread interest in the scientific, artistic, and literary subjects treated.

The lecture affords one of the easiest methods of acquiring knowledge on the part of the masses, and illustrated, as many of them are, by lantern projections, the subject matter is firmly fixed in the mind and memory of those to whom, were it not for these lectures, contact with such knowledge would never come. There has been a tendency manifested in some quarters to criticise these lectures insomuch as there is in some districts inadequate primary school accommodations, but it would appear that no little benefit is being derived on the part of adults from the delivery of them, and that, while the juvenile portion of the community should not be forgotten, it would perhaps seem as if the parents and adults in the world had some educational rights.

The formation of the reading habit on the part of even a small class and the establishment of an appreciation of the world's best literature, whether it be in art, science, history, or literary fields, is worth much to a community, and it is not well to overlook this fact. The amusements of a people are indexes of character, and those who find something alluring in the lyceum lectures are better citizens than those whose delights, whose relaxations, take grosser forms. Because a man chances to be poor it does not signify that he has no love of the beautiful, that he is indifferent to art, that culture means nothing to him. The past and the present both point to the fact that there is among the humbler classes in the world a yearning for education and the refinement that belongs to it. The popularity of this lecture course teaches us this, if it teaches us nothing else. The management has wisely provided for a wide distribution of the places for holding these lecture meetings, so that contact is had with scattered areas and many people, and no one locality is overlooked intentionally.

At the Educational Alliance the lectures given will be historical. The following syllabus has been prepared: Nov. 3, "Andrew Jackson and Reconstruction," H. W. Elson; Nov. 10, "Administration of Grant," H. W. Elson; Nov. 17, "From Hayes to the Present Time," H. W. Elson; Nov. 24, "Colorado and the Grand Cañon," T. Douglas; Dec. 1, "Washington and Oregon," S. T. Willis; Dec. 8, "Alaska and the Klondike," J. B. Burnham; Dec. 15, "Prairie, Mountain, and Shore," Charles M. Skinner.

At Columbus Hall some of the same lectures will be repeated, and in addition thereto will be given those named below from the official bulletin: Oct. 31, "The Yosemite Valley," Miss Mary V. Worstell; Nov. 21, "Mexico," Walter Phillips Terry; Nov. 28, "Brazil and Guiana," Florence J. Stoddard; Dec. 5, "Chile and Argentina," Florence J. Stoddard; Dec. 12, "New Zealand," H. H. Lusk.

At St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall the course will be along literary lines, and will deal with American and English poetry, as follows: Nov. 2, "James Russell Lowell," Prof. Lewis Bevier, Jr.; Nov. 9, "William Wordsworth," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 16, "Samuel Taylor Coleridge," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 23, "Sir Walter Scott," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 30, "Lord Byron," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 7, "Percy Bysshe Shelley," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 14, "John Keats," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes.

A course of lectures on American history is provided for at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, in West Fifty-seventh Street, as follows: Nov. 4, "From Reveille to Taps. Reminiscent of Field and Camp," Paul Kamerer; Nov. 11, "Growth of the Union," Miss Jennie M. Davis; Nov. 18, "Alexander Hamilton," G. H. Crawford; Nov. 25, "Thomas Jefferson," Wm. G. McGuckin; Dec. 2, "Andrew Jackson," H. A. Cushing; Dec. 9, "Frederick Douglass, the Fugitive Slave," Walter Allen; Dec. 16, "Henry Ward Beecher," Major J. B. Pond.

At the Young Men's Christian Association in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the lectures will be on ancient history. Prof. W. H. Goodyear will deliver the course. His subjects and dates follow: Oct. 29, "The Place of Greek Sculpture in General History;" Nov. 5, "The Place of Greek Ornament in General History;" Nov. 12, "The Early Civilization of Ancient Italy;" Nov. 19, "Early Days of the Roman City and Roman Italy;" Nov. 26, "The Civilization and Relics of the Roman Provinces;" Dec. 3, "Historic Monuments of the City of Rome for the Time of the Empire;" Dec. 10, "Ruins and Relics of Pompeii; Dec. 17, "Roman Syria and the Ruins East of the Jordan."

Three courses of lectures will be given at Institute Hall. Some of the more interesting topics will be: Nov. 4, "George Washington in the Revolution," John Coleman Adams; Nov. 11, "New York Indians and Their Famous League," Francis W. Halsey; Nov. 18, "American Political Parties: Their History, Principles, and Organization," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers; Nov. 25, "The President of the United States: How He Is Elected and How He Governs," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers; Dec. 2, "The Congress of the United States: How It Is Constituted and How It Makes Laws," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers; Dec. 9, "Popular Government in England: A Comparison of English and American Governmental Institutions," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers; Dec. 16, "The Government of Cities in America and Europe," Prof. Frederic W. Spiers.

The lectures, and those who will deliver them at Public School No. 3, follow: Oct. 31, "Recent Tendencies in American Art," A. T. Van Laer; Nov. 3, "Tennyson," Stockton Axson; Nov. 7, "How to Judge a Picture," A. T. Van Laer; Nov. 10, "Shakespeare's Life and Art," William H. Fleming; Nov. 14, "How Pictures are Made," A. T. Van Laer; Nov. 17, "A Drama: Its Nature and Laws of Construction," William H. Fleming; Nov. 21, "The Potter's Art," Barnet Phillips; Nov. 24, "Othello," William H. Fleming; Nov. 28, "Delft Ware: Its Origin, Development and Making," J. Perry Worden; Dec. 1, "Othello," William H. Fleming; Dec. 5, "Plastic Art," J. Scott Hartley; Dec. 8, "Othello," William H. Fleming; Dec. 12, "Art and Industry," Miss Alice Donlevy; Dec. 15, "Othello," William H. Fleming.

Public School No. 5 will have the following American History course; Oct. 31, "From 'Reveille to Taps,'" Paul Kamerer; Nov. 7, "The Experience of a Private in the American Army," Paul Sturtevant Howe; Nov. 14, "Historic Lake Champlain," Miss Jennie M. Davis; Nov. 21, "Battle Fields of the Revolution," Francis W. Halsey; Nov. 28, "Sumter to Appomattox," Prof. T. H. Roberts; Dec. 5, "Our Presidents," Prof. T. H. Roberts; Dec. 12, "The Historic Iroquois Indians," Mrs. Harriet M. Converse.

Public School No. 10 will take up the consideration of literature, and the lecture subjects will deal with masters in the field. The dates and subjects follow: Oct. 31, "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," illustrated by an exposition of the construction of "Merchant of Venice" and "Midsummer Night's Dream," Prof. Albert H. Smyth; Nov. 7, "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," illustrated by an exposition of the construction of "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "King Lear," Prof. Albert H. Smyth; Nov. 10, "William Wordsworth," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 17, "Samuel Taylor Coleridge," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Nov. 24, "Sir Walter Scott," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 1, "Lord Byron," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 8, "Percy Bysshe Shelley," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes; Dec. 15, "John Keats," Dr. Frederick H. Sykes.

A course on the history of New York will be given at Public School No. 14, as below: Nov. 3, "Half-Forgotten Episodes in Metropolitan Life," 1784-1850," Daniel Van Pelt; Nov. 10, "A Review of All the Boroughs and the Last Half-Century, 1850-1898," Daniel Van Pelt; Nov. 17, "Historic Traces in New York To-Day," Dr. F. B. Kelley; Nov. 24, "History of Central Park," Miss Alice Donlevy; Dec. 1, "History of Greater New York," Mrs. Westover Alden; Dec. 8, "The Iroquois Indians," Mrs. Harriet M. Converse; Dec. 15, "Battlefields of the Revolution," Francis W. Halsey.

The allotment for Public School No. 33 is a course on American history. Its bulletin is: Oct. 31, "The Founders and Patriots of America," John Quincy Adams; Nov. 7, "North American Indians," F. S. Dellenbaugh; Nov. 14, "Alexander Hamilton," G. H. Crawford; Nov. 21, "Patriotic Women," Gen. George B. Loud; Nov. 28, "Andrew Jackson," H. A. Cushing; Dec. 5, "Abraham Lincoln," J. H. Littlefield; Dec. 12, "Frederick Douglass, the Fugitive Slave," a biography of a wonderful man, Walter Allen.

The lectures given at Public School No. 50 are for women only. The topics selected are those that are connected with or which appeal especially to women. Some of the more interesting in this course are: Oct. 29, "The Women of Shakespeare," Prof. R. E. Mayne; Nov. 19, "Patriotic Songs and War Songs," Miss Kate S. Chittenden, illustrated with songs by C. J. Bushnell; Nov. 26, "Songs of Women," Miss Fannie G. Levy, illustrated by many vocal selections.

Public School No. 61 will have a course on literature, in part as under: Nov. 4, "Tennyson; the Man and His Work," Wilson Farrand; Nov. 11, "An Evening with Dickens," Miss Adela Rankin; Nov. 18, "Adam Bede," Miss Ida Benfey; Nov. 25, "James Russell Lowell," H. M. Johnstone; Dec. 2, "Les Miscrables," Miss Ida Benfey; Dec. 9, "Longfellow," H. M. Johnstone; Dec. 16, "John Greenleaf Whittier," H. M. Johnstone.

The lectures given at Institute Hall and some others will be repeated at Public School No. 66. Public School No. 75 will have some interesting treatments and expositions of literary subjects: Oct. 29, "Macbeth," Mr. Robert R. Benedict; Nov. 5, "What Books to Read and How to Read Them," Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, as well as a repetition of some of the lectures on history given at Institute Hall.

Some of the lectures given at Public Schools No. 61 and 75 will be repeated at No. 81, and in addition thereto will be given: Nov. 1, "Burns and Scotland," Charles H. Govan; Nov. 8, "The Life of Sir Walter Scott," Charles H. Govan; Nov. 15, "Nicholas Nickelby," Mrs. H. O. Dellenbaugh; Dec. 13, "The Library and the Community," Frank P. Hill.

Public School No. 85 will study American history in its lecture course in the below indicated topics: Nov. 4, "Jefferson and His Party; Rumors of War," H. W. Elson; Nov. 11, "Second War for Independence and What It Did for America," H. W. Elson; Nov. 18, "Two Great Southrons—Jackson and Calhoun," H. W. Elson; Nov. 25, "Van Buren to the Mexican War," H. W. Elson; Dec. 2, "The Mexican War and What It Meant," H. W. Elson; Dec. 9, "Fall of the Whig Party: Its Place in History: Its Two Great Leaders," H. W. Elson; Dec. 16, "The Great Political Duel Between the North and South Preceding the Civil War," H. W. Elson.

The most interesting features of the course at Public School No. 86 will be found in five lectures that will be given on the history of Australasia. To those whose attention has not been directed to this country these lectures will be in the nature of a revelation. The lectures will all be given by H. H. Lusk as per following syllabus: Nov. 17, (1,) "Australia. The Last of the Continents;" Nov. 24, (2,) "From Convicts to Colonists," a popular sketch of the settlement of Australia from the era of Botany Bay to the gold discoveries; Dec. 1, (3,) "Australia Today;" an account of the resources and development of the six colonies of Australia; Dec. 8, (4,) "New Zealand;" the evergreen island; a popular account of the discovery, productions and early inhabitants of New Zealand; Dec. 15, (5,) "From Cannibalism to Citizenship;" an account of the settlement of New Zealand and its present social condition.

American history will hold sway in the course at Public School No. 96, as follows: Oct. 27—"From Reveille to Taps: Reminiscent of Field and Camp," Paul Kamerer; Nov. 3, "Our War with Spain," G. H. Payson; Nov. 10, "The Experience of a Private in the American Army," Paul Sturtevant Howe; Nov. 17, "Sumter to Appomattox; an Interesting Review of the Civil War," Prof. T. H. Roberts; Nov. 24, "Our Presidents," Prof. T. H. Roberts; Dec. 1, "The Ride That Saved an Empire"; this lecture recounts the deeds of Marcus Whitman, the explorer. J. Wilber Fairbank; Dec. 8, "From Log Cabin to White House," a lecture on Lincoln, Prof. T. H. Roberts; Dec. 15, "A Ride with Kit Carson," Col G. Douglas Brewerton.

Selections from the lectures delivered at Nos. 14, 50, and 96 will be duplicated at No. 98. In addition to the duplications slated for delivery at Public School No. 135, those which are here noted will be found noteworthy: Oct. 31—Men and Women of '76, S. M. Fuerst; Nov. 7—Historic Lake Champlain, Miss Jennie M. Davis; Nov. 14—The American Indian, Gen. T. J. Morgan; Nov. 21—Growth of Union, Miss Jennie M. Davis; Dec. 5—Turning Points in the Civil War, Rossiter Johnson; Dec. 15—The Other Side of the World: a Description of Australia and New Zealand, Herbert S. Renton.

Prior to 1889 the idea of giving free public lectures was only the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but the growth and development of the extension lecture movement is perhaps one of the most encouraging and hopeful signs of the times. The success which has marked the courses of lectures hitherto given in New York has stimulated interest in the idea in other cities, and as a result Boston and Chicago have followed where New York has led, and it is not unlikely that we may look for a still wider application of the lecture platform as an educational power.

THE BROOKLYN LECTURES.

The annual prospectus of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has recently been issued. The season of active work began on Thursday, Sept. 29, and will close on Saturday, June 3, 1899. To a member of the institute, the number of anniversary addresses, lectures, exhibitions, and department meetings to which access is possible is 550, or about fifteen for each of the thirty-six weeks of the season. There are few persons interested in art or science, in any way, who cannot find something attractive in the programme here outlined. The field covered is very wide and is divided into twenty-nine different and distinct departments, so that a specialist need not trouble himself with anything outside of that which appeals to and interests him.

The Department of Fine Arts has arranged an especially attractive series of lectures. They have lantern illustrations, and are given under the joint auspices of the Departments of Painting and Fine Arts, on Friday afternoons. Two lectures in this course have not yet been delivered, viz.: Nov. 4, "Contemporary American Art"; Nov. 18, "Contemporary American Art," (continued.)

Prof. William H. Goodyear, President of the Department of Archaeology, will, in his series of illustrated lectures, treat of "Etruscan and Early Roman Art and Architecture," on the dates and subjects named below: Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, "The Ruins and Relics of Pompeii: The Domestic Life of Antiquity"; Monday evening, Nov. 7, "Roman Syria and Roman Ruins East of the Jordan." Many new lantern photographs, shown in this country for the first time, will constitute features of these lectures.

"The Higher Beauties of Painting" will have treatment at the hands of Prof. John C. Van Dyck, L. H. D., of Rutgers College, who will give his lectures on Tuesday afternoons, on the following dates and subjects: Jan. 3, "The Picture as a Form of Expression"; Jan. 10, "Truth, or the Point of View"; Jan. 17, "Individuality, or the Personal Element"; Jan. 24, "Imagination, or the Creative Faculty"; Jan. 31, "Pictorial Poetry and Feeling"; Feb. 7, "Religious Art."

Mr. W. M. R. French, Director of the Chicago Art Institute, will consider "The Qualities Upon Which a Painting Depends as a Work of Art," in three lectures, on Tuesday afternoons, as follows: Feb. 14, "Composition, Light and Shade"; Feb. 21, "Color and Expression"; Feb. 28, "The Analogy Between Literature and Painting."

The subjects assigned to Prof. Arthur Lincoln Frothingham, Ph. D., of Princeton University are on Roman architecture, and are as follows: April 14, "The Early History of Roman Architecture"; April 21, "The Relation of Roman Architecture to Roman Life"; April 28, "The Religious, Political, and Military Life of the Romans, as Illustrated in Their Architecture"; May 5, "The Architectural Records of the Social Life of Rome"; May 12, "The Architecture of the Roman Homes"; May 19, "Roman Cities—Their Ruins and Their Reconstruction."

Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen's course will be on "English Painting," in the history of art. The dates and subjects will be as follows: April 18, "Causes of Late Development of Painting in England; Growth of Contrasting Characteristics, Realism, and Mysticism; Favorite Subjects, Portraiture, Genre, Landscape." April 25, "Hogarth, Reynolds, and Gainsborough; Discovery of Man and Nature; Blake the Visionary." May 2, "Development of Landscape; Wilson, Crowe, Constable, Turner; Love of Light, Air, Color." May 9, "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, Its Ideal; the Search for Truth; Respective Influences of Woolner, Holman Hunt, Millais, and Rossetti." May 16, "Influence of William Morris and John Ruskin on Arts and Crafts; Especial Study of Burne-Jones and Leighton." May 23, "Vitality and Versatility at Present; Divergent Groups of Artists, as those of Glasgow, Munich, &c.; Chief Living Artists."

Other lecturers will be Mr. Edwin Howland Blashfield of New York, on "Mural Painting;" the Rev. William H. Ingersoll of Brooklyn on "The Christ Ideal in Sacred Art," and J. Perry Worden of New York on "The Famous Delft ware of Delfthaven."

The loan collection of paintings, numbering some 430 canvases and other works of art, opened on Nov. 1, 1897, will be continued throughout the year, and additions thereto will from time to time be made. Some of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn appear as contributors to this collection, and are represented therein by paintings loaned. Numerous gifts to the art collection have been made during the year just passed, the most notable, in addition to those recently described in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, having been the collection of Mr. James A. H. Bell of Brooklyn, whose entire collection of paintings in oil and water colors, bronzes, and other works of art recently passed into the possession of the Brooklyn Institute by deed of gift. The department has very largely increased its collection of casts, which are deposited for exhibition purposes and study with the institute museum. The present outlook for the institute is very bright, and the work outlined for the art department is very attractive.

The Department of Philology will also present a feast for those to whom the English language and literature have a significance above and beyond mere words and printed text without regard to merit.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of New York has prepared a course of lectures on "English Authors of the Later Victorian Period," as follows: Nov. 1, "William Morris"; Nov. 8, "Matthew Arnold from 1872"; Nov. 15, "Rudyard Kipling."

Mr. Henry A. Clapp of Boston will interpret "The Plays of Shakespeare" on the dates given herewith: Nov. 22, "Romeo and Juliet"; Nov. 29, "King Richard II."; Dec. 6, "King Henry V."; Dec. 13, "King Lear"; Dec. 20, "King Lear," (continued;) Dec. 27, "The Tempest."

Prof. Richard Burton, (formerly editor of The Hartford Courant,) of the University of Minnesota, will be heard on "The Modern Novel." His lectures and dates will be: Dec. 19, "The Early Life of Fiction"; Dec. 22, "The Novel of Analysis"; Dec. 29, "Realism in Its Abuses"; Jan. 2, "Realism in Its Triumphs"; Jan. 6, "Romanticism, English and Continental"; Jan. 9, "Romanticism, American."

"Chaucer" will be considered by Prof. Manuel I. Drennan, M. A., of New York, on Tuesday afternoons, as below: March 7, "Chaucer and His Times"; March 14, "The Prolegomena of Chaucer"; March 21, "The Canterbury Tales"; March 28, "Troilus and Cressida"; April 4, "The Legend of Good Women and Minor Works"; April 11, "Chaucer's Contemporaries and Successors."

Series of authors' readings, dramatic readings, and institute extension courses of instruction are also in contemplation, arrangements having for the most part been completed for all of these. Among those who will be heard in this way will be Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith of New York and Miss Mary French Field of Chicago.

French, German, Greek, and Latin literatures will have places in the institute work, and will attract those who are specially interested in those directions. Reading circles will also be formed during the year for special subjects and the study of special themes.

Derivation of Anaconda.

From Notes and Queries.

It is simply "henakandaya," the Sinhalese name for the whipsnake, Passerita (Dryophis) mycterizans; the first portion of the name, hena, meaning "lightning," and the second, kanda, "stem, trunk," (-ya being the masculine nominal termination.) But, though the origin of the word "anaconda" is thus made evident, there remains to be explained how the name of the graceful whipsnake came (by some extraordinary blunder) to be misapplied to the monstrous rock snake, Python molurus.

This mystery, unfortunately, I am unable to solve; and I am quite at a loss to understand how the error originated. It is all the more inexplicable in that the veracious Capt. Robert Knox, in his "Historical Relation of the Island Ceylon," published in 1681, gives on page 29 a description of the python, under its proper name of Pimberah, (Sinhalese pimbura, from pimb-, to hiss or blow.) As a Dutch translation of Knox's work appeared at Utrecht in 1692, and seems to have had a wide circulation, the error should have been easily detected and corrected.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Early American Bibles and First Editions So'd in Philadelphia.

The noted Philadelphia collection "of early American Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymnals," first American edition of standard English works and early Pennsylvania imprints, which was thought at first to be Judge Pennypacker's, but was admitted at the sale to be the property of Howard Edwards, was sold last week by Davis & Harvey of Philadelphia. The Bibles and parts of the Bible did not fare very well, Aitken's Bible bringing $215 and Saur's Bible $51, and many of the lots selling for much less than the cost of cataloguing. Plainly, it is not profitable, in an auction sense, to collect many editions of a book. One of the most interesting of the books from Washington's library sold for $95, and a collection of rare Masonic pamphlets for $80. The extremely scarce first edition of the "Proposed Book of Common Prayer" brought only $68, (Holbrow's, as noted below, fetched $115 in 1892,) and the rarest book in the collection—the first American edition of "Paradise Lost"—was knocked down at $29. The latter is such a great rarity that for years it has been familiar only to most collectors through the description in Charles R. Hildeburn's "Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania." The chief prices were as follows:

Lot 26. A collection of ten pamphlets directed against Masonry, 1827-1851, in one volume, 880. Bought by Mr. Thatcher. The volume contained Morgan's rare "Illustrations of Masonry," but it was the second edition. Binley's copy of the first edition (86 pages) sold for $24. The second edition has 92 pages. Both are dated 1827.

Lot 42. Barton's "Dissertation on the Freedom of Navigation and Maritime Commerce," Philadelphia, 1802, with the rare portrait of author, presentation copy, $12.50. Bought by Mr. Grover.

Lot 117. "Journal of Congress for 1775," Philadelphia, press of William and Thomas Bradford, Philadelphia, 1775, $18. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 144. Dickinson's "New Essay on Constitutional Power of Great Britain," London, 1774, copy belonging to Charles Mellish, the Loyalist, portraits and views inserted, $18. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 170. "History of Lord Fairfax of Virginia," made up of magazine articles, illustrated with portraits, deeds, and maps, including the rare and possibly unique "Survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia," in one volume, $67.50. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Lot 295. Map of New Amsterdam, the second existing view of the city, Amsterdam, 1650-56, No. 8 in Asher's list, $13. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Lot 311. Pamphlets relating to Mason and Dixon's Line, illustrated with portraits, views, and maps, in one volume, $18. Included rare "Pea Patch Island" pamphlet.

Lot 441. Proud's "History of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1797, two volumes, good copy, $17.50. Deane's copy, a better one, original boards, uncut, fetched last Spring $10.50.

Lot 537. Thompson's "Inquiry Into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawnese Indians from the British Interest," London, 1759, bound with "The Second Journal of Christian Frederic Post," London, 1759; Hopkins's "Address to the People of New England," Philadelphia, printed by Franklin Hall, 1757; "Remarks on the Quaker Unwashed," Philadelphia, printed by John Morris, 1764; "Reply of Provincial Council," and "Biographical Sketch of Chas. Thompson," all inlaid to folio and bound together in one volume, and extra illustrated with fifty-seven portraits, maps, views, manuscripts, &c., $112.50. Bought by A. J. Bowden. This was a most important collection of matter relating to the Pennsylvania Indians. Hopkins's "Address" is a rare Franklin imprint. Brinley's copy brought $8, and to-day would bring more. Only one other copy is said to be known of "Remarks on the Quaker Unwashed." Brinley's was bound with five other tracts in one volume, which fetched $75.

Lot 556. Livingston's "Review of the Military Operations in North America." Dublin, 1757, $27. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

Lot 603. Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies," Harrisburg, 1896, $22. Extremely high price.

Lot 621. Prayer Book, Paris, 1554, with book plate of William Penn, and said to be Penn's copy, $25. The genuineness of the book plate was questioned.

Lot 653. Cornwallis's copy, with book plate, of "Select Pieces on Commerce, Natural Philosophy," &c., London, 1754, $15. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Lot 739. "The Book of Common Prayer," London, 1745, with alterations made in manuscript by S. Sarnin from Franklin's "Abridgment" of 1773, Oxford, 1745, $35. Bought by Mr. Bache.

Lot 740. Volume of the Old Testament in Greek Septuagint given to David Evans by Franklin and bearing inscription to that effect by Evans, $20. Bought by Judge S. W. Pennypacker.

Lot 818. Shakespeare's Works, Philadelphia, printed by Bioren and Madan, 1795, first American edition, with preface by Judge Hopkinson, eight volumes, $96. Bought by George D. Smith. This copy was previously sold (in December, 1891,) for $6.25 a volume.

Lot 822. Milton's "Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained," Philadelphia," 1777, Robert Bell, two volumes, with portrait by Norman, $29. Bell, as Mr. Hildeburn has said, was, with the exception of Andrew Steuart, the first to republish here standard English works.

Lot 1,350. Brown's "Self-Interpreting Bible," New York, 1792, the first printed in New York State, $15. Bought by James Terry.

Lot 1,366. The Bible used in New York Fort Chapel, $37.50. Bought by A. J. Bowden.

Lot 1,376. The Bible once owned by George Whitefield, $35. Bought by Mr. Schrively.

Lot 1,387. Saur's German Bible, Germantown, 1743, the first Bible printed here in a European language, three leaves repaired, $51. Bought by A. J. Bowden. Saur printed an edition of 2,000 at 18s. a copy. He sent twelve copies to his friend, the Rev. H. E. Tucker, of Frankfort, Germany, eleven of which have been traced and are known to be in libraries in Wolfenbüttel, Frankfort, Dresden, Stuttgart, Hanover, Berlin, Weimar, Wernigerode, Cassel, and Gotha, Germany. One of these, with notes by Luther, is in the possession of Dr. J. Haeberlin of Frankfort. Dr. Wright in his "Early Bibles of America" traced thirty-nine copies of the Bible, most of them in this country. Brinley's copy, now in the Library of Congress, sold for $350 in 1881. Baker's, in 1891, brought but $52.

Lot 1,388. Saur's Second German Bible, 1763, $10. Another copy, Lot 1,389, $21; Lot 1,390, Saur's Third Bible, 1776, $16. Brinley's copy of the third Bible fetched $35.

Lot 1,391. The Holy Bible, Philadelphia, 1790, first American edition of the Douay Bible, $60. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Brinley did not have a copy.

Lot 1,445. Robert Aitken's Bible, Philadelphia, 1782, the first published in this country in the English language, in one volume, $215. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. Not as good a copy as Baker's, bound in two volumes, for which the Library of Congress paid $658 in 1891. Another copy, title page partly supplied and lacking two leaves, fetched $300 in 1895 in Boston. Aitken had printed the "New Testament" in 1777 and again in 1778, 1779, and 1781. Dr. Wright traced thirty copies of the "Bible" of 1782, two of them in England, the remainder here. The British Museum, the most interesting of all, was given Ebenezer Hazard by Aitken. Later it became Lea Wilson's.

Lot 1,552. "A Collection of the New Testament Commands," Boston, 1777, $15. Bought for Library of Congress.

Lot 1,553. "New Testament," Philadelphia, 1780, $40. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 1,554. "New Testament," Wilmington, 1781, $18. Bought for Library of Congress. (The Congressional Library secured, in addition, an exceedingly large number of the later editions of the Bible and parts of it.)

Lot 1,736. "Book of Common Prayer," Philadelphia, Hall & Sellers, 1786, the first edition of the "Proposed Book of Common Prayer," $68. Bought by George D. Smith. This was one of the cheapest books in the sale. T. V. Holbrow's copy, a fine one, brought in March, 1892, at Bangs's, the record price of $115. In the "Journal of General Conventions" the late Bishop Perry (whose library has just been dispersed) said that "a rarer book connected with American church history can hardly be named."

A history of the British Navy, translated from a German source, seems curious enough, yet that is the work that E. P. Dutton & Co. will present about the middle of November. Its full title is "The British Navy," translated from the German of Capt. Stenzel by A. Sonnenschein.

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Several books of college stories have recently come to hand. The latest announcement is of a little book in press at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s, entitled "Three Freshmen," by Jessie Anderson Chase; the tale is about the adventures of three girl students at Smith College; one of the "Freshmen" comes from Chicago, one from Virginia, and the third from Boston.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Dewey's War, or the War of 1898?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war between the United States and Spain is usually styled the Spanish-American, or the Hispano-American war, on the principle that the name of the defeated nation should be placed first. All recent wars have been so styled, it is said. Thus, the Chino-Japanese, the Greco-Turkish, the Franco-Prussian, &c.

Conceding the point as to the recent usage, there is much to be contended for in opposition that appeals to reason—there is much in the nomenclature of older international struggles that establishes wiser precedents to follow. Why should the names of the principals figure at all if some circumstance exists that would be more descriptive? Take only the modern period and that part of it since the beginning of the seventeenth century and consider the names of some of the great wars. It will be seen that other considerations than those which have governed recent war-naming moved the men who gave names to the older wars. At any rate, for the greater part this is true. The greatest war of the century, as regards length, devastation, military genius, and some other respects, was entitled the Thirty Years' War. Then there was the civil war in England, called by the Cavalier party the Great Rebellion, and going to the Continent there were the war of Orleans and the war of the Fronde in France. Yet it is freely conceded that historians do speak of the Spanish and Dutch war of Louis XIV. and Charles II.'s reigns. In the eighteenth century there was at the beginning the war of the Spanish succession when Marlborough won so much glory for English arms. Later occurred the Northern war between Charles XII. and Peter the Great. Following were the Polish and Austrian wars of succession, in which title the object of the contest was set forth, as it was in the Silesian war less distinctly. The famous seven years' war, in which Frederick the Great figured as hero and Pitt mastered France, was certainly a better title than any that could have been derived from the names of the combatants. And coming down to the nineteenth century it is clearly seen that the great wars in Europe in which the French Republic and Napoleon fought European coalitions were best described in their names as wars of the first, second, &c., coalitions. Our own war with Great Britain was named for the year of its outbreak. It is true the next National war of the United States of any consequence is entitled the war with Mexico, or the Mexican war, and as there was only one the title is descriptive.

Wars have sometimes been humorously titled as "the war of Jenkins's Ear." This was the conflict between England and Spain, beginning in 1739, and was caused in part by a merchant Captain named Jenkins exhibiting in Parliament an ear, which he claimed the Spaniards had cut from his head in time of peace in the West Indies.

If the name of the principal hero were given to wars, as was once the case in the collective sense, as the wars of Alexander, the wars of Charlemagne, the wars of Napoleon, although no particular war was so entitled, a better name even than the war of 1898, which is the one given to the recent contest by Richard Harding Davis, would be the Dewey war. Surely the hero who both began and closed the struggle, and whose achievement in the outset in Manila Harbor on the 1st of May, was the most brilliant stroke of naval warfare since our civil war, deserves any honor that could be paid to valor and strategy such as he displayed.

The chief objection that can be urged to the name Spanish-American is that it confuses the reader's mind. The wars of independence might be and sometimes are so styled. Thus the reader would not on any allusion that did not otherwise explain itself be able to decide whether the war of the Spanish-American colonies with the mother country for the establishment of independent republics was intended or the war between Spain and the United States. On that particular point no obscurity could arise if the contest were entitled the war of 1898. CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, Sept. 19, 1898.

Milton's Sonnets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After the death of Milton, the sonnet disappeared from English poetry until 1750, when it was revived by one Thomas Edwards. Then it seems rapidly to have become a popular form among those minor poets who dared to find in the poetry of the Elizabethans something more truly poetical than anything in the fashionable couplets of Pope. It is hard for us to-day to realize how the influence of Pope dominated among the poets of the eighteenth century, from Oliver Goldsmith down to Phillis Wheatley. An excellent exposition of the subject occurs in the article on Pope in the "Warner Library." The sonnets of Edwards and others provoked no little opposition from the literary leaders of the day. The article on Edwards in Kippis's "Biographia Britannica," complains that the public is already nauseated with sonnets, the metrical form being too curious to allow any genuineness of sentiment. I have not access, at present, to the "Biographia," and cannot quote the article in question; neither will I be sure that I have spelled the editor's name right. The date of the article may be about 1765.

Dr. Johnson, who adored Pope and Dryden, who called "Lycinas" disgusting, and who objected to the irregularity of Milton's blank verse, was a sturdy opponent of the "romantic movement" in nearly all its phases. He had a virile understanding, and in spite of his insensibility to the purely poetical qualities of Shakespeare, the introduction to his edition of Shakespeare is one of the most interesting of all pieces of Shakespearean criticism. But he treated the imitators of Milton and of other early poets with standard Johnsonian bearishness:

"Endless labor all along,
Endless labor to be wrong"

—was his comment on a poem written in the metre of "L'Allegro," by one John Dyer, and entitled "Grongar Hill." Johnson showed little love for the poetry of Collins or of Gray, except the "Elegy," which he cordially praised. He hated Percy and the ballad lovers most heartily, the more heartily, no doubt, because so much of the most characteristic ballad poetry came from Scotland. It is not surprising, therefore, that sonnets did not escape his sarcasm.

Johnson's remark about Milton not being able to "carve heads out of cherry stones" was quite unnecessary. The following lines show, I think, that Milton was not incapable of an elegant trifle:

SONG ON MAY MORNING.

"Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flowry May, who, from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Hail, bounteous May, that dost inspire
Mirth and youth and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing;
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee long."

Slight as this song, in a certain sense, is, it is also highly characteristic of the great poet who wrote it. Milton was not a close observer of the world around him. Yet we know that when the austere student quit his books and let the fresh country air blow on his cheeks, his heart throbbed with the beauty of all things beautiful as only a poet's heart can. Like nearly all of Milton's early poetry, the song just quoted is particularly happy in the use of allegory. Another short poem of Milton's, too exquisite to be called in any sense a trifle, is the one purporting to have been written "At a Solemn Music," and beginning:

Blest pair of Sirens, pledges of Heav'n's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse.

I think that second line is one of the most musical Milton ever wrote. Few poets, by the way, in writing of music, convey so deep a conviction that the poet's mind is still haunted by strains of music that have died on the ear. Few poets can so bring us into the presence of beautiful music or so waken in our own minds forgotten harmonies.

So much for Milton's ability to do small things gracefully and even greatly. But with regard to Milton's sonnets, I confess that even after reading Mr. McCreedy's letter I have grave doubts. My censure was intended to apply merely to matters of form, but, after re-reading the sonnets of Milton, it seems that even in spirit a large portion of them deserve no high praise. There are eighteen sonnets in all. Of these nearly half are in every sense below the standard of poetic excellence that has made Milton great. There are perhaps three that deserve Wordsworth's praise for their "soul-animating strains," but these three deserve it so nobly that it would be crude pedantry to blame a certain sonnet of Wordsworth's, full of delicate and discriminating metaphor, for not being a complete and accurate catalogue of the subject of which it treats. The three sonnets that seem to me to be trumpets in Milton's hand are those addressed to Fairfax and Cromwell and the one on the Piedmont massacre.

There are a number of Milton's sonnets in which the form is good, but the academic, Latinized style of the poet is never entirely at ease in the measure, which should properly be more or less lyrical. Sometimes one is reminded of a giant in chains; at others of the unfinished medallions of Michael Angelo, where a great genius has been too impatient to give itself perfect expression in a small compass. The nobility of the thought in some of Milton's sonnets can hardly be overpraised. I suppose the sonnet on the poet's blindness appeals to us all more and more as we come to recognize our limitations.

With regard to Wordsworth and Rossetti, I did not mean to be dogmatic. The question is partly one of taste. But my own feeling certainly is that while more or less inferior to Rossetti in technique and in sensuous perception, Wordsworth is, on the whole, very much superior to Rossetti, because in his best poetry, sonnets and other kinds, Wordsworth has given finer expression to higher poetical faculties. Wordsworth's imagination sometimes carries us up to the height where we see Shakespeare and Milton. His defects were not on the side of feeling. It is well attested that he had a powerful emotional nature, though somewhat slowly roused. It is his defective humor and that lack of constructive and dramatic ability, of which Mr. McCreedy speaks, that sometimes render Wordsworth an easy mark for ridicule. But the subject is a long one. HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

When the Elzevirs Were Printers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Bangs' auction rooms on Oct. 18 I purchased a little book thus described in the catalogue:

390. Russia seer Moscoria itemque Tartaria, commentario Topographico atque politico illustratae. Engraved title. 24mo, vellum. Lugd. Bat.: Elzevir, 1630.

What puzzles me is this: I understand the Elzevirs did not begin publishing until 1683. My little 24mo. is a miniature gem. The pages are as fresh and the print as clear as when it came from the press of "Lugd. Batavorum, ex-officina Elzeviriana," (that is the imprint on the title page,) but I should like to know how it comes to be called an Elzevir. Possibly you, or some of your bibliophile readers will be so kind as to enlighten me. C. M. S.

New York, Oct. 22, 1898.

[The Elzevirs were printers at Leyden from 1580 to 1713, and our correspondent's little book is therefore a genuine Elzevir. See Putnam's "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages." We cannot readily see how our correspondent understood that "the Elzevirs did not begin publishing until 1683."—Ed.]

Bradford Club Publications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir—Can you help me through your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW to some information about the "Bradford Club"? Where can its records be found? Also a complete list of its publications?

Also, what is or was the "Brownson Literary Union"?—(presumably of New York.) Are its records open to an outsider?

Thanking you for the courtesy of an early answer, G. W. HARRIS.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

[About the "Brownson Literary Union" we have no information. The history of the "Bradford Club" is as follows: In 1857 "The Club," the first book club founded in New York, was organized by William J. Davis, J. B. and C. C. Moreau, Charles Congdon, William Menzies, Robert Macoy, and J. Carson Brevoort. Melvin's "Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in 1775" was published in 1857, and the "Diary of Washington" in 1858. In 1859 some of the original members, including Menzies and the Moreaus, withdrew and started the "Bradford Club." The following are the publications of the "Bradford Club":

"Papers Concerning the Attack Upon Hatfield and Deerfield by a Party of Indians from Canada, Sept. 19, 1677," edited by F. B. Hough, New York, 1859.

"The Croakers," by Drake and Halleck, New York, 1860.

"The Operations of the French Fleet Under Count de Grasse in 1781-2," edited by J. G. Shea, New York, 1864.

"Anthology of New Netherland," by H. C. Murphy, New York, 1865.

"Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in the Conquest of Florida," translated by Buckingham Smith, New York, 1866.

"The Northern Invasion of 1780," notes by Hough, New York, 1866.

"The Army Correspondence of Col. John Laurens," memoir by Simms, New York, 1867.

An extra number—"Memorial of John Allen," by E. A. Duyckinck—was issued in 1864. An interesting account of the club will be found in Mr. Growall's "American Book Clubs." Probably Mr. Charles C. Moreau, the only living organizer of the club, knows of the whereabouts of its records, but we should not imagine that they would, in any case, be accessible.—Ed.]

Collectors Who Amuse Their Friends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No wonder your correspondent was cross because you are inclined to be jocose in THE SATURDAY REVIEW about collecting the paper covers which go around bound books. You are quite capable of ridiculing my wife, who is saving up the wrappers which come around the parcels she is receiving daily from the department stores. Maybe you would be inclined to "sneer" at her collection of old broomsticks. As a friend of THE TIMES I advise no comment on my wife's fads, because broomsticks, new or old, have a certain potency. Anyhow, THE SATURDAY REVIEW literature as THE TIMES gives it to me is both delightful and instructive, and an occasional bit of fun in it I approve of. J. H. A.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898.

Poor Richard's Wisdom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it to be supposed that the sayings of "Poor Richard" were without exception original? Among those quoted in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 15 is the following:

"The heart of the fool is in his mouth, but the mouth of the wise man is in his heart."

Readers of the Apocrypha may find in Ecclesiasticus, xxi., 26, this:

"The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the mouth of the wise is in their heart."

Boston, Oct. 21, 1898. H. I.

[Some were original and others paraphrases of the wisdom of other minds, ancient and modern.—Ed.]

Two Books from Los Angeles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I called attention to a book from Los Angeles called "Some Philosophy of the Hermetics," and now I would like to call attention to another book from the same source called "Some More Philosophy of the Hermetics." The latter is a sequel to and really a continuation of the former, but it is much more complete and really has a great deal of valuable philosophy in it.

In our intensely practical and materialistic age these books may seem almost too transcendential, but they seem to me to very plainly mark a healthy reaction and to promise more spirituality for the future. I do not use this term spirituality in its usual theological sense, but rather as an antithesis to materialism. The chapter on hell is the finest little essay I have ever seen on the subject, and in its vivid truth and sensible philosophy it is approached only by Olive Schreiner's "The Sunlight Lay Across My Bed." There is not a chapter but is filled not only with fine thoughts, but also many things to make us think for ourselves and find new meanings for commonplace things. There is only one exception I can take, and that is, the author gives love a secondary place, as if he (or she) had forgotten that without love man is either an animal or an automaton, and all the philosophy and religion in the world cannot make him otherwise. But there are so many really good things in the book that we are inclined to think that this was a slip of the author, and we hope all readers will accept it as such. CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., Oct. 24, 1898.

Poetry Not Dying Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to address an appeal to the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

Many times of late I have had to combat—because I believe that there is "as good grass to grow as ever grew"—the sweeping assertion made by many that English poetry is a dying art. It is claimed that since the Shakespearean age, which was the zenith of poetry in our language, a gradual decline has been in progress, only occasionally broken by such men, who have failed to rejuvenate anything but themselves, as Keats, Byron, and Tennyson. Furthermore, that the art as an art is dead, and that with the exception of Tennyson one may count on his fingers the poets who have produced in the latter half of this century poems which are really poetry. And this country it is added, can lay claim to no great poet, nor ever will, because it is "a child of old age."

Now, when I attempt to refute these assertions—as I believe any sane and combative person would—I am asked for something more material than reasoning; I am asked to point to a great poet of to-day. That I find I cannot honestly do; but I point to one of great promise, Stephen Phillips. I am then told that his lines are labored, and in many instances obscure and structurally imperfect, as were Robert Browning's, and consequently he is not a gem of "purest ray serene." While I admit the possibility of obscurity to some "surfacial" readers, and the presence of defects, I deny that he is a labored poet. A certain degree of obscurity is unavoidable, and, in fact, desirable, in his style; and defects may be remedied, especially in one who is young, as I believe Mr. Phillips is.

However, what I ask is that some reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will come to my assistance in routing these pessimists and cynics. HERBERT H. C. EVERETT.

New York, Oct. 20, 1898.

Maria Louise Pool's Novel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A notice in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of a recent novel by Maria Louise Pool, first published in Lippincott, and later in a volume under the title "Friendship and Folly," by L. C. Page & Co., is so exceedingly clever that it seems a pity to pick flaws in it and disclose its weak points, or rather its one weak point.

The writer harks back to the dear old Galaxy days, when Evelyn Inness had not been born, and all the wickedness of the world had not been uncovered in fiction, when the reader's desire for something wilder than Sunday school tales was gratified by stories which, as the critic truly says, were very good, indeed; but he goes on to say of the present volume:

"The title half tells the story and indicates its nature."

It is sad to be obliged to cut the ground from under this statement by revealing the truth that "Friendship and Folly" was not Miss Pool's title, and could hardly, therefore, give any clue to the character of the story. Miss Pool named the book "Mere Folly," and under this name it was published by Lippincott. The title was changed by the later publisher.

The story was not exhumed from a pile of dusty manuscripts and remodeled, but sprang, fresh and glowing, from the fertile brain of the lamented author, with—as the present writer thinks—the touch truer, the art finer, the whole atmosphere infinitely more charming than anything in her "earlier manner."

If death had not cut short her bright career, Miss Pool would have made a reputation in a wider and more brilliant field than that covered by her distinctively New England novels.

Since the bad heroine is never really old-fashioned and still floats, "bewitching and irresistible," through the mazes of society, why not extend to her the tolerance we are so fond of granting to worse sinners and count her aberrations as, for the most part, "Mere Folly"?

AMANDA M. HALE, M. D.

Rockland, Mass., Oct. 18, 1898.

Fierce and Many-Sided.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

A great and many-sided controversy is being fiercely waged in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on the subject of the sonnet, although just exactly what questions are being disputed it is hard to determine. Certain upholders and admirers of the sonnet have most unwisely sought to strengthen their position by submitting divers and sundry efforts of their own, with a result anything but favorable to them.

Major E. H. Ruffner of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is one of the recent recruits to the ranks of the disputants, contributing a column article for the purpose of showing "why sonnets are not poetry." One is constrained to the opinion that Major Ruffner has read too many of the sonnets growing out of this controversy. One is also constrained to say that Major Ruffner is unduly excited. Such as have read these sonnets will agree that the soldier's column of argument was entirely unnecessary to prove his point.

But Major Ruffner does not confine himself to these particular sonnets, but delivers his broadsides at the sonnet generally, irrespective of country or authorship.

According to Major Ruffner's theory,

poetry is something chaotic, disordered, free, uncontrolled, and uncontrollable. It cannot be subordinated to rules. In his estimation it is as the song of the free mocking bird, the carols of lesser songsters, or the sweep of the Summer storm. Yet are not the songs of the birds the result of the operation of laws? And is it not so with the storm? Each species of birds has its peculiar song, and it sings no other. Certain atmospheric conditions, resulting from the operation of laws, produce storms, varying in degree and character according to the laws from which they result, by which they are governed. How, then, when the great Poet has set metes and bounds to His own infinite poetry in His great volume of Nature can Major Ruffner say that man can set no metes and bounds to his finite songs?

Major Ruffner is guilty of confusing his images. In one place he seems in the picture of the free mocking bird to typify the poet singing without rule or rhyme. In another place the caged mocking bird represents poetry reduced to metes and bounds by man. This, of course, destroys the analogy.

We do not know how Horace would have fared with the sonnet, but it is true that Longfellow was no master with this form of verse. Yet because he could not, it is not to be argued that Milton or Shakespeare could not put poetry into a sonnet. It is true that many sonnets contain little poetry, that the form tends to produce artificiality, and that its only complete justification is perfection. Yet it is not clear why a poet who can write fifty lines of poetry cannot, if he has the ability, put poetry into fourteen lines. The poet who writes a sonnet must also be an artist.

Major Ruffner might be regarded as a poetical Anarchist did not his very license result in law. He practically nullifies all that he has said when, toward the conclusion of his article, he declares: "A singing poet, who has his love, or who loves nature, &c., is never weary of telling their beauties in any fashion that may come to his lips."

Lions and Bores in Clubs.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW takes a contemporary to task for saying that because the membership of a new club in that city embraces such distinguished elements it cannot lack for good company and good talk. THE REVIEW'S point is undoubtedly well taken. As a rule the great majority of clubs, social, literary, artistic, and otherwise, are chiefly frequented by terrible bores.

The Librarians of New Jersey.

On the 25th of this month the ninth annual convention of the librarians of New Jersey was held at Passaic. There were present about forty delegates, representing the libraries in the leading cities of the State. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Frank P. Hill, the Librarian of Newark. The Rev. Ame Vennema made an address of welcome, referring to the many benefits the use of books gave. In his speech Mr. Hill thanked the Rev. Ame Vennema for his cordial welcome. The special literary business of the convention being now in order, Miss Hitchler of the New York Free Circulating Library read a paper on "Selection of Books for Libraries," and Miss Hunt of Newark followed with "Some Means by which Children May Be Led to Read Better Books." A strong paper and an effective one was by Miss Haines, the topic being "Slum Novels and Other Fiction in Relation to Public Libraries." Miss Haines handled her subject thoroughly, and cited names of trashy and wicked romances, in which there was "no light, no hope," nor a single redeeming influence. The meeting was an important one, and must be productive of good results.

In the afternoon a committee of five reported on the nomination of new officers, when the following officers were elected: President—Frank P. Hill of Newark; First Vice President—W. C. Kimball of Passaic; Second Vice President—Prof. Richardson of Princeton University; Third Vice President—Morris Strachan; Secretary—Miss Hunt of Newark; Treasurer—Miss C. C. Lambert of Passaic.

A Memorial of John Eliot

It is proposed to establish at Jesus College, Cambridge University, England, the venerable institution of learning where were laid, in a large degree, the foundations of the learning and piety of John Eliot, the apostle to the American Indians, a "John Eliot Memorial Prize Fund" of £250, the interest upon which shall be used to encourage superior knowledge of the Hebrew language, for which Eliot had great reverence. It is also purposed to establish in the same college a "John Eliot Memorial Scholarship Fund," the interest upon which shall be used for a superior scholar in all the studies leading to the degree of A. B. Eliot, as is well known, was entered as a pensioner at Jesus College on March 20, 1619, where he was graduated in 1622 with the degree of bachelor of arts. He had always a great love for his Alma Mater, and presented to her a copy (now preserved in the college library) of the first edition of his "Indian Bible." His missionary work here was supported by friends of the English society called "The Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Indians in New England," and it is not unfitting, therefore, that Americans should assist the Memorial and Scholarship Funds. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. James De Normandie, D. D., Roxbury, Mass., the present successor of Eliot in the first church there; to Frederic B. Elliot, Hudson River Bank, Columbus Avenue, New York City; to Ellsworth Eliot, M. D., 48 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City; to the Rev. John T. Lockwood, Widford Rectory, Ware, Hertfordshire, England, and to the Rev. F. J. Foakes-Jackson, Jesus College, Cambridge University, England.

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"London, Sept. 30, 1898."

THE

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Harold Frederic's last and posthumous novel, "The Market Place," will appear shortly as a serial in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia before being published in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The story has to do with the fortunes of a daring speculation, and, incidentally, with the corruption existing among the titled Directors of English companies. Though written before the Hooley disclosures, it seems almost a prophecy of this cause célèbre. A critic recently wrote: "Mr. Frederic's pictures of English society and English country life are the best and most convincing that have yet been given to us by a novelist."

Charles Scribner's Sons present to-day Thomas Nelson Page's "Red Rock"; Henry van Dyke's "The Lost Word," a Christmas legend of long ago, with illustrations by Corwin Knapp Linson; "Gainsborough and His Place in English Art," by Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Gallery, Ireland; "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History," by George Meredith, and in the new edition of George Meredith's works two new volumes, "The Tragic Comedians" and "The Shaving of Shagpat"; Oliver Herford's "The Bashful Earthquake" and other fables and verses; Cy Warman's "Frontier Stories"; Mary Platt Parmale's "A Short History of the United States" and "A Short History of England."

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish Nov. 5 a play by John Oliver Hobbes, which has been very successful upon the stage in London. It is entitled "The Ambassador." The same house will also present on that date Marion Wilcox's "History of the War with Spain." In it Mr. Wilcox will show the formative influences which brought about the inevitable struggle; his first chapter will present a brief history of Spain with this aim in view. A brief sketch of former Cuban rebellions will be given, and the events which almost caused the United States to intervene in former years portrayed. The blowing up of the Maine and the direct causes of the Spanish-American war will be fully elaborated. Besides a history of the events of the war itself on land and sea, will be given a Constitutional history of the conflict, viewed not only from Madrid and Washington, but from the principal capitals of Europe. Mr. Wilcox, who is one of the editors of Harper's Weekly, has enjoyed peculiar facilities for presenting a valuable and interesting book on his chosen subject.

With the November number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly the price will be reduced to 10 cents a copy. Among the features of this number, which include a handsome cover in colors and gold, is an illustrated series of articles on "Greater America," with contributions by Col. A. K. McClure, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Senators Chandler and Davis. Clara Barton has written on "Red Cross Work in Cuba," Walter Camp on "Football," and Mrs. Frank Leslie on "The Southern Woman."

Among the well-known writers for the coming year announced by The Youth's Companion as contributors to its pages are Stockton, Howells, Bret Harte, William Black, James Payn, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins, the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, John D. Long, Carl Schurz, Andrew Lang, the Marquis of Dufferin, and the Marquis of Lorne. Mr. Howells will soon contribute a short story of a Western boy, entitled "A Pocket Full of Money." Miss Wilkins's sketch, which is of New England life and character, will be called "When Sereny Maria Went to School"; "With the Eyes of Youth" is the title of a two-part autobiographical sketch from the pen of William Black. Henry M. Stanley, Peary, Greely, and Markham will write of explorations in their several fields, and Poultney Bigelow will tell about spy-ridden Russia. Celebrities such as Gen. Grant, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Robert Louis Stevenson, and others will be presented to the readers through the medium of anecdotal portraits drawn by their sons or daughters or intimate friends.

It was recently stated in a leading monthly literary magazine that Stephen Crane had returned to England "as soon as the shooting match was over." This is a mistake. The author of "The Red Badge of Courage" is in Havana, hard at work on a novel based on scenes in the late war. It is nearly completed, and will be presented as soon as possible by Frederick A. Stokes Company, which predicts a war of critics over the work.

"From Reefer to Rear Admiral," by the late Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, is announced by Frederick A. Stokes Company for early publication in 1899. In it are given the recollections of a busy naval life from 1528 to 1883, bringing in Farragut, Porter, Rogers, Sands, as well as Gen. Jackson, Grant, Garibaldi, Dom Pedro I., and others. The Mexican war, the civil war, and the slave trade off the West African coast receive special attention.

"The Queen's Story Book," which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in November, is similar in character to the "King's Story Book" of last year. It might be termed an English history of fiction, as each reign is represented by a chapter or scene from some famous historical novel. The volume is edited by George Laurence Gomme, who contributes also an adequate introduction and notes. Mr. Gomme is also editor of Longmans Series of Historical Novels, of which McFarlane's "Reading Abbey" is just published, covering the reign of Stephens.

Perhaps the most important political article of the season, at any rate the most important offered by Scribner's Magazine, will appear in the December number, and is entitled "On America and Colonial Expansion." The author is Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, who is not only one of the greatest English political leaders of the day, but has a wide experience in colonial affairs and politics, is the greatest advocate of British expansion, is an ardent friend of the United States, an advocate for an Anglo-American entente cordiale, and a firm believer in American imperialism.

A large first edition of Herbert Elliott Hamblen's "Tom Benton's Luck" has been sold in advance of its publication by the Macmillan Company. The English edition was also out of print before the book appeared.

A school of fiction and playwriting will shortly be started in London. The Principal of the new academy is Dr. A. Black, who is a step-brother of Maarten Maartens. Tuition by correspondence is said to be a feature. Among the patrons are noted Miss Florence Marryat and Mrs. L. T. Meade. We believe that there has been in existence in New York for several years a school of playwriting attached to one of the numerous academies of elocution and oratory.

Stanley J. Weyman's new novel, "Castle Inn," will be published Nov. 1 by Longmans, Green & Co. Readers who were unable to find a hero in Mr. Weyman's "Shrewsbury" will be amply repaid by finding two in "Castle Inn," and, better yet, a heroine, whose charms recall Mlle. de Cocheforet in "Under the Red Robe."

The November announcements of G. P. Putnam's Sons include "Historic New York," in two volumes, by many authors, this work being the second series of the Half Moon papers, edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce, Ruth Putnam, and Eva Palmer Brownell; "The Story of the Civil War," Part II., by John Codman Ropes; "Roman Africa," by Gaston Boissier, author of "Cicero and His Friends" and "The Country of Horace and Virgil"; "Some Poems," by J. Hooker Hamersley, entitled "The Seven Verses"; "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," being impressions and translations of Morris Hewlett, and "A Shorter Course in Munson's Phonography," by James E. Munson.

The paper-covered libraries published by G. W. Dillingham Company will have distributed among them seventy of the books formerly published by Robert Bonner's Sons, including many popular books by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mrs. Harriet Lewis, Honoré de Balzac, Amelia E. Barr, Laura Jean Libby Leon Lewis, Robert Grant, Anna Katherine Green, and other writers.

"Maude Adams in the Little Minister" is the title of a little édition-de-luxe souvenir published by R. H. Russell. Within appropriately designed covers are a dozen or so sheets of heavy half-tone card bearing reproductions in crayon and India ink of the principal scenes in which Miss Adams appears in Mr. Barrie's well-known play. The frontispiece is a half-tone reproduction of a photograph of the actress as she appears off the stage.

Two new books are announced by Dodd, Mead & Co., which will be published as soon as possible. One is Maurice Leudet's "The Emperor of Germany at Home," being a translation from the French, with sixty-nine portraits and illustrations. The other book is an illustrated volume by "Rouge et Noir," entitled "The Gambling World."

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's latest successful novel in England, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," appeared from the press of D. Appleton & Co. Oct. 28. There were also presented Max Pemberton's "The Phantom Army" and "The Story of the Railroad," by Cy Warman, author of "The Express Messenger." Mr. Warman's book is in the "Story of the West" series, which is edited by Mr. R. Hitchcock. The latter has written a preface to the book, in which he says: "'The Story of the Railroad,' as Mr. Warman has sketched it in his graphic pages, is not a history of proselyting, of finance, or of politics, or of the scientific side of construction. Very naturally these topics and other essential phases of this great subject are touched upon, but in large part this book is the story of the strange life which began with and accompanied the building of a transcontinental highway. Armies of men under thousands of officers shared this life, and vanished when their work was done, leaving the ashes of their camp fires and unnumbered nameless graves."

As an indication of Richard Harding Davis's growing popularity the following four volumes of fiction published by Charles Scribner's Sons may be noted as having reached extraordinary figures: "The King's Jackal," (25,000;) "Soldiers of Fortune, (58,000;) "Gallegher, and Other Stories," (40,000;) "Cinderella, and Other Stories," (13,000.) Any one of the above items any author might be proud of, but when it is considered that one young man has written four works of fiction of which nearly 136,000 copies have found readers, the result is truly extraordinary to contemplate.

The announcement that Richard Harding Davis's "The War of 1898," drawn principally from his magazine articles, will be published some time in November by Charles Scribner's Sons, has been made, but an important addition to this is in the news that Col. Theodore Roosevelt is also to write the story of the war for the same house. Col. Roosevelt's work will first appear in the form of articles printed in Scribner's Magazine, probably beginning with the January number. His first installment will be a picturesque story of the Rough Riders from the inception of the original idea to the mustering out of the famous regiment. This story will probably occupy five or six numbers. There will also be sketches by both plainsmen and city-bred riders, who belonged to the regiment, and there will be illustrations by Dwight L. Elmendorf, and also photographs by William Dinwiddie Hastrohmeyer, H. C. Christy, and others.

Dr. Richard Burton, who has just taken up his work as Professor of English at the University of Minnesota, will have a book of essays issued by Copeland & Day in November, entitled "Literary Likings." Dr. Burton's "Dumb in June" is said to be meeting with pronounced success.

Mr. Howells, in a recent article in Literature, speaking of New Haven as "a literary centre" because it was the residence of Col. J. W. De Forest, the author of "Overland" and "Cape Beaumont," called attention to the fact that it was several years now since a new book had come from the New Havener's pen—not since the recent revival of interest in historical fiction. Col. De Forest has now chosen to appear again, taking for his theme a story placed at the time of the American Revolution. It is called "A Lover's Revolt," and is to be published Oct. 31 by Longmans, Green & Co. He has chosen the Concord fight and the battle of Bunker Hill as the salient episodes. His treatment of the red-coat soldiers, however, may not altogether please our British cousins, because the author is alive with prejudices that existed forty or fifty years ago in this country.

Nearly 20,000 copies have been sold of "What One Can Do With a Chafing Dish," by H. L. S., formerly published by John Ireland. G. P. Putnam's Sons will in future have their imprint on this little volume.

"The Welsh People: Their Origin, Language, and History," is the title of a book to be presented shortly by the Macmillan Company. The volume includes the report of the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire, which has been carefully edited with notes and appendices by John Rhys, Principal of Jesus College and Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford, and David Brynmor Jones, Q. C., M. C. The book is a thorough study of the Welsh race.

E. L. Voynich's "Gadfly," according to its publishers, Henry Holt & Co., has gone into its fifteenth edition, while Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau" has entered upon its sixth.

The introduction which Rear Admiral Sampson has written for "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee" contains high words of praise for the Naval Militia. The work, which will be published Nov. 5 by the Doubleday & McClure Company, is "drawn from the diary of No. 5 on the after port gun," and is edited by H. H. Lewis, late United States Navy. Admiral Sampson says, in speaking of the Naval Militia: "The conclusion of the Spanish-American war released them from their voluntarily assumed position in the regular navy, but when they returned to civil life they carried with them the consciousness of duty well done at Santiago and Cienfuegos and wherever their guns were used in hostile action. In a word, the Naval Reserves manning the Yankee, in common with those on board other vessels in service, proved their aptitude for sea duty, and made apparent the wisdom of the Government in calling them into active service."

William Doxey, at the Sign of the Lark, San Francisco, has in press "The United States Volunteer Calendar," being a series of six spirited designs, with cover by L. Maynard Dixon; "Hawaii Nei," by Mabel Craft; "The Sonnets of de Heredia," translated by Edward Robeson Taylor, and a new and enlarged edition of "The Purple Cow," by Gelett Burgess.

"Historic Pilgrimages in New England," a narrative of Puritan and Pilgrim times and pre-Revolutionary periods, by Edwin M. Bacon, is in press at Silver, Burdett & Co.'s, as is a new book on universal history by Robert H. Labberton, LL. D.

"Remington's Frontier Sketches," by Frederic Remington, published by the Werner Company, has gone into its third edition, as has Hezekiah Butterworth's "Story of America." "Spain in History," by Prof. James Harrison, is in its second impression, and Leopold Schenck's "Determination of Sex" is in its third.

Prof. David Starr Jordan will have published Nov. 4 by D. Appleton & Co. a new work on evolution.

The Art Amateur for November has for its color plate a gorgeous mass of chrysanthemums in white and yellow. Montague Marks's London letter tells about Painter Watts's scheme for perpetuating the brave deeds of the humble classes and the alleged finding of the portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire by Gainsborough, and the counterfeiting of old English silver. Among other contributors are Roger Riordan, Miss Dee Beebe, Emil Adan, France B. Aulich, Marshal Fry, and Anna B. Leonard.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's famous story, "The Man Without a Country," in a new edition, has just been presented by Little, Brown & Co. It contains a preface giving an account of the circumstances and incidents of its initial publication, and a new introduction by the author, written with particular reference to the war with Spain. The same publishers also announce "Belle," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," and a beautiful new edition of "The Little Flowers of St. Francis of Assisi," translated from the Italian, with a brief life of St. Francis, by Abby Langdon Alger, with engravings from the painting of St. Francis by Morello in the Milan gallery, and "St. Francis Is Preaching to the Birds," from the painting attributed to Giotto.

Howard M. Jenkins, author and publisher of Philadelphia, announces that he has in press for early issue "The Family of William Penn, Founder of Pennsylvania: His Ancestors and Descendants." Mr. Jenkins is already the author of a memorial history of Philadelphia. The new book may attract certain notices owing to the fact that an attempt was recently made to rob the grave of William Penn in an English churchyard.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will soon publish a new book by Dean Goulburn on the Lord's Prayer.

"Was Christ Born in Bethlehem?" a study on the credibility of St. Luke, by W. M. Ramsay, D. C. L., LL. D., professor in Aberdeen University, will shortly be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A new dictionary of the ancient Egyptian languages is contemplated for publication in Berlin. It is stated that the Kaiser has made himself financially responsible for the enterprise.

While the Doubleday & McClure Company have brought out several new books this Fall, the demand for their old ones has been such that their presses have been pushed to the utmost. An idea of the popularity of some of the works of this house may be judged from the following data: Ruth Ashmore's "The Business Girl," is in its ten thousandth; Neltje Blanchan's "Bird Neighbors," twenty thousandth; "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," by the same author, ten thousandth; A. Conan Doyle's "Songs of Action," second edition; Hamlin Garland's "The Spirit of Sweet Water," ten thousandth; Dr. Maurus Jokai's "The Nameless Castle" has had its first edition exhausted before publication; 28,000 copies of Rudyard Kipling's "The Day's Work," have been sold, and 10,000 more are in press. "Tales from McClure's" is in its forty-four thousandth; Bliss Perry's "Little Masterpieces," seventy-six thousandth; Mrs. S. T. Rorer's "Good Cooking," eleven thousandth, and Mary E. Wilkins's "The People of Our Neighborhood," fifteen thousandth.

According to the Osservatori Romano, Pope Leo XIII. is engaged on an important literary composition, which is said to be in the form of a Latin Ode to the memory of Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary. Last year, it will be recalled, his Holiness composed a Latin Ode to France.

"The King's Rivals," announced by Longmans, Green & Co., might be termed a romance of the peerage. The scene opens on the sandy wastes of Cape Cod and soon shifts from Provincetown to Hampton Court, in the heyday of the Restoration, with la Belle Stewart and Charles himself in the centre of the stage. It is the author's first book. The same publishers have in press "Sacred Scenes and Mysteries," a new book by the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier College, this city. Some of the chapters are well known to Catholic readers, having appeared in The Messenger of the Sacred Heart and other periodicals.

Longmans, Green & Co. report an increasing demand for "Problems of Modern Industry," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. The work, it will be recalled, deals with many phases of labor and social conditions.

A curious and doubtless interesting volume called "The Piano Book," being the story of the piano forte, its players, its composers, &c., will be published about Dec. 1 by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Prof. George F. Atkinson of Cornell University has written for Henry Holt & Co. "An Elementary Botany," which will shortly be published. Among over 500 pictures are many full-page landscapes in half-tone, which serve to illustrate a remarkably full treatment of ecology, which concludes the volume. The earlier chapters first trace physiological processes, one by one, through an ascending series of typical plants; the morphology of these plants is then taken up, the treatment of the flowering groups forming an introduction to plant analysis.

Among the Autumn announcements of D. Van Nostrand Company are "Autocars; or, Horseless Vehicles," by Dugald Clerk; "Petroleum Motor Cars," by Louis Lockert; "Krupp's Steel Works," by Felix Schmidt and A. Montan; authorized translation from the German by F. C. G. Moeller, with eighty-eight illustrations, quarto, cloth, and "Sanitary Microscopy of Drinking Water," by George C. Whipple.

Three new books are announced by George Routledge & Sons. They are entitled "Nothing but Nonsense," by Mary Kernahan, grotesquely illustrated by A. Ludovici, printed in colors by Edmund Evans; "The Travelers and Other Stories," written and pictured by Mrs. Arthur Gaskin, and "A Small, Small Child," by E. Livingston Prescott, author of "The Rip's Redemption," "Scarlet and Steel," "Red-Coat Romances," &c.

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SUNDAY, OCT. 30.

FEATURES:

A DISTINGUISHED FINANCIER
Full-page portrait of James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and The New York Clearing House Association.

BY RAIL TO KLONDIKE
Story with five illustrations descriptive of the new railroad that has just been constructed from Skaguay to White Pass City—one of the most remarkable pieces of railroad building ever undertaken.

KITCHENER AND MARCHAND
Portraits of two men upon whose personality so much centres at the present moment.

GERMANY'S EMPEROR
Emperor Wilhelm's visit to the Holy Land, with pictures of the German Emperor and Empress, and the army manoeuvres at Westphalia. Picture of Emperor Wilhelm in front of the Chateau Wilhelmshoehe in the new uniform which he is to wear in the Holy Land.

NOTABLE PORTRAITS
Reproductions of Mr. Wilhelm Heinrich Funk's oil paintings of Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith; of Cluny, the last of the Scottish Chieftains; of Lady Aberdeen and her daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon.

CAMP WALWORTH
Extremely entertaining pictures of this famous institution for convalescent soldiers, 316 East Fifteenth Street, opened through the generosity of Miss Helen M. Gould.

THE DRAMA
Portraits of R. J. Dillon as Father Lamplough and Frank Keenan as Brother Paul in "The Christian"; Florence Rockwell, Theodore Babcock, Julie Opp as Lady Beauvedere in "The Ambassador"; Margaret Angline as Roxane in "Cyrano de Bergerac"; Joseph Jefferson in "The Rivals"; William Courtleigh in "Sporting Life"; Alma Murray as Beatrice Cenci, Robert Browning's favorite actress; James K. Hackett and Mrs. Hackett, (Mary Mannering,) in camp at Chain Lake, Indian Lake, the Adirondacks.

EASTHAMPTON, THE RESTFUL
Description of this famous Summer resort for wealthy New Yorkers and artists.

MUSIC
Portraits of Denis O'Sullivan in "The Little Corporal." Scene from "The Little Corporal," and a new portrait of Della Fox.

BUSY WEST STREET
Scenes along this, the most crowded thoroughfare in New York City.

FICTION
"The Wheel of Gold," by E. H. Lacon-Watson.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

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